Report

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF

H.E.H. the Nizam's Dominions

FOR THE YEAR

1346 Fasli

(6th October 1936 A.D. to 5th October 1937 A.D.)

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GENERAL SUMMARY.

COLLECTION OF REVENUE.

Land Revenue.

The State comprises an area of 82,698 sq. miles or 52,926,720 acres. The total Diwani area was 31,063,646 acres, or 58.69 per cent. of the State. The remaining 21,863,074 acres belong to Sarf-i-Khas, Paigahs, Jagirs, etc. Of the Diwani area, 23,313,287 acres or 75.05 per cent. was arable. The area actually cultivated was 21,697,447 acres, being 93.02 per cent. of the culturable area. It was 40,915 acres less than in 1345 Fasli. This total consisted of 1,332,379 acres of wet land and 20,365,068 acres of dry land. The total number of (registered) occupants or land holders, including pattadars, joint pattadars and shikmidars, increased from 1,240,719 in 1345 F. to 1,247,282 in 1346 F. or by 6,563 units. There was an increase of 2,820 land holders in Marathwara and 3,743 in Telingana. The total ryotwari assessment in 1346 F. was Rs. 3,53,76,882—a slight increase of Rs. 1,18,047 or 0.33 per cent. due to revision survey operations and conversion of single crop to double crop. The assessment on dry lands was Rs. 2,08,39,044 and on wet lands Rs. 1,45,838. Remissions were granted to the extent of Rs. 43,67,307 in Telingana and Rs. 4,74,220 in Marathwara, totalling Rs. 48,41,527 or 13.68 per cent. of the assessment.

Survey and Settlement.

Cadastral survey operations were undertaken in 82 villages covering an area of 1,87,511 acres as against 52 villages covering 1,32,390 acres in the previous year. The total cost amounted to Rs. 1,53,227 or an average of Re. 0-13-1 per acre. Original classification was carried out in 75 villages covering an area of 1,28,704 acres. Revision work including subdivision and correction of the original operations was carried out in 181 villages comprising 4,02,231 acres as against 1,49,529 acres of the previous year. In view of the existing economic depression Government has extended the settlements of a number of taluqs the revision settlement of which was completed before 1342 F. and ordered the department to prepare the new record leaving out the revised rates.

In pursuance of these orders the existing rates were announced in 19 taluqs between 1342 and 1345 F. The total cost of the department amounted to Rs. 5,04,314. The Jagir villages being generally unsettled there were frequent disputes between jagirdars and the ryots with regard to the rates of assessment. Temporary survey parties were therefore employed for Jagir survey and settlement. This Jagir survey and settlement proved popular not only with the ryots but also with the jagirdars.

am ement. Inams of an assessed value of Rs. 51,887-2-3 were confirmed and those of the value of Rs. 4,076-1-9 were attached. 37 Inam Certificates were issued as against 31 in the previous year. Four hundred Atiyat cases were disposed of during the year leaving a balance of 157 pending.

se. The rates of tree-tax on sendhi, tad and khajur trees were increased in the districts of Medak, Karimnagar, Adilabad, Warangal, Nizamabad, Aurangabad, Nander, Gulbarga, Raichur, Nalgonda and Hyderabad City. Changes in the rates of duty on country-liquor were made in the districts of Osmanabad, Bidar, Adilabad, Nander, Parbhani and Karimnagar. The rate of duty on foreign liquors remained unaltered—the import of foreign liquors being duty free as usual. There was also no change in duty on opium, ganja and charas. The total Government revenue under all heads of Abkari was Rs. 1,84,91,427 as against Rs. 1,81,52,121 of the previous year showing an increase of 1.89 per cent. The collections of the current demand were thus 99.2 per cent. as against 86.1 per cent. in the previous year. The consumption of country-liquor amounted to 425,198 P.G. as against 392,632 P.G. in the previous year. The number of shops licensed for retail sale of country-liquor was reduced from 5,069 of last year to 4,225 in the year under report. The number of toddy shops in the Diwani areas was reduced from 13,658 to 7,081.

As the result of the Conference with the Excise Commissioner of Bombay mentioned in last year's report, an agreement has been drafted for the approval of the Governments of Bombay and H.E.H. the Nizam in respect of the hours of sale, limits of private possession, prices and strengths of liquor. Revised rules to regulate the transport and possession of excisable articles were passed by Government. The Commission appointed last year to

report on the bhattidars' claims submitted its report during the year under report. It held that no hereditary rights were proved by bhattidars, but recommended that, in view of the long period during which they had been allowed to benefit by the shops and bhattis, they might be given reasonable amounts in cash purely as a matter of grace. The total amount thus recommended by the Commission was Rs. 6,52,599. Government however generously sanctioned Rs. 9,00,000 so that no bhattidar, however small, should get less than Rs. 1,000. After the above settlement an agreement was arrived at between the Government and the *addedars*, who were claiming hereditary rights and in some cases had gone to the Civil Court to establish their claims, to the effect that the latter would withdraw all their claims and suits on payment to them of Rs. 8,50,000 for all the *addas*. After the closure of all these shops the Excise Department, being at last free from the shackles of vested interests sanctioned the establishment of 110 liquor shops in place of 278 and 67 sendhi shops in place of 480 from the commencement of the next year. The complete financial effect of this reform will therefore be seen at the end of 1347 F. The Central Temperance Committee extended its activities into the districts and established its branches at Gulbarga, Warangal and Aurangabad to carry on temperance propaganda. The Committee received a grant of Rs. 5,000 from the Government for the year under report and was also allowed to spend a large savings from the grant of the previous year.

Forests.

The areas under reserved, protected and open forests during the year 1345 Fasli and 1346 Fasli were 9,515.31 and 9,349.79 sq. miles respectively. The total length of external boundary lines newly demarcated during the year was 218.28 miles. The total area under working plans was 2,649,560 acres or 44.27 per cent. of the total area. 19¼ miles of roads were constructed in the three divisions of Khammam, Nizamabad and Mahbubnagar. The total area under fire protection was 1,009,910 acres of which 1,002,600 acres were successfully protected. Out of a total forest area of 9,349.79 sq. miles, 7,866.03 sq. miles were open to grazing. In the exploited areas protected from grazing, regeneration by seed as well as by coppice shoots was satisfactory. The area exploited in the year under report was 44,764 acres as against 42,986 acres in

the previous year. The total revenue was Rs. 13,79,304 against Rs. 13,64,356 of the previous year. The total expenditure rose from Rs. 8,87,207 to Rs. 9,01,162 owing to an increase under conservancy.

Customs.

All the imports of food-grains which were exempt from customs duty were declared dutiable with effect from 1st Aban 1346 F. with the object of increasing the prices of similar commodities produced in the Dominions and so helping agriculturists. The duty on cinema films was revised and a graduated scale of duty introduced with effect from 1-12-1346 F. according to the period of retention of a film for purposes of exhibition. The reimposition of an export duty of 2½ per cent. *ad valorem* on all kinds of oils was sanctioned with effect from 20-2-1347 F. The total revenue during the year amounted to Rs. 1,45,26,628 as against Rs. 1,25,40,536 of the previous year, the increase being Rs. 19,86,092 or 15.8 per cent. Of the total revenue, receipts under imports were Rs. 73,48,790 or 50.6 per cent. and those under exports were Rs. 71,77,838 or 49.4 per cent. The income from rail-borne trade amounted to Rs. 1,20,00,122 or 82.6 per cent. of the total revenue while the income from road transport across the frontier was Rs. 25,26,506 or 17.4 per cent. Including commodities passed free of duty, the total value of imports was Rs. 15,05,46,000 and that of exports Rs. 16,75,17,000. Exports exceeded imports by Rs. 1,69,61,000; the balance of trade in merchandise being then favourable to the State. The total value of imports increased from Rs. 11,74,41,000 to Rs. 12,90,68,000. The total value of exports was Rs. 14,70,85,000, as against Rs. 12,17,19,000 in the previous year. The value of goods exempted was Rs. 41,910,000. The total expenditure was Rs. 20,74,823 as against Rs. 20,44,346 in the previous year.

Registration and Stamps.

The number of Registration Offices continued to be 192, the same as in the previous year. The number of registered documents increased from 47,360 in the previous year to 47,600 in the year under report which represents an addition of .5 per cent; while their value increased from Rs. 3,60,42,551 to Rs. 3,96,09,957, an increase of 9.8 per cent. The income from Registration Offices aggregated to Rs. 4,52,419 as compared to Rs. 4,43,911 in the previous year. The total expenses amounted to

Rs. 2,35,588 as compared to Rs. 2,34,591 in the previous year. The total income of the Stamps Department during the year under report amounted to Rs. 28,52,450.

Court of Wards.

At the commencement of the year there were 35 estates under the supervision of the Court of Wards. During the year, seven estates were taken charge of, leaving 42 estates under supervision at the close of the year. The nature of the 42 estates which remained under supervision of the Court of Wards at the close of the year was (1) Jagir 34; (2) Maqta 2; (3) Rusum 1; (4) Pattadari 3; and (5) Samasthan 2. The total number of Jagir villages under supervision of the Court of Wards was 574¼. Of these 224 were surveyed and settled and 7 were under revision. The investments in profitable concerns of several estates under supervision previously amounted to Rs. 50,54,096. Rupees 15,59,900 were invested during the year, raising the whole invested amount to Rs. 66,13,996. The expenditure on account of Public Works and General Improvements amounted to Rs. 2.43 lakhs (including .82 lakh of the Raja Sheo Raj Estate) as against Rs. 2.71 lakhs in 1345 F. The total number of wards receiving education was 108 (56 males and 52 females).

Agricultural Indebtedness, etc.

In order to find out the extent of agricultural indebtedness in the Dominions a thorough enquiry was conducted in all the 104 Diwani taluks of the Dominions by selecting three typical villages in every taluk after dividing taluk villages into three categories according to their revenue, importance and population. The main conclusions arrived at are that the total agricultural debt, very roughly estimated for the entire agricultural population in the Dominions, comes to about 64½ crores, that the average rate of interest prevailing is 18 per cent. and that land is passing rapidly out of the possession of agriculturists into that of money-lenders. It is also reported that though the volume of agricultural debt is large, the agriculturist is solvent and he should be able to pay off this debt from the surplus produce of land, if suitable relief measures are adopted, as the value of agricultural land is said to be twenty-six times the land revenue assessment. The principal measures for the relief of agriculturists proposed are: restriction of alienation of land, conciliation of debt by agreement, land mortgage banks

for redemption of debt, co-operative marketing, regularisation of money-lending by statute, the enforcement throughout the Dominions of standardised weights and measures, establishment of village panchayats and consolidation of holdings.

The working of the Land Alienation Regulation of 1343 F. which was applied first to the two districts of Aurangabad and Osmanabad in 1345 F. has been watched with care. Over 1,500 applications for permanent or temporary transfer of land were made during the last two years of which more than 1,000 were settled as a result of which a good deal of agriculturists' land which would have gone out of the possession of the hereditary agriculturist class has been protected. It is interesting to note that while in almost all districts the number of civil suits has gone up during the last 5 years, it has actually gone down from 4,515 in 1342 F. to 3,278 in 1346 F. in Aurangabad District and from 2,655 in 1342 F. to 1,855 in 1346 F. in Osmanabad District. Government therefore decided to extend this Regulation to all the Khalsa Illakas in the Dominions from the 1st of Amardad 1347 F. because this Regulation is considered to be the foundation-stone of all measures for agriculturists' relief.

The new measures recommended for immediate adoption are to establish Debt Conciliation Boards in districts, to introduce a law for the registration and licensing of money-lenders and to start a Land Mortgage Bank. Government sanctioned the Debt Conciliation Regulation and Money-Lenders Regulation and have enforced them in all the Diwani Illakas of the Dominions from the 1st of Amardad 1347 F. Under the Debt Conciliation Regulation, conciliation of debt, in other words reduction of accumulated past interest, will be voluntary and by mutual agreement between the debtor and the creditor, helped by the Panchayat consisting of money-lenders and agriculturists and presided over by a Gazetted Government Officer. Government have decided to set up Debt Conciliation Boards from 1st of Mehir 1347 F., or as soon thereafter as possible in all the districts.

Under the Money-Lenders Regulation, money-lenders are bound to apply within three months of the final rules being published for regulation and grant of licence or permission to conduct their business of money-lending,

otherwise civil courts will reject their suits summarily. The maximum rates of interest from 1st of Amardad 1347 F. will be 9 per cent. in the case of secured and 12 per cent. in the case of unsecured loans, notwithstanding any agreement between money-lender and a borrower to the contrary. The levy of compound interest as well as charging of expenses incurred by money-lenders in respect of loans is forbidden. Money-lenders are further bound to furnish every debtor once a year with a statement of account in the prescribed form in the language of the district in which the debtor resides, principal and interest being shown separately. They are also bound to give receipts for payment made by debtors.

As it was necessary to enforce these relief measures without avoidable delay, Government have introduced the amended Land Alienation Regulation and the above-mentioned two new Regulations temporarily with the sanction of His Exalted Highness. But all the three Regulations have also been sent to the Legislative Council as draft bills with special instructions that they should be replaced by permanent enactments during the course of the next year. A scheme for starting a Land Mortgage Bank has also been submitted which will be launched as soon as its financial aspect is carefully discussed and settled. Another measure contemplated by Government is the establishment of multiple-object societies in groups of villages for giving cash loans and also for helping agriculturists in marketing their produce at the best possible prices. Government attach utmost importance to the increase in the number of sale and marketing societies, a few of which have been working for some years in the State. Government are also contemplating enactment of a simple law of rural insolvency so that the bankrupt cultivator may be freed from his debts and not be harassed in future. A scheme for starting village panchayats for improving village life in all directions, and agricultural labourers' non-credit societies based on inalienable tenure in village for relieving indebted agricultural labourers, are also under preparation.

In order to protect backward agriculturists and to see that their land does not pass into the hands of non-agriculturists as fast as at present, a correct registration of the titles in land is very desirable. The Record of Rights Act having been sanctioned by Government a beginning

was made last year in two Marathwara districts of Osmanabad and Aurangabad. The Record of Rights has been already completed and promulgated in the Diwani taluks of Osmanabad District and work is now in progress in the districts of Aurangabad and Bir. It is hoped that Government will be able to complete the Record in all districts and maintained it up-to-date in few years' time. It is contemplated that if the Record of Rights work when completed shows minute fragmentation, the work of consolidation of small holdings would be at once taken up.

At the instance of the International Labour Conference held at Geneva, H.E.H.'s Government passed the Hyderabad Bhagela Agreements Regulation in 1345 F. in order to remove the element of compulsion in agricultural labour from the Bhagela system in the Dominions. This Regulation was introduced in all the districts.

PROTECTION.

Legislative Department

The following Acts were passed during the year under report: (1) The Hyderabad Record of Rights Act No. I of 1346 F.; (2) The Hyderabad Penal Code and Criminal Procedure Code (Amendment) Act; (3) The Hyderabad Registration (Amendment) Act; (4) The Hyderabad Stamp (Amendment) Act; (5) The Hyderabad Companies (Amendment) Act; (6) The Civil Procedure Code (Amendment) Act; (7) The Municipal (Amendment) Act; (8) The Legal Practitioners' (Amendment) Act; and (9) The Penal Code (Amendment) Act.

Justice.

The volume of total disposable work in the year under report was 2,07,841 cases as compared with 2,01,968 in the previous year, showing an increase of 5,873 cases. On the Civil side the average duration of original civil cases has been 131 days as against 124 in the previous year. The number of fresh institutions has gone up from 1,58,337 to 1,62,150 showing an increase of 2 per cent. Not only was there an increase in the number of institutions and disposals but the receipt also increased by Rs. 1,14,941, showing an increase of 7 per cent. The number of Khalsa and Sarf-i-Khas Judges exercising Civil powers was 152 as against 151 in the previous year. The number of Jagir Courts was 60 as in the previous year. The total number of original cases in 1346 F. including

those which were reinstituted was 33,675 as against 34,595 in 1345 F. The total disposal of original regular cases was 33,432 as against 34,591. The total disposal of miscellaneous cases was 18,504 as against 18,220. The Jagir Courts disposed of 4,284 original regular cases as against 4,900 in 1345 F. and 2,449 miscellaneous cases as against 2,636. The average duration in Khalsa in 1346 Fasli was 131 days as against 124 in 1345 Fasli. The average duration of Jagir cases was 172 days as against 216. The Divisional and Full Benches of the High Court decided 2,100 regular civil appeals and 3,231 miscellaneous appeals and revisions, totalling 5,331 Civil cases as against a total of 4,684 cases in 1345 Fasli.

The number of judicial officers in Khalsa and Sarf-i-Khas exercising criminal powers (including the High Court Judges and the Mufti Saheb) was 170. The number of Jagir Courts was 61, also the same as in the previous year. The total disposable work of all courts consisted of 68,315 cases on the Original side, out of which cases arising from regular offences number 42,156 which include arrears also. The percentage of disposals of regular criminal cases in 1346 Fasli was 95 as in the previous year. The disposals have gone up from 35,733 to 39,948, denoting an increase of 4,215 cases.

Relations between the public and the police continued to improve during the year but communal relations were none too satisfactory, the 'Shudhi' and 'Tabligh' movements being mainly responsible for the tension that prevailed between the two communities. The Moharrum and the Holi overlapped and the coincidence of these festivals led to more than one disturbance. These remarks do not, however, apply to the communal situation in the City, which remained satisfactory during the year, although even there was no complete immunity from extraneous propaganda. Comm Condit

City Police.—The total strength of the City Police Force including officers, constables and establishment was 3,503 as against 3,506 in the previous year. The percentage of literacy of the entire Force was 44.52 as against 40.9 last year. The organisation of the separate Traffic Control Branch is being speeded up. One Amin, 5 Jamadars and 8 constables who were sent to Bombay returned during the year after having successfully undergone a course of practical training in Traffic Control.

The Hyderabad Road Code was approved by the Government and its copies were distributed to the public in English as well as in the local languages of the State. The total number of cognizable crime during the year was 15,842 as against 9,371 in the previous year, the increase being under offences against local and special laws and Police regulations whereas serious offences against person and property showed a decrease. There were 24 outbreaks of fire in the City involving heavy damage to property of Rs. 20,000. The popular growth of humanitarian movements accounted for 919 cases of cruelty to animals being tried. The total expenditure of the Force amounted to Rs. 10,41,663-3-11 as against Rs. 10,35,044-10-6 in 1345 Fasli.

District Police.—The total strength of the Diwani Force, including officers, constables and establishment was 11,981 as against 11,685 in the preceding year. Of these, 642 consisted of the Sikh Force. The total number of cases of cognizable crime was 11,568 as against 11,134 in the previous year. The percentage of cases convicted to cases investigated dropped from 39.7 to 35.6. There was considerable activity under the Cruelty to Animals Act during the year, the number of cases instituted being far in excess of the figure for any previous year, a fact entirely due to the beneficent activities of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. There was a considerable increase in offences under the Motor Vehicles Act, the number of cases registered being 497 as compared with 177 during the previous year. The increase was due to the efforts of the Police to enforce the provisions of the Act throughout the Dominions. The total expenditure incurred during 1346 F. was Rs. 37,48,927-2-9 as against Rs. 39,23,460-15-7 in the previous year.

s. There was no change in the number of Central and District Jails which remained 3 and 13 respectively. The year opened with a population of 2,921 prisoners of all classes; 10,707 were admitted and 10,783 were discharged, leaving 2,845 in confinement at the close of the year. The daily average population was 2,931 against 3,046 in the preceding year, showing a decrease of 3.92 per cent. At the end of the year the number of convicts was 2,118 of whom 2,077 were males and 41 females, the daily average being 2,083 as against 1,969 in the previous year. These

figures are more than double what they were ten years ago. The total gross expenditure on the Jail Department during the year was Rs. 5,81,530-14-0 as against Rs. 6,16,377-13-4 in the previous year. After deducting the cash income amounting to Rs. 2,30,617-5-0, the net expenditure on jails during the year was Rs. 3,50,913-9-0, as against Rs. 3,46,301-1-10 in the previous year. The gross cost per head calculated on the daily average strength of the convicts and under-trials was Rs. 198-6-6 against Rs. 202-5-8 in the previous year.

Prisoners' Aid Societies have now been established at all District Headquarters and in all Talukas. These Societies are unofficial bodies but the First Taluqdar is the Chairman of each District Headquarter Society and the second Taluqdar or the Tahsildar is the Chairman in each of the Talukas. The object of these Societies is to watch over released prisoners to provide them with an honest means of livelihood, and as far as possible, to prevent their lapsing to crime.

Regular Forces.—The following schemes received sanction during the year under report:—(*a*) Improvement in pay of regimental clerks; (*b*) reduction in allowances of Officers of "C" Class Units; and (*c*) Progressive Mechanisation of part of the Animal Transport Section. In the year an improvement was noticed in the standard of education and military knowledge amongst the Officer cadre. Candidates for Cadetship were carefully selected. The entrance examination is now of a sufficiently high standard to enable the majority of successful candidates to pass the Indian Army Special Certificate Examination and thus qualify for entry to the Indian Military Academy, Dehra Dun. Thirteen young Officers and Cadets were under training at the close of the year at Dehra Dun. The expenditure for 1346 Fasli is O.S. Rs. 51,38,049 as against O.S. Rs. 50,36,941 during the previous year. The authorised strength of combatants including all units was 7,392.

The Irregular Forces.—During the year under report the strength of the Irregular Forces showed a decrease and was 10,280 Foot, and 1,241 Ras (Mounted) in the previous year. The cost of the Irregular Forces amounted to Rs. 24,88,373. The number of Arab Forces in the City and Districts totalled to 5,001 Foot and 39 Ras

(Mounted) of whom 351 were under Commissioner of City Police. The Force also included 280 Foot and 200 Sowar of the Princes Bodyguard. 3,143 Foot and 59 Sowars were stationed in the District and Taluq Headquarters.

PRODUCTION.

iculture.

(*a*) *Research.*—This includes investigations of purely technical nature, in which attempt is made to accommodate scientific theories into agricultural practice. For this kind of work the department at present has sections of Botany, Chemistry, Entomology and Animal Husbandry.

(*b*) *Experimental.*—The promising results obtained from research are tested to see how far they are practicable and economical on field scale.

(*c*) *Demonstration and Propaganda.*—This includes recommending and demonstrating to the public the profitable results obtained from research and experiment, advising them generally in all agricultural matters and assisting them in securing and using the things recommended as profitable.

Plant breeding work is in progress on five of the most important crops of the State, viz., rice, castor, wheat, jawar and cotton. Animal Husbandry work is being done at the Cattle Breeding Farm at Himayatsagar, and at the Hingoli Stud under the Civil Veterinary Department. An up-to-date Dairy furnished with pasteurising plant is also provided at the Cattle Breeding Farm, with a view to demonstrate the modern methods of dairying. The Poultry Farm at Himayatsagar is maintained with the object to find out the most suitable breeds of fowls for the climate of the State.

The experimental work of the department is conducted at ten Government Farms. The total area under new and improved varieties of crops introduced by the department was 2,47,343 acres in this year. Demonstration and propaganda work is being done in 14 out of the 16 districts of the State. There are sixteen aided farms in the State at present. There were 2,967 demonstrated plots in the State during the year under report. The more

important items of demonstration include the introduction of improved varieties of important crops, the popularising of chemical and other manures and the use of improved implements for cultivation.

The Rural Development Centre at Patancheru is a place of demonstration of proper methods of poultry keeping, goat keeping, fish rearing, kitchen gardening, fruit growing, flower growing, cultivation of field crops and production of fuel. A museum is maintained containing exhibits connected with rural development. The Centre is now serving as an institution for training rural development workers for the Dominions.

The following schemes of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research are in operation in the State: (1) Dry Farming Research Scheme, in progress at the Main Experimental Farm, Raichur; (2) Improvement of the Castor Crop, in progress at the Main Experimental Farm, Himayatsagar; and (3) Scheme of Co-operative Experiment in flue-curing of tobacco, in progress at the Main Experimental Farm, Warangal; and the following schemes of the Indian Central Cotton Committee:—(1) Cotton Research (Botanical) Scheme, in progress at Parbhani; (2) Cotton Boll-Worm Investigation Scheme, in progress at Parbhani and (3) Cotton Seed Distribution and Extension Scheme, in progress in Raichur District.

Co-operative societies.

The department registered 152 societies as against 168 of last year. They consisted of 113 agricultural credit societies, 18 urban banks, 13 societies of salary earners, 5 rural reconstruction societies, 1 housing society and 2 societies of miscellaneous types. Societies cancelled during the year numbered 12 as against 26 of last year, those disregistered being 4 village credit societies, 2 stores, 3 salary earners' societies, 1 housing society, 1 artisan society and 1 society of miscellaneous type. There were in all 3,119 societies of all types in the Dominions out of which 39 were central banks, 2,546 village credit societies, 505 non-agricultural societies and 27 societies in the British Administered Areas. There was a net increase of 141 societies—111 being village credit societies and 30 non-agricultural societies. Correspondingly, membership increased from 95,501 to 1,05,224—the net increase being 10,001. The working

capital increased by Rs. 7,30,431 and stood at Rs. 2,51,94,081. The Central Co-operative Union had 69 individuals and 2,515 societies on its membership list. The Union carried on its educative work in districts through seven propagandists who visited 167 villages.

Government sanctioned a scheme for the organization of rural reconstruction work. A central board consisting of four members of Government, heads of development departments and representative of the Co-operative Union has been formed with branches in districts. The districts and taluka councils have on them district and taluka revenue officers as chairmen and local representatives of development departments with a fair representation of non-official sympathisers. A beginning has been made with the selection of a suitable village in each taluka for starting rural reconstruction on co-operative lines.

The Hyderabad Co-operative Dominion Bank received Rs. 9,55,625 fixed deposits from individuals and Rs. 1,88,329 from societies and banks. Amounts received by way of savings and current deposits were Rs. 2,13,315 and Rs. 2,99,217 respectively. Rs. 9,54,761 and Rs. 1,37,984 were repaid in fixed deposits to individuals and societies respectively, while repayments made under saving and current accounts totalled Rs. 1,65,936 and Rs. 3,96,534. Loans advanced to banks and societies amounted to Rs. 3,34,622 while recoveries from them came to Rs. 4,42,832 leaving Rs. 19,74,385 outstanding at the end of the year. The financial strength of the bank can be gauged by the fact that its owned resources of Rs. 5,04,755 paid up shares and Rs. 9,07,229 reserves, in all Rs. 14,11,984 compare very favourably with Rs. 25,20,682 being the sum-total of its liabilities to outsiders. The 39 central banks which had a membership of 4,420 worked with a capital of Rs. 63,95,687. In the aggregate the liabilities of central banks to creditors amounted to Rs. 40¾ lakhs principal and Rs. 3¼ lakhs interest, in all Rs. 44 lakhs, as against which their assets recoverable from debtors of Rs. 46 lakhs principal and Rs. 10¾ lakhs interest totalled to 56¾ lakhs. There was a clear margin of Rs. 24 lakhs to cover bad and doubtful debts out of their owned resources which amounted to Rs. 11 lakhs shares and about Rs. 13 lakhs reserves.

The number of agricultural credit societies increased from 2,435 to 2,546. The total number of members went

up during the year from 49,284 to 52,421 while the working capital of societies showed a slight net increase of Rs. 39,000 and stood at Rs. 81,93,340. Broadly speaking rural credit co-operation may be pronounced to be financially safe. Thirty-nine new societies were registered and 9 disregistered during the year bringing the total number of non-agricultural societies from 475 to 505. Their membership increased from 27,950 to 34,103 while the working capital increased by Rs. 4⅕ lakhs from Rs. 43,42,982 to Rs. 47,62,368. With the registration of 13 new and cancellation of 3 old societies the number of salary earners' societies in the State went up from 250 to 260. The societies have a working capital of Rs. 32½ lakhs, and all this large amount with the exception of Rs. 4½ lakhs is the outcome of savings effected by members from their incomes. Eighteen new urban banks were organised during the year bringing the total number to 80 (62). Their membership went up from 7,325 to 10,242 and the working capital increased from Rs. 7,43,612 to Rs. 9,43,191. The Co-operative Life Insurance Society has a membership of 60 societies and 346 individuals. The number of persons whose lives were insured was 330, and the amount of risk insured was Rs. 4,00,804 while the premia collected totalled Rs. 18,350.

Veteri

13,359 deaths from contagious diseases were reported during the year against 13,417 in the preceding year: equines 65; cattle 7,963; buffaloes 5,020; sheep 196; goats 77; and dogs 38. 1,257 outbreaks of contagious diseases were reported during the year and 578 were attended to by the officials of the department. The total number of inoculations during the year was 3,35,475 compared with 2,71,896 in the previous year. The number of animals treated during the year at the veterinary hospitals, dispensaries and by officials on tour was 3,92,070 compared with 3,50,181 in 1345 F. The number of stallions at district stands and at Hingoli stud was 35 at the close of the year compared with 33 at the close of the year preceding. The number of stallion stands at the end of the year was 15 against 16 in the year preceding.

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The most important change that was effected during the year in the organisation of the department was the distribution of the direction work of the departments

among three Chief Engineers and Secretaries tentatively. Simultaneously the control of the Osmania University Buildings Project which was transferred to the University Buildings Committee was retransferred to the P.W.D. and the City Drainage Department was amalgamated with the P.W.D. Another notable feature of the year was the Conference of Engineers held at Hyderabad to consider questions of reorganisation of the department. These proposals have since been submitted to Government in the shape of the Reorganisation Scheme. The total outlay incurred under Buildings and Communications during the year under report was Rs. 1,16,05,566 as against Rs. 86,97,457 in the previous year. The expenditure on original works including capital on Residential Buildings was Rs. 35,66,064 against Rs. 17,89,325 of the previous year. Fifty major works costing above Rs. 25,000 were either completed or in progress during the year. The principal activity of construction during the year centred on the following works: (1) Arts College; (2) Constructing 2nd Dining Hall and Kitchen and (3) Broadcasting Station. The total expenditure under irrigation amounted to Rs. 32,44,916 as against Rs. 14,55,420 of the previous year. Seventeen irrigation works costing Rs. 10,000 and above were in progress exclusive of Capital Works. The outlay on Capital Works during the year was Rs. 7,90,407.

Commerce nd Indusries.

The Departmental activities were concerned with (1) the Industrial Laboratory, (2) the Industrial Engineering Section and (3) the Textile and Cottage Industries Section. The Laboratory continued to function as before as an Analytical and Research Laboratory. 664 samples of various articles received were analysed as against 350 in the preceding year. The Industrial Engineering section prepared 75 new plans for various factories during the year as compared with 51 in the previous year. Besides this 25 plans submitted by various factories were examined and necessary modifications made therein.

The Textile section comprised the Cottage Industries Institute, the District Demonstration Parties, Cottage Industries Sales Depot, Weaving Institute, Paithan and Carpet Factory of Warangal. The Cottage Industries Institute trained 85 students in its various sections. The Institute produced goods worth Rs. 23,254-8-1 of which

articles worth Rs. 17,823-13-6 were sold. The number of demonstration parties working in the districts during the current year was seven. Through their efforts 649 fly-shuttle sleys, 353 lattice dobbies, 8 peg dobbies, 42 solid cylinder dobbies and 10 Benares pattern wooden jacquards were introduced among the local weavers. They trained in all 3,373 weavers in weaving on fly-shuttle sley. Dyeing demonstrations were conducted at 75 different textile centres benefiting more than 1,400 weavers and dyers. The Government Cottage Industries Sales Depot was shifted from its old rented premises to the newly constructed, commodious building of its own opposite to Mahbubia Girls' School which cost the Government a sum of nearly Rs. 60,000. Its sales amounted to Rs. 60,951-10-3 compared with Rs. 32,850-6-7 of the previous year. The twofold objects of the Weaving Institute at Paithan namely that of persuading the local weavers in reproducing Nagar pattern saris on looms fitted with fly-shuttle sleys and dobbies and secondly that of reviving the original Paithan pagri and gold embroidered sari weaving industry were steadily kept in view. Thirty-five workers mostly trained specially for the work of making superior class carpets were engaged in the Carpet Factory at Warangal during the course of the year. Twenty-eight carpets worth Rs. 6,283 were manufactured at the Carpet Factory, most of which were intended for the Delhi Palace of H.E.H. the Nizam.

Marked industrial progress was noticeable during the year. The Shahabad Cement Factory's output of cement during the year was 1,43,080 tons as against 1,25,945 tons of the previous year. The Factory worked in 3 shifts and employed 863 men and 58 women, besides 470 men who worked at the Bankur Limestone quarries. The output of the Cigarette Factory of Messrs. The Vazir Sultan Tobacco Co., Ltd., was 26,296.37 cases of 50,000 cigarettes each as against 24,454 cases of cigarettes in the previous year. The factory provided employment to about 650 persons a day. The output of the Hyderabad Cigarette Factory of the late Abdus Sattar was 4,963 cases as against 4,640 in the previous year. The cigarette industry in the State is doing well and both the factories are satisfied with the condition of the market for their products. The ginning factories being rather in a bad way as the result of more gins in them than the

work available for them, the Government in the Commerce and Industries Department had stopped giving permission for the establishment of new ginning factories pending Government enquiry in the condition of the industry in general. There are in all over 8,300 gins in these factories while the cotton pressing factories number over 100. The Oil Seed Crushing Industry had a spectacular expansion since the export duty on oils was abolished in the year 1342 F. and is doing fairly well. A new company called Hyderabad Iron and Steel Company, has been incorporated during the year which besides other work proposes to establish a first-class foundry and iron works to meet the increasing requirements of the country. As the result of protection granted by Government of India to the Match Industry, quite a number of Match factories were established in the State with power-driven machinery and ran successfully. During the year 1346 Fasli 13 new companies were incorporated as against 4 companies in the previous year with a total authorised capital of B.G. Rs. 40,00,000 and O.S. Rs. 59,50,000. Among these companies the Nizam Sugar Factory Ltd., the Hyderabad Iron and Steel Works Ltd., the Taj Clay Works Ltd., and the Hyderabad Industrial Corporation Ltd., deserve special mention. At the close of the year 42 companies were found working as against 33 of the previous year. The number of factories increased from 521 to 559. Of the 559 factories on the register 410 factories worked during the year and the others remained closed. The average daily number of operatives in all the industries as estimated from the annual returns received from the factories was 32,493 or an increase of 2,761 over the figure of the last year. The average daily number of children employed was 256 in the spinning and weaving mills, and 779 in other industries. The average daily number of female employees in all the registered factories was 10,647, of which 1,382 were employed in the spinning and weaving mills. No case of employment of women in the nights was detected. Except in a few seasonal factories of small size the general standard of sanitation in factories was observed to have improved and the health of the employees in the factories remained generally satisfactory. During the year partial strikes in the weaving departments of the Ramgopal Mills Ltd. at Hyderabad and of the Azam Jahi Mills Ltd. Warangal, were reported. In each case, the dispute was amicably

settled by the mill authorities within a few days of the commencement of the strikes.

The number of boilers on the register at the end of 1346 Fasli was 522 as against 505 at the end of the preceding year.

Mines an Quarries.

Coal mining was carried on by the Singareni Collieries Co., Ltd., in the coal fields of Singareni, Tandur and Kothagudium and by Sir Manekji Dadabhoy in Sasti and Paoni Collieries. The outturn of the Collieries and the amount of Royalty paid in respect of every one of them was 10,76,240 tons—10 cwts. and Rs. 1,62,577-11-11 respectively. There was an increase of 2,23,501 tons—9 cwts. in the output of coal when compared with the previous year with a corresponding increase in Royalty of Rs. 37,384-13-4. There were 30 quarries working during the year. The output was 33,01,637 sq. ft. against 29,53,931 sq. ft. in the previous year.

Famine and Well-Sinking.

The Famine Board sanctioned Rs. 16,82,500 for various relief operations in the districts. The chief of these were the starting of relief works in Aurangabad, Bhir and Gulbarga; opening of fodder depots for Bhir, Aurangabad and Osmanabad districts. Of the relief works the Ruti Tank in Bir, the Sakat Tank in Parenda, Osmanabad; the Gulbarga-Lasur road, certain road diversions in Aurangabad and the extension of the Hunsgi-Mullore road to the State borders may be mentioned. But fortunately timely Divali rains saved the crops and entirely averted the danger anticipated. The net result was that by the end of Aban 1346 F. only Rs. 2,68,823-7-4 out of the total sanctioned amount was spent. Relief works were undertaken in Nalgonda, Bhir, Gulbarga and Raichur districts on account of famine conditions. The expenditure under this head amounted to Rs. 6,70,764. One hundred and eighty-eight wells were constructed and 156 remodelled at a cost of Rs. 3,01,153. The total number of wells sunk by ryots (at their own cost) was 1,841 against 1,394 in 1345 F., an increase of 447.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Roads an Bridges.

The policy of linking up important taluq towns and commercial centres with District Headquarters and the

City was steadily pursued. The total expenditure incurred on roads and bridges during the year was Rs. 46,67,407. Three hundred and thirty-one miles of original roads were under construction during the year which when completed bring the total length of the road system in the State to 5,024 miles. The construction work of 95 roads or bridges costing over Rs. 25,000 was either in progress or completed during the year.

Railways. The total mileage open for traffic was the same as in 1345 F., viz., 667 miles B.G. and 623 miles M.G. The construction of the Sidings from Jankampet on the H.G.V. Railway to Bodhan town for the Sugar Factory was completed but not opened for traffic. During the year B.G. Rs. 6,06,877 were spent on Road Transport Services and B.G. Rs. 2,10,961 on Railway Open Line on account of Capital Works thus bringing the capital outlay of the Railways at the end of the year to B.G. Rs. 14,69,56,890. The gross earnings of the Railways excluding Road Transport Services and the Government of India Railways worked by the N. S. Railway amounted to B.G. Rs. 2,28,47,873 and the working expenses including a contribution of B.G. Rs. 17,13,590 to Depreciation Fund, amounted to B.G. Rs. 1,08,43,545 leaving a net revenue of B.G. 1,20,04,328. While the gross earnings rose from 199.5 lakhs in 1345 F. to Rs. 228.5 lakhs in 1346 F., the working expenses were down by 3½ lakhs. Thus the return on capital rose from 6 per cent. in 1345 F. to 8.4 per cent. in 1346 F. The bus service was operating over a route mileage of 3,951 miles with 281 buses and cars. Four hundred and fifty-one route miles were operated by the goods services with 37 lorries and 11 trailers. The net earnings of the services amounted to B.G. Rs. 5,19,012 as against Rs. 1,64,526 in 1345 F. This gives a return of 11.2 per cent. on capital invested. The excursion trips referred to in the last report continued during the year also. 'Travel as you like tickets' were also issued to stimulate passenger traffic. The Railway is contemplating the introduction of air-conditioned trains for the convenience of the public.

Postal Department. The total number of postal employees at the end of 1346 F. was 2,298 and there were 847 post offices. The distance of mail lines was 8,694½ miles. The total number of postal articles issued, including registered articles

amounted to 3,57,05,846 of which 12,92,474 were registered articles. Included in the latter were 1,04,972 V.P. articles to the value of Rs. 9,92,730-3-1, and 16,616 insured articles. Besides the above articles 5,63,833 money orders of the value of Rs. 98,24,576-8-6 which were delivered. The commission realised on these was Rs. 1,38,966-13-0. Ordinary stamps worth Rs. 6,00,209-7-4 and Service stamps worth Rs. 3,09,087-5-0 were sold. Quinine worth Rs. 9,120-13-4 was sold to the public. The balance at the credit of the Savings Bank Accounts was Rs. 1,72,38,491-10-5. Several departmental reforms and improvements were effected and the department is making efforts to meet the increasing demand for postal services. During the year under report there was an increase of Rs. 34,020-3-11 under receipts and an increase of Rs. 2,058-2-8 under expenditure.

Teleph

The Telephone system in the City continues to record an increase in the number of subscribers which totalled 918 at the end of the year and the City Exchange showed a net profit of Rs. 10,090, but in the districts the numerical as well as financial results were unsatisfactory. There is little hope of improvement in the results of the District Exchange until trunk lines are provided to connect together the business centres of the State without which the local telephone services have no value for the public.

Civ Aviat

The progress in Civil Aviation in the State was sustained during the year and Messrs. Tata Sons Air Mail Service operated regularly. A site for an aerodrome at Begumpet was selected and developed at a cost of O.S. Rs. 1,17,703. This landing ground was found serviceable even during the rains and the Tata's Service used it regularly. The R.A.F. ground at Hakimpet was abandoned. An Airport building of which the foundation-stone was laid by Her Highness the Princess of Berar on the 4th November 1936, was constructed at a cost of O.S. Rs. 56,118 and a spacious hangar with a plinth area of 12,300 sq. ft. costing Rs. 52,481 was erected. The Aero Club continues to be attractive and the membership has risen to 62. Altogether 906 hours of flying was done and 15 members obtained their Pilot's "A" licences.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

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The reorganisation and enlargement of the Public Health Service which came into force three years ago gives a larger personnel for the management of each district. Two special departments one for Plague and one for Malaria have been working with marked success in Hyderabad City under the Public Health Department. Full use is made of all ordinary forms of propaganda. The total number of deaths from all diseases recorded during the year was 1,26,089 which, coincidentally, is the same as that of the last year. The death-rate works out as 8.90 per mille. The number of deaths from cholera was 9,548, from small-pox 245, and from plague 2,145. Anti-plague inoculation is definitely popular, and 2,45,550 inoculations were performed as against 2,01,425 during 1345 F. Cholera outbreaks have been periodical in occurrence and epidemics of 1345-46 F. have occurred six years after. These two years have accounted for 11,095 and 9,548 deaths. The number of deaths reported as being caused by fevers in 1346 Fasli was 83,896, but this is an underestimate. Malaria treatment in hospital accounts for 1,93,194 patients. An anti-malarial work was actively carried on in the City and in the districts with very good results. The prevalence has been detected of Yaws in the Warangal district and surveys carried on in that district reveal its existence for the last several years. A scheme for carrying on a campaign against this disease is under the consideration of the Government. Guinea-worm is widely prevalent in several districts of the Dominions. Owing to the treatment of wells with quicklime an improvement has been observed. There were 16 Itinerant dispensaries, one in each district. The number of villages visited aggregated 2,157 compared with 2,121 in the previous year. The number of patients treated was 36,436 compared with 39,609 in 1345 Fasli. There were seventeen health inspectors, one for each district, who visited 1,670 villages. They performed 26,443 inoculations against plague, 23,376 inoculations against cholera and disinfected 16,374 wells. The Infant Welfare Centres worked very satisfactorily. There was one in Sultan Bazaars, one in Begum Bazaar and one

in Darul Shaffa. A small subsidiary centre is working in Bogulkonta. A fifth centre has been sanctioned at Kazipura. Sixty-five indigenous Dhais are employed under the centres and their work is regularly supervised by health visitors. 1,859 labour cases were conducted by the Dhais. There is a creche attached at the Sultan Bazaar Centre which has proved a boon to mothers who are at work during the day.

Medical relief.

The total number of permanent medical institutions in the Dominions was 148 as in the previous year. Two new dispensaries sanctioned temporarily were opened at Nizam Sagar and Kotgir. The number of Civil Surgeons permanent and temporary was 39 and the number of Assistant Surgeons was 74. The permanent Sub-Assistant Surgeons numbered 186. The four honorary posts of specialists in Ear, Nose and Throat; in Skin and Venereal diseases; in the diseases of Eye; and in Dentistry continued. The cadre of the nursing staff remained the same as in the previous year, 50 nurses and 46 probationers in the Osmania Hospital, 31 nurses in the Victoria General Hospital, 3 in the Sultan Bazaar Hospital, 4 in the Isolation Hospital and 1 in the Mental Hospital. The scheme for subsidized medical practitioners had to be closed down. There was a marked increase in the attendance of patients in all the hospitals and dispensaries. The new patients treated during the year numbered 28,33,878 as against 26,18,112, *viz.*, an increase of 2,15,766. The daily average was 21,150 as compared to 19,378 recorded in 1345 F. The number of new in-patients admitted in Government hospitals and dispensaries was 37,782 compared with 36,982 in the preceding year, and the daily average rose from 1,498 to 1,630. The deaths registered during the year in the various hospitals and dispensaries numbered 2,065 as against 1,853 recorded last year. There were available 2,646 beds as against 2,479 in the previous year. The number of outpatients registered in 1346 F. was 27,96,096, compared with 25,81,130 during the last year showing an increase of 2,14,966. The daily average attendance was 19,519 as against 17,880. The surgical operations performed during the year amounted to 1,07,572 as compared with 87,688 in the last year. Of these 10,916 were major operations and 96,656 minor

operations as compared with 9,998 and 77,690 respectively in 1345 Fasli. The ratio of deaths per cent. to total treated during the year was 0.22 against 0.27.

Though women are treated in all the hospitals of the State special arrangements with necessary privacy are provided in the fifteen district headquarter hospitals and at Jalna. In the Hyderabad City special arrangements are provided at the Osmania Hospital, Victoria Zenana Hospital, Chaderghat Hospital, Sultan Bazaar Hospital, Mental Hospital, Police Hospital and the Aliabad Dud Bowli, Suburban and Khairatabad Dispensaries. The beds maintained for women in-patients numbered 1,049 as against 985 in the preceding year, the total number of women including female children treated as indoor patients was 17,513 as against 17,264 during the last year. The total number of women outpatients was 9,79,220 as against 9,15,192 in the preceding year. The total number of maternity cases attended to in the various hospitals and dispensaries rose from 4,284 in the previous year to 5,204. Of these 3,627 were cases of normal labour and 1,397 of abnormal.

There were five anti-rabic treatment centres in the Dominions, and the total number of new patients was 868 as against 963 in the previous year. The total expenditure on the Civil Medical Institutions in the Dominions including the Directorate rose from Rs. 18.45 lakhs to Rs. 18.60 lakhs in the year under report.

The proposal for the construction of a Tuberculosis Sanatorium received serious consideration. A sum of Rs. 3 lakhs has been donated from H.E.H. the Nizam's Silver Jubilee Funds and together with the donation of Rs. 1,63,000 received previously from the late Majesty the King Emperor Silver Jubilee Fund forms a substantial nucleus for the Sanatorium which is being constructed at Ananthagiri, where a site of 142 acres has been acquired for the purpose. The site is very attractive and lies at an altitude of 2,230 ft. above sea-level. Another small Tuberculosis Hospital is being constructed at Lingampally near the Hyderabad City. A Tuberculosis Clinic functioned throughout the year at the Suburban Dispensary, where patients were treated as well as

advised on home treatment. Suitable cases were admitted in the Osmania Hospital and chronic and highly infectious cases in the Isolation Hospital.

Though most of the Leprosy Relief Work continued to be done at the Leper Home and Hospital at Dichpalli which is aided by the Nizam's Government, a good deal of work was also done in other parts of the State.

Unani Ayurvedic Departme

The year saw the due recognition of the Unani and Ayurvedic departments inasmuch as for the first time a provision has been made in the budget for the next triennium of Rs. 1,50,615 for the reorganisation of these departments. Also for the promotion of Ayurvedic treatment an annual provision of Rs. 35,000 was made. There were 27 dispensaries (10 Government and 17 Aided) working in which a total number of 15,53,203 patients were treated as against 13,64,768 in the previous year, *viz.*, an increase of 1,88,435. Those treated in Government dispensaries numbered 11,25,265 while 3,40,270 were treated in aided institutions. The daily average of new patients was 4,255. The total number of males treated were 9,71,859 and females 5,81,344. The total expenditure of the department amounted to Rs. 1,73,844.

Distri Water W and Dra age.

The expenditure on District Water Works and Drainage Schemes in the year was Rs. 5,68,494. The total expenditure from the inception of this department to the end of 1346 F. was Rs. 49,47,410. The remodelling of Gulbarga Water Works and Drainage Scheme, and the Water Supply Scheme for Osmanabad town were sanctioned during 1346 F. The cost of the schemes sanctioned in 1346 F. was Rs. 7,38,000. During the year under report, the complete Water Works of Jalna, Aurangabad, Latur and Raichur towns were controlled and maintained by this department. The Warangal Water Supply Scheme costing Rs. 13,00,000 was sanctioned in the year 1345 F. and the work was started. The whole scheme has been revised so that it would now serve for an ultimate population of 1,00,000. The expenditure on the work during the year under report was Rs. 4,09,367-5-9⅚.

Hyderabad Water Works.—The grant for the year was Rs. 6,66,320 against which an expenditure of

Rs. 6,21,326 was incurred. The important works carried out during the year were (1) Constructing Masonry road boxes on cement roads; (2) Improving the Distribution System in the proposed Chenchalguda High Level Zone; (3) Providing pumping station and elevated tank for the proposed Chenchalguda High Level Zone; (4) Changing Media in Mir Alam Filter Beds; (5) Connecting Public Standposts with drainage sewers; (6) Acquisition of land for the proposed New Red Hills Reservoir; (7) Remodelling Scheme; and (8) Special Survey Work of Remodelling City area. The first instalment of the work of Remodelling Hyderabad Water Works for which Government had sanctioned Rs. 15½ lakhs has been practically completed. The total expenditure to the end of 1346 F. is Rs. 14.97 lakhs. The remodelled area comprised of five main zones, *viz.*, Amlapur, Asafnagar, Banjara including Begumpet, Red Hills and Tattikhana. During the year, 367 new pipe connections were given of which 208 were metered and 159 unmetered. The total number of house connections on record is 15,620 as against 15,253 in the previous year. Of these, 575 are metered and the remaining 15,045 unmetered. The revenue realised during the year amounted to Rs. 2,91,416.

Hyderabad City Drainage.

The year 1346 Fasli completed the fourth triennium since the Drainage Department was formed. The expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 5,65,257 as against Rs. 4,32,343 in 1345 F. In addition, the department also spent Rs. 28,651 on the maintenance of Cement Concrete roads. The total expenditure incurred up to the end of 1346 F. since the Drainage works were first started in 1335 F. was Rs. 1,05,29,996. The Sewage Purification plant worked satisfactorily. All the main and important branch sewers having been completed already, only the Sub-Branch Sewers were being constructed during the year. The total length of the Sub-Branch Sewers laid during 1346 F. was 31,623 ft. or nearly 6 miles and the number of man-holes completed was 218. The total length of sewers completed in the City to the end of 1346 F. was 139 miles, 3 furlongs and the number of man-holes constructed was 5,201. During the year four six-seated public latrines, four dumping pits and 2 urinals were completed and opened for public

use. The total number constructed up to the end of 1346 F. was 66 latrines, 67 dumping pits and 47 urinals of which 7 latrines, 15 dumping pits and 3 urinals were on behalf of the Municipality. The number of houses connected in the City with the sewerage system during the year was 1,073, including 952 C.I.B. Poor Men's Quarters and the total number of house connections up to the end of 1346 F. was 2,291. The total length of Cement Concrete roads maintained by the department remained as it was at the end of 1344 F., *i.e.*, 27.60 miles, as no new cement roads were constructed thereafter.

Hyderabad City Improvement.

The happy event of the year was the celebration of the Silver Jubilee in which the Board had the honour to present an address to His Exalted Highness the Nizam, which summarised the activities of the Board during the previous 24 years. The major works of other departments in progress under the control of the Board were (1) Developing Industrial Area at Mushirabad; (2) Improving roads in Sultan Bazaars, and (3) Constructing Cottage Industries Sales Depot at Gunfoundry. The expenditure incurred amounted to Rs. 12,29,813-1-5⅓. The total expenditure during the 25 years amounts to Rs. 1,97,12,645. A major portion of the Khairatabad Slum Clearance Scheme has been completed and the remaining work is in progress. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 4,54,413 to the end of 1346 Fasli. The scheme for improving Mogalpura locality was started in 1333 Fasli and is almost complete. The expenditure to the end of 1346 Fasli was Rs. 8,06,416 on compensation and Rs. 1,36,091 on work. More than half of the work of the Noorul-Umra Bazaar Slum Clearance Scheme is complete and the total expenditure was Rs. 5,04,459 on compensation and Rs. 72,309 on work to the end of 1346 Fasli. The Lingampally Scheme was started in 1339 Fasli and consists of clearing a slum of 7.41 acres at Lingampally. The construction work was completed in 1343 Fasli at a cost of Rs. 13,532. The Bagh-e-Safa Slum Clearance Scheme is based on partial slum clearance method and is being carried out gradually. The total expenditure on compensation to the end of 1346 Fasli was Rs. 1,08,001 and on works amounts to Rs. 18,550. The Slum Clearance Scheme near Purana Haveli consists of clearing the slum of four acres at the

south-west corner of Purana Haveli at a cost of Rs. 1,16,600. The Mallapally Scheme consists of developing the open land to west of Habeebnagar and Bhoiguda Tank. From the area of 117.55 acres acquired, 81.81 acres have been given over to the Military Department, 5.27 acres to the Co-operative Building Society and 15.36 acres have been utilised for constructing model houses. The total expenditure was Rs. 1,48,621 on compensation and Rs. 12,847 on work to the end of 1346 Fasli. The Begum Bazaar Slum Clearance Scheme was completed. This area which was once a hotbed of epidemics and which before the commencement of the scheme could not be approached except through narrow and winding lanes, has now become very attractive on account of wide roads and well constructed double-storeyed buildings. The Feelkhana Scheme is the wholesale demolition scheme for improving this congested locality situated in the busiest part of the City, and its area is about 60 acres. The locality was packed with mud-walled houses having country-tiled roofs and with practically no flooring. About 6 roads have been laid and sanitary buildings have come into existence all along these roads, which have given a beautiful appearance to the locality. The Pathanwadi Scheme was taken up with a view to give about 14,000 square yards of land for the extension of the Osmania Hospital and also to clear a most congested and filthy locality situated right behind the hospital. Besides minor roads one major road from Begum Bazaar Chowrasta to Musallam Jung Bridge was in progress. The Road to Musallam Jung Bridge Scheme was taken up to give a proper approach to Musallam Jung Bridge from Chaderghat area and thus to relieve Afzal Gunj Bridge from congestion. The Mahbub Gunj Scheme was for removing the slum in one of the granaries of the City and for improving the area. Good progress has been made in this year by acquiring 26 houses which occupied the greater portion of the Gunj.

Local Funds Administration.

Excluding the City of Hyderabad which is administered by the Hyderabad Municipality there are 65 towns in the Dominions where local taxes are levied. These towns have a population of 7,76,969 including those of 7 towns also where municipalities with a non-official majority have been set up. Grants for General Local

Funds are fixed for five years. The total grants drawn by towns were Rs. 1,41,850 against Rs. 1,54,303 in the previous year. The expenditure on district water works and drainage amounted to Rs. 6,34,889. The drainage and water works of Nanded have been completed and Warangal Water Works and Drainage Works are still under construction. The total income in towns including the grants and loans decreased from Rs. 17,24,695 to Rs. 16,00,040. The actual income from local taxes however increased from Rs. 9,77,120 to Rs. 9,82,341. The average incidence of taxation in the Dominions per head of population was Rs. 1-11-4. The total income during the year under report was Rs. 12,81,731 compared to Rs. 13,53,668 in the previous year. The decrease was due to the fall in land revenue collections. The total expenditure was Rs. 15,94,156 as against Rs. 14,51,631 in the previous year. The total closing balance was Rs. 79,46,720 as against Rs. 79,10,455 in the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 36,265.

Public Instruction.

His Excellency Maharaja Bahadur Sir Kishen Pershad, Yamin-us-Saltanath, K.C.I.E., G.C.I.E., President of the Executive Council of His Exalted Highness the Nizam, and ex-officio Chancellor of the Osmania University, retired during the period and was succeeded by the Rt. Hon'ble Nawab Hydar Nawaz Jung Bahadur Sir Akbar Hydari, *Kt.*, P.C., D.C.L., LL.D. The Annual convocation of the University was held on the 10th Farwardi 1346 F. The following degrees were conferred: M.A. Faculty of Theology 2; B.A. Faculty of Theology 2; M.A. Faculty of Arts 7; B.A. Faculty of Arts 80; M.Sc. Faculty of Science 4; B.Sc. Faculty of Science 37; LL.B. Faculty of Law 31; M.B., B.S., Faculty of Medicine 5; B.E. Faculty of Engineering 5; Diploma in Ed. Faculty of Education 7. At the invitation of the Osmania University, the Indian Science Congress held its 24th session at Hyderabad in December 1936. The session was generally acclaimed as one of the most successful sessions of the Congress. The total number of students on the rolls of the University was 1,834, as against 1,806 last year.

Osman Univer

Though there were no marked successes in the various Tournaments, marked progress was maintained. The University Training Corps was maintained at its previous strength of 2 platoons of 38 Cadets each. The total average number of residents in 3 hostels during the year was 378. The Prophet's Birthday, Janma Ashtami and Ganesh Chauthi were celebrated with great eclat. During the year, 1,870 books were purchased, bringing the total number to 41,398. The Union's representatives took part in the Right Hon'ble Srinivas Sastri Inter-University Debating Competition held at Bangalore and annexed the Trophy. The total number of students in the College for Women at the end of the year was 58, distributed as follows: M.A. (Previous) 5; M.Sc. (Previous) 2; B.A. 10; B.Sc. 10; Intermediate 31—Total 58. The examination results were highly satisfactory.

Education Department.

The year saw a decrease in the number of schools but an increase in the number of scholars. The total number of Public Schools in the Dominions in the year 1346 Fasli was 4,786 as against 4,790 schools in 1345 Fasli, while the number of scholars 3,67,768 as against 3,62,150 scholars in 1345 Fasli. The number of Private Schools in 1346 Fasli was 872, while their strength was 24,837. The total expenditure incurred on education (excluding Collegiate Education) in H.E.H. the Nizam's Dominions during the year under report was Rs. 84,79,609, as against Rs. 84,98,328 in 1345 Fasli. The total number of High Schools during the year under report remained the same as in the previous year, i.e., 56, but the number of scholars on rolls increased by 1,050 from 30,967 to 32,017. The number of Middle Schools in the Dominions was 134, as against 132 in 1345 Fasli; while the number of pupils was 44,206 as against 42,602 in the previous year; that is, an increase of 2 schools and 1,604 pupils. There were 4,392 Primary Schools with 2,81,995 scholars, as against 4,416 schools and 2,79,148 scholars in the year 1345 Fasli, that is, a decrease of 24 schools and an increase of 2,847 pupils. The number of High Schools for Girls in the Dominions was 9, as against 8 in 1345 Fasli, while the number of girls attending these schools was 3,633, as against 3,104 in 1345 Fasli. There were 16 Middle Schools for girls with 3,480 pupils as against 18 schools and 3,724 pupils in the year 1345 Fasli. The total number of Primary Schools for girls was 696 and

that of pupils was 46,186 as against 687 schools and 44,487 pupils in the year 1345 Fasli, that is, an increase of 9 schools and 1,699 pupils. The number of Special Schools for girls during the year under report was the same as in the previous year, i.e., 5, while their strength increased from 1,201 to 1,252. It is gratifying to note that the importance of physical education is being gradually realised both by the teachers and the students and more attention is being given to it in schools. 24 new troops were registered during the year, bringing the total number of troops in the Dominions to 154, as against 130 troops in 1345 Fasli. The total number of scouts was 4,362 as compared with 3,852 in the previous year. Guiding made a steady progress throughout the Dominions. The total number of Guides, Blue Birds, Rovers and Officers, etc., has increased from 2,495 in 1345 Fasli to 2,719 in 1346 Fasli. The total number of all kinds of Special Schools was 186, as in the previous year, while their strength was 9,550, as against 9,433 in 1345 Fasli. During the year under report the number of Training Schools was 8. The strength of the Osmania Technical Institute at the close of the year 1346 Fasli was 186 as against 255 in the previous year. The number of schools for the Depressed Classes was the same as in the previous year, i.e., 103 while their strength was 4,017 as against 3,907 in 1345 F. The number of Adult Schools in the Dominions at the end of the year 1346 Fasli was the same as in 1345 Fasli, i.e., 40, but the number of pupils attending these schools fell from 1,461 in 1345 Fasli to 1,447 in 1346 Fasli. The numbers in the Nizam College remain at a uniform level, only a little above the 300 which Government policy and limited accommodation alike dictate. The number on the rolls of the Madrasa-i-Aliya on the last day of the year was 176, showing a slight increase of 3, compared with last year, which was itself a high watermark.

Liter and Pre

During the year under report there were 506 books published as against 618 in the previous year. Besides the above-mentioned books 121 publications were issued from the Government Press. Permission was granted for the establishment of 5 printing presses in the City and 4 in the districts. Thirty-four books were registered during the year and one newspaper and 5 journals in the City and one journal in the districts.

FINANCE.

overnment come and xpendi-re.

The year began with the opening balance of Rs. 312.68 lakhs as against Rs. 305.91 lakhs in 1345 F., the total receipts were Rs. 931.46 lakhs and the expenditure Rs. 882.45 lakhs leaving a surplus of Rs. 49.01 lakhs as against Rs. 49.17 lakhs in the previous year. The ordinary revenue receipts amounted to Rs. 943.32 lakhs as against 905.61 lakhs. The appropriations from Departmental Balances for Expenditure during 1346 F. amounted to Rs. 72.59 lakhs as against Rs. 65.65 lakhs in 1345 F. The Departmental Balances carried to the credit of departments total to Rs. 68.34 lakhs as against Rs. 78.65 lakhs in the previous year. The total ordinary expenditure during 1346 F. was 837.53 lakhs against 798.54 in the previous year. There has been considerable increase in expenditure in the year 1346 F., as compared to 1345 F. under nation-building and administrative departments such as Education, Medicine, Irrigation, Police and Courts, etc.

int.

Pure gold weighing 1,140.9 O.S. tolas was purchased at a cost of O.S. Rs. 45,935-7-3 through the Imperial Bank of India, Hyderabad. 5,082 gold coins of various descriptions were minted. No bar silver was purchased during the year and no silver coin minted. Coins issued for circulation during the year under report were: Quarter-Rupees Rs. 65,000 in value; One-eighth Rupees Rs. 20,000 in value; One-anna Pieces Rs. 1,95,001 in value; and One-pie Pieces Rs. 4,000 in value.

Paper urrency.

Notes of the denomination of 5, 10, 100 and 1,000 were in circulation. The average gross circulation increased in the year by 10.04 per cent. and the average net circulation by 5.42 per cent. as compared with the previous year. The composition of the balance in Currency Chest at the close of the year was Notes—Rs. 65,56,425 and Coins—Rs. 69,35,002. The composition of the Paper Currency Reserve at the close of the year was O.S. Rs. 14,17,26,054. The Securities held totalled to B.G. Rs. 3,78,90,900 and O.S. Rs. 18,00,000. The addition to the Securities in the year was of 5.10 lakhs of 5½ per cent. and 0.90 of 3½ per cent. Nizam's Government Promissory Notes. The interest during the year is expected to be O.S. Rs. 23,33,263 approximately.

It is the settled policy of the department not to interfere with the religious beliefs of the people. It takes no part in proselytization of any kind. The Government fully endorses this view and entertains no doubt that the Ecclesiastical Department will continue to act upon this policy. Ecclesiastical Department.

As to matters affecting the liberty of performance of religious rites by the members of a community, two old Firmans need be quoted, one of which goes to say, "In a country inhabited by different races professing different religions, no Government would like to stop any religious act unless its public performance inflames the feelings of the followers of other religions to such an extent as to cause a danger to public peace and safety. It was to remove all apprehension of disturbance to public peace and order that my Government has made a rule that when a person wants to construct a new religious building or enclosure such as mosque, church, or any other place of worship, school or graves, etc., previous sanction of the Government should be obtained." Other Firmans may be quoted to show that similar policy underlies those Government orders and Gashtis which relate to the playing of music, or processions, or preaching of religion in general. In all such matters full liberty exists for all communities without distinction unless that liberty is misused or its exercise is likely to lead to the disturbance of peace and order, to meet which class of cases rules lay down the ways and methods subject to which that liberty is to be exercised. It is needless to say that these commands of His Exalted Highness, based on principles of administration in the public interests, continue to guide the policy of the Government in all such matters.

The quantity of work turned out during the year was much below the maximum capacity of the shops. Owing to this shortage of work, it was unfortunately necessary to suspend the workmen from work for long periods by rotation. As the department had been working at a loss continuously for many years, the Government finally decided to close the department. The turnover during the year under report increased by about Rs. 19,000 and the nett loss was decreased by about 10,700. Mint Works.

Electricity
ity and
istricts.

The year was one of great importance in view of the Silver Jubilee of His Exalted Highness the Nizam. During the celebrations in connection therewith there were very extensive illuminations which put a demand of 5,750 kilowatts on the Power House, a far greater load than had ever been experienced before, and about 90 per cent. higher than the normal daily maximum load. The year under review also marked the beginning of very great improvements in the street lighting of Hyderabad. Two new sub-stations were erected during the year. There were 15 main lines and 96 sub-stations at the end of 1346 F. Four miles and 58⅓ yds. of cable of various sizes costing about O.S. Rs. 52,837 and 7 miles, 5 furlongs, and 67⅓ yds. of overhead mains costing about O.S. Rs. 36,492 were laid giving connection to 703 new consumers during the year. Supply was taken to several entirely new districts such as New Lallaguda, Adigmet, and Sitapalmandi. The average price per unit for street lights was substantially reduced, in fact from O.S. As. 4½ to O.S. As. 3⅓. Despite the large reductions the profits increased by O.S. Rs. 1,20,306 or 12.69 per cent. of the profits for the previous year. The nett profits increased from 9.31 per cent. to 10.89 per cent., whilst the nett profits on the loan capital amounted to 9.47 per cent.

The activities of the District Electricity Department during the year under review were confined to 8 towns in 7 districts, *viz.*, (1) Aurangabad, (2) Warangal, (3) Gulbarga, (4) Raichur, with extension of supply to (5) Yadgir (Gulbarga District) and to (6) Narayanpet (Mahbubnagar District), (7) Nizamabad and (8) Nanded. The department has power houses and controls both the generation and distribution of electric power to Aurangabad, Raichur and Nizamabad towns, whereas for Nanded and Warangal, energy is obtained in bulk from the Osmanshahi and the Azamjahi Mills and distributed. The supply of electricity needed for the town of Gulbarga is being temporarily generated by the department by portable sets. The question of electrification of some of the other important towns such as Jalna, Parbhani, Latur, Khammamet, Bidar, etc., is receiving the attention of the department.

Statistics Gazetteer.

During the year the department maintained its progress and established useful contacts not only with different departments of His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Government, but with the Government of India and the Provincial Governments as well as public individuals and institutions, local and foreign, interested in the economic and social statistics of the country. Besides the Government Departmental Statistics of population, public health, crimes, agriculture, live-stock, farm development, industry, trade, prices, education, posts, telephones, rail and road, electricity, etc., the department tapped other sources for facts and figures for answering enquiries from journalists, reviewers, university students engaged in writing thesis for degrees, traders, foreign universities, collecting publications of economic interest for their libraries, and Indian States with development schemes, statistical bureaux of their own. The department issued 43 publications during the year. Ten more rain-gauges were installed in the districts during the year bringing the total number to 42, leaving 17 to be erected.

Archæol

Several new monuments of considerable archæological and historical importance were surveyed during the year in the Aurangabad, Raichur, Gulbarga and Nalgonda districts. Several new prehistoric sites have been discovered in the Raichur district. At Ajanta the campaign of the conservation of the frescoes continued as usual. The most important measures carried out relate to the preservation of the frescoes on the ceiling of Cave XVII as well as those of the northern, western and eastern walls of this cave, including the frescoes on the pillars, doorway and windows. At Ellora in addition to the general clearance and repairs of the Caves, several important works were carried out for the convenience of the visitors and the improvements of the site. At Khuldabad, the work of the restoration of the Garden and Tomb of Bani Begum was continued. The work of the clearance and conservation of the Daulatabad Fort also made considerable progress during the year. In the course of the general clearance of the Fort a set of half finished rock-cut caves was discovered under the great rock of the citadel. At Aurangabad, besides the maintenance and petty repairs of the various gateways and

other monuments, the work of the conservation of Bibi-ka-Maqbara was taken up. At Bidar, a vast programme of excavation and conservation has been carried out. The department has launched a systematic campaign of conserving and preserving the relics of the early Bahmanis and 'Adil Shahis.' During the year under report excavations were carried at Maski on a large scale and many new sites have been tapped. The work at the old sites had been extended and the caves in the hills were searched to a greater extent. At a site foundations of a massive character were discovered under the ground and while shifting the earth three gold coins of an unpublished variety have been discovered. The finds at Maski are exciting interest. The most important part of the finds was the material which illustrates that at some remote time shell industry and bead-making industry flourished at Maski itself. Excavations of an important nature were also carried out during the year at Paithan in the Aurangabad district. From the discovery of the copper coins, particularly those with the Bodhi Tree and the Swastika emblems the period of the relative stratum may be assigned to the Andhra Dynasty. During the year 2,494 coins were added to the cabinet of the department.

Government Central Press.

There was no change in the permanent staff of the Press which remained at 181. The total working expenses came to Rs. 4,59,454-12-8 as compared with Rs. 4,50,785-14-0 for the previous year. The receipts amounted to Rs. 5,26,243-2-6, the corresponding figure for the previous year being Rs. 4,17,537-10-0. The earnings of the Press in the year under report were Rs. 4,09,414-7-0 as against Rs. 3,03,399-6-10 in 1345 Fasli or an increase of Rs. 1,60,015-0-2. The nett closing book-value of the entire plant was Rs. 6,76,699-0-5. The Process section was erected and the work of preparing the blocks was taken up. During the year under report 8 punches and 8 matrices of 25 pt. Nastaliq, 4 punches and 4 matrices of 36 pt. Suls, 6 punches and 145 matrices of 16 pt. Naskh and 158 matrices of 18 pt. and 24 pt. English Recherche type were completed. Considerable progress was made with the work of the Bilingual Edition of the Holy Quran and the publication is nearing completion.

Station Departm

The value of new stock purchased during the year aggregated to Rs. 3,71,490 against Rs. 6,64,194 in the previous year. The stock that remained on hand at the close of the year was valued at Rs. 1,93,232. The receipts of the Depot together with miscellaneous proceeds amounted to Rs. 47,180 against which the expenditure during the year stood at Rs. 45,928.

Nizami Observat

The work with the Astrographic Equatorial telescope consisted mainly of taking repetition plates in the Hyderabad Astrographic Zones; 122 plates were exposed during the year. Work with the Grubb Equatorial telescope was continued on the same lines as in previous years. Observations of long period variables from the main item in the programme and 1,051 estimates of visual brightness were obtained mostly of stars with faint minima. Forty occultations of stars by the Moon have been observed. The total number of earthquakes recorded by one or both of the Milne-Shaw seismographs was 110. Daily observations of the velocity and direction of the upper winds by means of pilot balloons were continued, in co-operation with the India Meteorological Department, and the preliminary results have been regularly telegraphed in code every morning to the forecasting centres, Poona, Calcutta and Karachi. Additional balloons were released on Mondays and Fridays for supplying information to the pilots of Messrs. Tata's air mail service passing through Hyderabad on the Karachi-Madras route. Some extra flights were also observed on the international days and on a few other occasions by special requisition from the forecasting centre.

Geolo cal Sur

During the year, parts of Nalgonda, Mahbubnagar and Gulbarga Districts comprising a total area of 1,308 square miles were geologically surveyed, special attention being paid to economic possibilities indicated by the different rock groups. In the three districts covered during the survey, several economic minerals and materials have been noticed.

Life suranc Fund.

The year started with Rs. 95,62,463-3-0¾ as the commencing Fund. The receipts and the interest on Investments from Government amounted to Rs. 7,13,561-0-9 and Rs. 3,53,918 respectively. Claims amounting to Rs. 3,79,246-13-1 were paid. Thus the year closed with a balance of Rs. 1,02,50,695-6-8¾. 2,184 proposals were

received during the year and out of them 2,029 have resulted into policies aggregating to the face-value of Rs. 12,71,321 yielding a premium income of Rs. 31,667 per annum.

Information Bureau.

During the year 1346 Fasli, the activities of the Bureau connected with the Press and Publicity, as also with those relating to the purchase and distribution of Newspapers to offices and educational institutions, were further expanded and the Bureau continued to take an increasing part in the exposition of the work done by the various Government departments by way of issuing communiques, Press Notes, etc., and by the distribution of publicity literature including Departmental Reports. The Bureau compiled and published English and Urdu versions of the State Administration Report for the years 1344 and 1345 F.; the Monthly Summary of Press-cuttings was prepared as usual, the system of purchase and distribution of newspapers was further improved upon and the work of compiling the Silver Jubilee Souvenir in the four vernaculars of the State and in English was completed. Each of three sections into which the Bureau was divided, viz., the Administration, Publicity and Press continued to work satisfactorily under the direct and personal supervision of the Director. The Aggregate number of statements of all kinds issued during the year showed an increase of 17 as 456 statements were issued as compared with 439 during the preceding year. Of these, 39 were Communiques, 45 Press Notes, 306 Notifications and 66 Departmental Reports, Reviews, etc. The total number of local newspapers, periodicals, etc., published in the State during the year in Urdu, Marathi and Telugu was 47, of which 6 were dailies and 5 weeklies. Government was constantly kept informed of the views expressed in their columns and the various Government departments were supplied with cuttings which related to them. Cases arising out of the Press Statements were sent up for elucidation to the departments concerned and after ascertaining the true facts, were communicated for public information either by a letter to the paper in question or through a Communique or a Press Note. Greater contact was established with other Government departments resulting in greater co-operation on their part which in turn served to establish a better understanding between the Public, the Press and the Government.

The Silver Jubilee Souvenir, containing an account of the administration during the gracious rule of His Exalted Highness was translated in Telugu, Marathi and Kanarese, and the English and Urdu versions were completed. The Moral and Material Progress Report of the State for 1936 was compiled and forwarded to the Residency for transmission to the Government of India. Sixty-six Departmental Reports, Reviews, etc., were distributed to the Press.

CHAPTER I.

Physical and Political Geography

SECTION I.

Physical Features, etc.

1. *Vide* pages 1 to 15 of the Decennial Report from 1322 to 1331 F., on the Administration of H.E.H. the Nizam's Government.

SECTION II.

Historical Summary.

2. *Vide* pages 15 to 22 of the Decennial Report from 1322 to 1331 F., on the Administration of H.E.H. the Nizam's Government.

SECTION III.

Form of Administration.

3. *Vide* pages 22 to 28 of the Decennial Report from 1322 to 1331 F., on the Administration of H.E.H. the Nizam's Government.

SECTION IV.

Civil Divisions.

4. *Vide* pages 28 to 34 of the Decennial Report from 1322 to 1331 F., on the Administration of H.E.H. the Nizam's Government for past history; and *vide* para. 2 part I, para. 2, table II, part II, and table I (page 262) of part II of the Census Report of H.E.H. the Nizam's Dominions (1931) for present Civil Divisions.

SECTION V.

Details of the Census for 1931.

5. Refer to the Census Report 1931 on H.E.H. the Nizam's Dominions.

CHAPTER II.

Collection of Revenue.

SECTION (A).

Land Revenue.

Area occupied, unoccupied, parampok or unassessed waste.

The State comprises an area of 82,698 sq. miles or 52,926,720 acres. The total Diwani area was 31,063,646 acres, or 58.69 per cent. of the State. The remaining 21,863,074 acres belong to Sarf-i-Khas, Paigahs, Jagirs, etc. Of the Diwani area, 23,313,287 acres or 75.05 per cent. is arable, of this 12,757,242 acres in Marathwara and 10,556,045 acres in Telingana. The area actually cultivated is 21,697,447 acres, 93.02 per cent. of the culturable area. In Telingana the percentage of occupied area was lower than in Marathwara, being 85.85 against 99.03. The largest proportion of occupied land was in the Marathwara districts of Aurangabad, Bir, Nanded, Gulbarga and Osmanabad and the Telingana districts of Medak, Karimnagar and Warangal. The higher proportion in Marathwara is due to the fact that there is less wet cultivation in Marathwara than in Telingana.

The total occupied area measured 21,697,447 acres in 1346 F. as against 21,738,362 acres in 1345 F. resulting in a net decrease of 40,915 acres. This total consisted of 1,332,379 acres of wet land and 20,365,068 acres of dry land.

Villages.

The total number of villages including those of Samastans, Jagirs, etc., was 19,106, as against 19,059 in the previous year.

Area brought under Laoni.

There were 10,674 applications for laoni of an area of 151,774 acres with an assessment of Rs. 1,80,155 of which 3,023 applications were sanctioned, granting an area of 23,672 acres with an assessment of Rs. 89,767.

Holdings.

The total number of (registered) occupants or land holders, including pattadars, joint pattadars and shikmidars, increased from 1,240,719 in 1345 F. to 1,247,282 in 1346 F. or by 6,563 units; there was an increase of 2,820 land holders in Marathwara and 3,743 in Telingana.

The average holding in Marathwara is much larger than in Telingana, but the average assessment per holding is much higher in Telingana than in Marathwara. The average holdings in Marathwara were 21.02 acres dry and 0.49 acre wet land, and in Telingana 12.15 acres dry and 1.58 acres wet. In Marathwara, holdings varied from 17 acres in Bir and Nanded districts to nearly 31 acres in Osmanabad district, and in Telingana from nearly 7 acres in Nizamabad district to nearly 27 acres in Baghat district. The average assessment per acre in Marathwara was Rs. 1-1-11 for dry and Rs. 5-13-10 for wet land; while in Telingana, it was Re. 0-13-11 for the former and Rs. 12-4-8 for the latter. The highest average assessment per acre in Marathwara for dry land was Rs. 1-9-3 in Nanded district and for wet land was Rs. 9-9-2 in Gulbarga district; while in Telingana the highest average assessment per acre for dry land was Rs. 1-5-11 in Medak district and for wet land Rs. 19-6-6 in Nizamabad district.

Land Revenu (a) Curre Deman Collec- tions a Balanc all the Heads Land Revenı

The total ryotwari assessment in 1346 F. was Rs. 3,53,76,882 (Rs. 3,52,58,835)—a slight increase of Rs. 1,18,047 or 0.33 per cent. due to revision survey operations and conversion of single crop to double crop. The assessment on dry lands was Rs. 2,08,39,044 and on wet lands Rs. 1,45,47,838. Remissions were granted to the extent of Rs. 43,67,307 in Telingana and Rs. 4,74,220 in Marathwara, totalling Rs. 48,41,527 or 13.68 per cent. of the assessment (11.60 per cent.), an increase of 2.08 per cent. Remissions granted were of two kinds, the usual seasonal remissions which amounted to Rs. 39,36,602, and special remissions on account of failure of abi and sugarcane crops amounting to Rs. 8,34,352 and Rs. 70,573 respectively.

Deducting remissions, the net assessment amounted to Rs. 3,05,35,355 and adding Rs. 14,66,053 on account of sivai jamabandi 'shumul,' the total demand was Rs. 3,20,01,408 (Rs. 3,24,88,742) a decrease of

Rs. 4,87,334 or 1.50 per cent. The collections out of the current demand amounted to Rs. 3,05,24,484 or 95.38 per cent. of the total demand and Rs. 32,745 or 0.12 per cent. was written off as irrecoverable, leaving a sum of Rs. 14,44,179 in arrears; excess collections amounted to Rs. 11,377.

The total demand on account of peshkush and panmaqta, fruit trees and miscellaneous heads (including poisonous drugs) including sivai jamabandi 'shumul' amounted to Rs. 17,56,970, of which Rs. 15,26,362 was collected and Rs. 41,780 written off as irrecoverable, leaving Rs. 1,88,828 outstanding at the close of the year.

(*b*) Arrears, Demand, Collections and Balance of all the Heads of Land Revenue.

Of the previous arrears of ryotwari including sivai jamabandi 'shumul' amounting to Rs. 47,70,603, Rs. 3,32,168 was collected and Rs. 1,84,055 written off as irrecoverable, leaving Rs. 42,54,380 outstanding.

The demand on account of previous arrears including sivai jamabandi 'shumul' of the heads, peshkush and panmaqta, fruit trees and miscellaneous (including poisonous drugs) amounted to Rs. 14,75,428 of which Rs. 1,10,173 was collected and Rs. 61,037 written off as irrecoverable, leaving Rs. 13,04,218 outstanding.

The total outstandings including arrears of 1346 F. and of previous years, under all the heads of 'Land Revenue' amounted to Rs. 71,91,605 as against Rs. 61,10,746 at the close of 1345 F.

SECTION (B).

Survey and Settlement.

Original Survey.

Cadastral survey operations were undertaken in 82 villages covering an area of 187,511 acres as against 52 villages covering 132,390 acres in the previous year. The total cost amounted to Rs. 1,53,227 or an average of Re. 0-13-1 per acre.

Traverse Survey.

The traverse party completed traverse and demarcation work in Chinnur and Rajura taluqs which consist mostly of forest areas, and in several villages of other taluks, bringing the total to 231 villages. The measurement in all amounted to 166,086 chains or 2,076 linear miles. The expenditure incurred on this amounted to Rs. 74,223-2-0, *i.e.*, Re. 0-7-2 per chain and Rs. 35-12-0 per linear mile.

Original classification was carried out in 75 villages covering an area of 128,704 acres. The expenditure incurred was Rs. 56,547, the average cost per acre being Re. 0-7-0. Classification.

Revision work including subdivision and correction of the original operations was carried out in 181 villages comprising 402,231 acres as against 149,529 acres of the previous year. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 2,80,362, the average cost per acre being Re. 0-11-2. Revision

During the term of settlement the full benefit of every improvement is secured to the holders of land. After the expiry of the term, the rates of assessment are revised. But in view of the existing economic depression, Government has extended the settlements of a number of taluqs, the revision settlement of which was completed before 1342 F. and ordered the Department to prepare the new record leaving out the revised rates. In pursuance of these orders the existing rates were announced in 19 taluqs between 1342 and 1345 F. During 1346 F. the original settlement rates of only one village and subdivision operations of 5 villages of Banswada taluq were announced. 660 appeals from the 19 taluqs mentioned above were disposed of. Announcement of Rates.

In the ambarkhana or central store attached to the Settlement Commissioner's Office the work of printing and map drawing was carried out as usual. 401 maps were prepared, 3,935 maps were coloured and revised and 358 maps were printed. Besides 824,931 forms were printed and 35,313 registers were prepared. General Store.

The total cost of the Department amounted to Rs. 5,04,314. Cost of Department

The Jagir villages being generally unsettled there were frequent disputes between jagirdars and the ryots with regard to the rates of assessment. Temporary survey parties were therefore employed for jagir survey and settlement. During 1346 F. one permanent and two temporary parties were employed on Jagir survey and settlement, and completed the survey, classification and revision work of 73 villages. Jamabandi reports of 119 villages were submitted to Government for sanction and the rates of 39 villages were announced. The total cost incurred on the establishment was Rs. 91,452. Jagir Survey

Out of the arrears and the current demand an amount of Rs. 76,217 was collected from the jagirdars. This Jagir survey and settlement proved popular not only with the ryots but also with the jagirdars, and applications came pouring in both from jagirdars and ryots for the settlement of their villages. There are still many unsurveyed and unsettled jagirs. A scheme for the extension of establishment is therefore under consideration, which will make it possible to get all the villages settled within 10 years.

SECTION (C).

Inam Settlement.

Result of Inam Enquiries.

The following statement will show the details of the confirmation, haq-i-malikana and resumption of Inam claims:—

Nature of Grant	Total revenue			Amount continued			Pan and haq-i-malikana			Amount attached		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
1. Jagirs ..	25,526	14	2	24,995	8	9	531	5	5	..		
2. Maqtas ..	5,858	8	9	2,607	1	0	1,691	0	0	1,497	7	9
3. Inam Lands ..	930	7	0	339	9	0	..			590	14	0
4. Seri Lands ..	10,887	13	0	8,900	1	0	..			1,987	12	0
5. Cash rusums ..	8,683	7	4	8,683	7	4	..			..		
Total ..	51,887	2	3	45,588	11	1	2,222	5	5	4,076	1	9

Inam Certificates.

The number of Inam certificates issued with the sanction of the following authorities was 37 as against 31 of the previous year.

Authorities	Original	Review	Total
1. His Exalted Highness ..	14	..	14
2. Nazim Atiyat	5	..	5
3. Subedars	6	..	6
4. First Taluqdars	12	..	12
Total ..	37	..	37

The number of cases pending in the Nizamat Atiyat at the commencement of the year was 258 and the number of those admitted during the year 229, *i.e.*, 557 in all. Of them 400 have been disposed of while the remaining 157 are pending. Case Wo

SECTION (D).

Excise.

The rates of tree-tax on the sendhi trees were increased in Medak (except Yellareddi), Atraf-i-Balda, Karimnagar, Adilabad (except Utnur), Hyderabad City and in the Bibipet and Rajampet Pattis of Bhongir taluq. The increase ranged from annas 4 to Rupee one. The increase in the rates of the tree-tax on tad (Palmyra) trees effected in the above places and in Yellareddi taluq and Baghat district ranged from annas eight to Rupees two. The rate of tree-tax on *khajur* trees was increased from Rs. 7 to Rs. 10 in the City of Hyderabad. Changes Duty.

Tree-tax ranging between Rs. 1-4-0 and Rs. 3 per tree was introduced for the first time in Warangal, Nizamabad, Aurangabad, Nanded, Gulbarga, Raichur and Nalgonda.

Changes in the rates of duty on country-liquor were made in the districts of Osmanabad, Bidar, Adilabad, Nanded, Parbhani and Karimnagar.

The rate of duty on foreign liquors manufactured in Hyderabad remained unaltered at Rs. 12-8-0 per proof gallon—the import of foreign liquors (including beer) being duty free as usual. There was no change in duty on Opium, Ganja and Charas.

The total Government revenue under all heads of Abkari was Rs. 1,84,91,427 as against Rs. 1,81,52,121 of the previous year showing an increase of 1.89 per cent. The total collections for the year amounted to Rs. 1,91,00,636 and included Rs. 1,83,44,170 on account of current demand and Rs. 7,56,466 towards arrears. The collections of the current demand were thus 99.2 per cent. as against 86.1 per cent. in the previous year. Revenu

The consumption of country-liquor amounted to 425,198 P.G. as against 392,632 P.G. in the previous year. This increase was chiefly due to arrangements Countr Liqu

made to sell 45 U. P. liquor at reasonably low rates in the forest tracts of Warangal where the aborigines used previously to get liquor from illicit sources. Improved detection was another cause of the increased consumption. The number of shops licensed for retail sale of country-liquor was reduced from 5,069 of last year to 4,225 in the year under report. There was on an average one shop for every 3,414 persons as against 2,846 persons in the previous year.

Toddy or Sendhi.

The revenue under this head rose by Rs. 9,10,859 mainly owing to the improved administration made possible by the acquisition of sendhi management in jagir estates. The number of shops in the Diwani areas was reduced from 13,658 to 7,081. This striking reduction of as many as 6,577 shops was made possible by the expiry of the long-term contracts at the end of 1345 F. and the introduction of the tree-tax system in the remaining seven districts.

Opium.

There was a satisfactory decrease in the consumption of opium, from 7,594 seers to 6,844 seers, bringing down the incidence of consumption to .038 tola per head of population as against .052 in the previous year or 4.74 seers per 10,000 of population as against 6 seers per 10,000 which was fixed some years ago by the League of Nations as a reasonable standard for tropical countries.

Hemp Drugs.

The quantity of ganja and bhang sold was 9,022 as against 8,873 and 192 as against 164 seers respectively. The sale of charas increased from 111 to 136 seers.

Offences.

The total number of cases under the Abkari and Opium Acts was 9,000 as against 8,454 of the previous year.

Rewards.

The total amount of rewards paid was Rs. 3,539 as against Rs. 3,203 of last year.

Cost of the Department.

The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 26,91,447 or 14.5 per cent. of the revenue demand.

Sarf-i-Khas Mubarak.

The revenue demand for the Sarf-i-Khas Mubarak was Rs. 17,32,223 as against Rs. 16,92,679 of the previous year, an increase of about 2.1 per cent. The collections amounted to Rs. 17,20,547 or about 99.9 per cent. of the demand.

The revenue demand under all heads excepting sendhi for the 3 Paigahs was Rs. 78,625 as against Rs. 2,05,069 of last year, *i.e.*, a decrease of Rs. 1,26,444 or 61.6 per cent. The collections totalled Rs. 78,096 or 99.3 per cent. of the demand. The revenue from sendhi was Rs. 4,28,696. The year under report was the first in which the Excise Department administered the whole of the sendhi of the Paigahs. The reason why the liquor revenue has gone down considerably is that in previous years the contractors were paying fixed amounts for liquor under their old long-term contracts. They used to take both the liquor and the sendhi contracts and make up the loss in the liquor business by gains in the sendhi. Now that liquor and sendhi are separated the deficit in the liquor revenue is conspicuous. **Paigah Jagirs.**

As the result of the conference with the Excise Commissioner of Bombay mentioned in last year's report, an agreement has been drafted for the approval of the Governments of Bombay and H.E.H. the Nizam in respect of the hours of sale, limits of private possession, prices and strengths of liquor. The remaining question of the number and sites of shops on both sides of the border will, it is hoped, be settled soon. **Reforms**

Revised rules to regulate the transport and possession of excisable articles were passed by Government. A set of Abkari rules for the lands in the possession of the railway, the judicial jurisdiction in respect of which does not rest with the State, was passed by the Government of India, and will be brought into effect as soon as the Hyderabad Abkari Act is consequentially amended.

The Commission appointed last year to report on the bhattidars' claims submitted its report during the year under report. It held that no hereditary rights were proved by *bhattidars*, but recommended that, in view of the long period during which they had been allowed to benefit by the shops and *bhattis*, they might be given reasonable amounts in cash purely as a matter of grace. The total amount thus recommended by the Commission was Rs. 6,52,599. Government however generously sanctioned Rs. 9,00,000 so that no *bhattidar*, however small, should get less than Rs. 1,000 and that those who did not appear before the Commission and whose accounts and claims could not, therefore, be scrutinized might get suitable amounts after a later enquiry by the

Excise Commissioner. After the above settlement an agreement was arrived at between the Government and the *addedars*, who were claiming hereditary rights and in some cases had gone to the Civil Court to establish their claims, to the effect that the latter would withdraw all their claims and suits on payment to them of Rs. 8,50,000 for all the *addas*.

After the closure of all these shops the Excise Department, being at last free from the shackles of vested interests sanctioned the establishment of 110 liquor shops in place of 278, and 67 sendhi shops in place of 480 from the commencement of the next year. The complete financial effect of this reform will therefore be seen at the end of 1347 F.

After long negotiations an agreement was arrived at with the distilleries in the City of Hyderabad and in Parbhani, which were claiming a virtual monopoly of the distillation and supply of liquor in the State, to the effect that they would take out regular licenses and would, in the first instance, be given a lease for seven years, after which Government would be free to order the closure of their distilleries if public policy demanded it. They also agreed to establish their own depots in the districts for the supply of liquor to shops. This arrangement has cleared the anomalous position of the distilleries and done away with the rather unsatisfactory method of having separate commission agents to maintain depots in the districts.

The Central Temperance Committee extended its activities into the districts and established its branches at Gulbarga, Warangal and Aurangabad to carry on temperance propaganda. The Committee received a grant of Rs. 5,000 from the Government for the year under report and was also allowed to spend a large saving from the grant of the previous year. A free reading room and library were opened at the Committee's Head Office, and a monthly magazine is being issued in Urdu and Telugu. The Committee is also arranging to open play-grounds in different parts of the city and establish a Temperance Colony consisting of 50 small houses to be given on a reasonably low rent to persons who undertake in writing to abstain from strong drink.

SECTION (E).

Forests.

The areas under reserved, protected and open forests during the year 1345 Fasli and 1346 Fasli were as shown below:— **Forest Areas.**

		1345 F. Sq. Miles.	1346 F. Sq. Miles.
Reserved Forests	..	245.26	286.98
Protected Forests	..	7,660.10	7,861.86
Open Forests	..	1,609.95	1,200.95
Total	..	9,515.31	9,349.79

The total length of external boundary lines newly demarcated during the year was 218.28 miles. 4,602 pillars were erected, 8,921.86 miles of existing lines were repaired, and 126.66 miles of enclosure lines were demarcated. **Demarcation.**

The total area under working plans was 2,649,560 acres or 44.27 per cent. of the total area. **Working Plans.**

19¼ miles of roads were constructed in the three divisions of Khammam, Nizamabad and Mahbubnagar. In Nanded Division, 79 miles of bridle-paths along hill ridges which will be useful for fire protection and extraction operations were constructed. 12 wells were sunk. The total expenditure under this head amounted to Rs. 27,849. **Communications & Building**

There were 5,454 cases pending at the commencement of the year and 3,594 fresh cases were reported during the year, thus making a total of 9,048 cases. Of these 3,725 cases were disposed of. Conviction was obtained in 4 cases. 3,313 cases were compounded with the compounding fees of Rs. 45,831, and 408 cases were either withdrawn or acquitted. **Offences.**

The total area under fire protection was 1,009,910 acres of which 1,002,600 acres were successfully protected, the percentage of success attained being thus 99.26. **Fire Protection.**

ction n tle. Out of a total forest area of 9,349.79 sq. miles, 554.73 sq. miles were entirely closed for grazing, and 7,866.03 sq. miles were open to grazing. The revenue collected was Rs. 3,52,647 as against Rs. 3,75,529 in the previous year, the decrease of Rs. 22,882 being due to the suspension of grazing fees in areas suffering from fodder scarcity.

ulture (1) *Natural Regeneration.*—In the exploited areas protected from grazing, regeneration by seed as well as by coppice shoots was satisfactory.

(2) *Artificial Regeneration.*—The total area under plantations and sowings under different methods was 1,259 acres, the plantations mostly consisting of casuarina, teak, nallamaddi, karanjnim and babul. As an experimental measure *bombax malabaricum* was planted in the three divisions of Warangal, Karimnagar and Nirmal. *Eucalyptus robusta* was sown successfully in the Pakhal Nursery in Warangal Division.

sit- on. The area exploited in the year under report was 44,764 acres as against 42,986 acres in the previous year.

Bamboos under the sanctioned schemes were cut over an area of 159,902 acres as against 124,104 acres in the previous year. At the Timber Depot at Manchiryal in Asifabad Division, timber was disposed of for Rs. 45,505. Timber and fuel felled and sold departmentally fetched Rs. 11,773.

nue d Ex- nditure. The sale of timber fetched Rs. 5,84,563 and minor forest produce Rs. 6,08,504. The total revenue was Rs. 13,79,304 against Rs. 13,64,356 of the previous year, the increase of Rs. 14,948 being mainly due to the improved sale of ebony leaves.

The total expenditure rose from Rs. 8,87,207 to Rs. 9,01,162 owing to an increase under conservancy. The percentage of expenditure to revenue was 65.33.

The arrears outstanding at the commencement of the year amounted to Rs. 1,73,852 of which Rs. 7,345 were written off and Rs. 40,776 realised, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,25,731. The current demand amounted to Rs. 13,67,976 of which Rs. 13,38,528 were collected leaving a balance of Rs. 29,448. Thus the total outstanding amount at the close of the year was Rs. 1,55,179.

37 literate and 72 illiterate guards were trained in the school during the year. 7 candidates and 6 serving Foresters completed the course and passed the final examination of the Foresters' Class. Forest School a Mahbub abad.

SECTION (F).

Customs.

All the imports of food-grains which were exempt from customs duty have been declared dutiable with effect from 1st Aban 1346 F. with the object of increasing the prices of similar commodities produced in the Dominions and so helping agriculturists. The duty on cinema films was revised and a graduated scale of duty introduced with effect from 1-12-1346 F. according to the period of retention of a film for purposes of exhibition. The re-imposition of an export duty of 2½ per cent. *ad valorem* on all kinds of oils was sanctioned with effect from 20-2-1347 F. Tariff.

The following statement shows the changes in the rates of customs duty on imports and exports:—

Serial No.	Name of articles	Duty						
		Under previous orders per pallah			Under revised orders per pallah			Kind
1	2	3			4			5
		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	
1	Cardamoms	0	3	0	0	4	0	Import.
2	Tamarind	0	6	0	0	12	0	,,
		0	9	0	0	12	0	Export.
3	Turmeric	1	4	0	1	0	0	Export and Import.
4	Chowr salt	0	6	0	1	8	0	Import.
5	Salt, black	2	0	0	1	8	0	,,
6	Molasses of jaggery ..	1	0	0	0	4	6	,,
7	Dates, dry	2	0	0	1	10	0	,,
8	Dates, wet	1	0	0	1	3	0	,,
9	Cocoanut oil	2	0	0	3	0	0	,,
10	Oil cakes of all kinds ..	0	6	0	0	4	6	,,
11	Cotton seed	0	3	3	0	6	0	,,

Serial No.	Name of articles	Duty: Under previous order per pallah	Duty: Under revised order per pallah	Kind
1	2	3	4	5
		0 7 0	0 6 0	Export.
12	*Food-grains*			
	(*i*) Kulthi	Free	0 6 0	Import
	(*ii*) Jawar, white ..	,,	0 8 0	,,
	(*iii*) Jawar, yellow and red and jawar flour ..	,,	0 6 0	,,
	(*iv*) Moth and flour ..	,,	0 10 0	,,
	(*v*) Lac, loba, masur, urad, pulse and flour ..	,,	0 12 0	,,
	(*vi*) Murmura.. ..	,,	0 9 0	,,
	(*vii*) Bajra and flour ..	,,	0 7 0	,,
	(*viii*) Maize and peas ..	,,	0 8 0	,,
	(*ix*) Ragi	,,	0 5 0	,,
	(*x*) Parched gram ..	,,	0 9 0	,,
	(*xi*) Peas	0 12 0	0 8 0	Export.
13	*Cinematograph*			
	Exposed standard positive (*a*) silent films at 2 annas per foot, (*b*) sound films at 3 annas per foot, for exhibition and return within 1 month.	5 8 0 % *a.v.*	5 8 0 %*a.v.*	Import.
	If returned within 2 months	5 8 0 % *a.v.*	5 4 0 % *a.v.*	,,
	do do 6 do ..	do	5 8 0 % *a.v.*	,,
	do after 6 do	do	5 0 0 % *a.v.*	,,
14	Custard apple	Free	5 0 0 % *a.v.*	Export.
15	Bones uncrushed ..	Export prohibited	5 0 0 % *a.v.*	,,
16	Linseed	0 9 0	0 12 0	,,
17	Fat (animal) ..	2 8 0	1 0 0	,,
18	Amaltas bark	0 4 0	0 5 6	,,
19	Harda chamari (galls.) ..	0 12 0	0 8 0	,,
20	Bones (crushed) ..	0 2 8	0 6 0	,,
21	Karad seed	0 9 0	0 8 0	,,

The total revenue during the year amounted to Rs. 1,45,26,628 as against Rs. 1,25,40,536 of the previous year the increase being Rs. 19,86,092 or 15.8 per cent. Of the total revenue, receipts under imports were Rs. 73,48,790 or 50.6 per cent. and those under exports were Rs. 71,77,838 or 49.4 per cent. The income from rail-borne trade amounted to Rs. 1,20,00,122 or 82.6 per cent. of the total revenue while the income from road transport across the frontier was Rs. 25,26,506 or 17.4 per cent. Income.

Including commodities passed free of duty, the total value of imports was Rs. 15,05,46,000 and that of exports Rs. 16,75,17,000. Exports exceeded imports by Rs. 1,69,61,000; the balance of trade in merchandise being then favourable to the State.

Leaving out commodities passed free of duty the total value of imports increased from Rs. 11,74,41,000 to Rs. 12,90,68,000. The principal increases were under salt (Rs. 2,30,000), cotton piece-goods (Rs. 24,000), food-grains (Rs. 1,85,000), sugar (Rs. 29,000), Kerosene oil (Rs. 23,700), and cattle (Rs. 20,000), while noticeable decreases occurred under galvanised and corrugated iron sheets (Rs. 39,000), gur (Rs. 23,000), twist and yarn (Rs. 16,000), Indian petrol (Rs. 15,000) and Silver (Rs. 16,000).

There is a marked disproportion in the import and export of the following food-grains, indicative of the extent to which commercial crops such as cotton and oil seeds are grown in preference to food crops:—

	Import. Mds.	Export. Mds.
Wheat	389,884	194,226
Rice including paddy ..	1,954,179	30,027
Gram	308,400	24,942

The total value of exports was Rs. 14,70,85,000, as against Rs. 12,17,19,000 in the previous year. The principal increases were under cotton (Rs. 5,89,000), ground-nuts (Rs. 1,93,000), cotton seed (Rs. 1,17,000), castor-seed (Rs. 75,000), til (Rs. 29,000), dry chillies (Rs. 39,000), sheep and goats (Rs. 26,000), cattle and other animals (Rs. 24,000) and raw hides and skins (Rs. 20,000).

·mptions. Exemptions are divided into (*a*) general exemptions of certain commodities from export or import duty and (*b*) special exemptions conceded to certain classes, bodies or institutions. The value of imports exempted under (*a*) was Rs. 89,78,000, while that of exports was Rs. 1,69,46,000. The value of goods exempted under (*b*) was Rs. 1,59,86,000. There was an increase of Rs. 16,80,000 under stores imported by the railways while the Singareni Collieries imported articles and exported coal worth Rs. 11,25,000 more than in the previous year.

pend- ture. The total expenditure was Rs. 20,74,823 as against Rs. 20,44,346 in the previous year and the incidence of expenditure to revenue thus decreased from 16.3 per cent. to 14.3 per cent.

dit of receipts. The audit staff which had been temporary for the last 6 years was made permanent from the beginning of 1347 F. During the year the audit staff detected 37 offences involving property of the value of Rs. 9,291 against 20 offences of the value of Rs. 16,873 in the previous year. They also brought to notice short collections amounting to Rs. 20,809 against Rs. 13,959 in the previous year.

neral. *Excise Duty on Matches.*—The Customs Department continued to collect this, but the income from this source is not included in the customs revenue. The receipts for the 12 months ending September 1937 amounted to Rs. 11,86,179 as against Rs. 10,51,932 in the previous year. The share of the State from the pool came to Rs. 10,40,728 as against Rs. 10,18,664 in the previous year.

SECTION (G).

Registration.

The number of Registration Offices continued to be 192, the same as in the previous year. The number of registered documents increased from 47,360 in the previous year to 47,600 in the year under report which represents an addition of .5 per cent.; while their value increased from Rs. 3,60,42,551 to Rs. 3,96,09,957, which represents an increase of 9.8 per cent.

The income from Registration Offices aggregated to Rs. 4,52,419 as compared to Rs. 4,43,911 in the previous year, representing an addition of 1.9 per cent. The total expenses amounted to Rs. 2,35,588 as compared to Rs. 2,34,591 in the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 997 only.

SECTION (H).

Stamps.

At the commencement of the year the total value of stamp paper was as follows:—

Area.	Value in O.S. Rs.	a.	p.
Diwani	43,78,129	10	4
Residency Illaqa	27,831	12	0
Total ..	44,05,961	6	4

The value of stamps manufactured in the course of the year was, as tabulated below:—

Kind of stamps.	Value in O.S. Rs.	a.	p.
Stamp paper	7,21,754	6	0
Court fee stamps	5,63,439	0	0
Hundi stamps	18,643	12	0
Adhesive stamps	14,15,880	0	0
Postal and service stamps ..	8,80,442	0	0
Total ..	36,00,159	2	0
Residency Illaqa	2,83,244	12	0
Grand Total ..	38,83,403	4	4

The value of stamps supplied to different areas was as follows:—

Area.	Value in O.S. Rs.	a.	p.
Diwani	23,70,462	7	2
Jagirs	2,89,309	2	0
Residency Illaqa	2,42,692	4	0
Total ..	29,02,463	13	2

The total income of the Department during the year under report amounted to Rs. 28,52,450 of which the income from the Diwani area was Rs. 26,09,758 and that from the Residency Illaqas was Rs. 2,42,692.

SECTION (I).

Court of Wards.

tates under Supervision.

At the commencement of the year there were 35 estates under the supervision of the Court of Wards. During the year, seven estates were taken charge of, leaving 42 estates under supervision at the close of the year.

oposals for Estates being placed under the Management of the Court of Wards.

There were 35 proposals pending disposal, out of which 5 were sanctioned, 6 rejected and 24 left pending at the end of the year.

ature of Estates.

The nature of the 42 estates which remained under supervision of the Court of Wards at the close of the year was: (1) Jagir 34; (2) Maqta 2; (3) Rusum 1; (4) Pattadari 3; and (5) Samasthan 2.

rvey and Settlement.

The total number of Jagir villages under supervision of the Court of Wards was 574¼. Of these, 224¾ were surveyed and settled; 7 were under revision; reports of 223½ villages were under compilation; reports of 10 villages were under sanction; 70 villages were under survey operations; the report of 1 village was sanctioned and the new rates were to be announced by the Settlement Department, while 38 villages were still unsurveyed.

iabilities

(*a*) *2-anna Fund.*—The total amount of debts due from certain estates to the Court of Wards at the commencement of the year was Rs. 85,430. During the year under report a fresh loan of Rs. 30,000 was advanced to Kalyani Estate. Hence the total amount of debt was raised to Rs. 1,15,430 out of which Rs. 46,257, were collected from the Baji Rao, Tadbun and Kalyani estates, leaving Rs. 69,173 unrecovered at the close of the year.

(*b*) *Outside Liabilities* (1) *Referred to Civil Courts.*—Suits of the value of Rs. 16,27,197 were pending in the civil courts at the commencement of the year. No

fresh suit was instituted, and no suit was dismissed or decreed during the year.

(2) *Referred to the Court of Wards.*—Suits of the value of Rs. 8,76,718 were pending enquiry in the Court of Wards at the beginning of the year. No fresh claim was instituted, and no previous claim was rejected or admitted during the year.

Finance.

Income and Expenditure.—The figures of income and expenditure of estates during the year are indicated below:—

		Rs.
Opening Balance	.. ..	19,29,128
Receipts	.. ..	32,05,677
Total	.. ..	51,34,805
Expenditure	..	31,92,615
Closing Balance	..	19,42,190

Fees and Management Charges of the Court of Wards

The fees and management charges of the Court of Wards on account of supervision of estates during the year are given below:—

		Rs.
Opening Balance	.. ..	54,907
Income ..	.. ..	3,53,906
Total	.. ..	4,08,813
Expenditure	..	4,06,276
Balance	.. ..	2,537

Investment on behalf of Estates.

At the commencement of the year, the investments in profitable concerns of several estates under supervision (from 14 annas) amounted to Rs. 50,54,096. Rs. 15,59,900 was invested during the year, raising the whole invested amount to Rs. 66,13,996. The Pro. Notes and other securities returned to the estates released amounted to Rs. 16,959, while the Pro. Notes sold and the deposits withdrawn amounted to Rs. 21,22,343. Apart from these, the Raja Sheo Raj Estate had at the beginning of the year Rs. 9,82,384 deposits in the bank

and Pro. Notes of the face-value of Rs. 50,000, aggregating Rs. 10,32,384. Out of deposits, Rs. 8,57,394 was withdrawn during the year. Thus the total invested amount of the estates (including the Raja Sheo Raj Estate) having investments was Rs. 46,49,694.

ıvest-ments on behalf of the Court of Wards.

The investments from the 2-anna fund at the close of the previous year amounted to Rs. 3,45,000. Pro. Notes of the face-value of Rs. 77,400 were sold during the year, leaving Rs. 2,67,600, invested at the close of the year.

ıblic Works.

The expenditure on account of Public Works and General Improvements amounted to Rs. 2.43 lakhs (including .82 lakhs of the Raja Sheo Raj Estate) as against Rs. 2.71 lakhs in 1345 F.

ducation of Wards.

The total number of Wards receiving education was 108 (56 males and 52 females.)

SECTION (J).

Agricultural Indebtedness, etc.

Agricul-tural indebted-ness.

In order to find out the extent of agricultural indebtedness in the Dominions, a thorough enquiry was conducted in all the 104 Diwani taluks of the Dominions by selecting three typical villages in every taluk after dividing taluk villages into three categories according to their revenue, importance and population. The enquiry in the 312 selected villages was conducted by Tahsildars under the supervision of Second Taluqdars, Taluqdars and the Additional Revenue Secretary himself. The statistics thus obtained were carefully studied and a detailed report was submitted to Government. The main conclusions arrived at are that the total agricultural debt very roughly estimated for the entire agricultural population in the Dominions comes to about 64½ crores, that the average rate of interest prevailing is 18 per cent. and that land is passing rapidly out of the possession of agriculturists into that of money-lenders. It is also reported that though the volume of agricultural debt is large, the agriculturist is solvent and he should be able to pay off this debt from the surplus produce of land, if suitable relief measures are adopted, as the value of agricultural land is said to be twenty-six times the land revenue assessment.

The principal measures for the relief of agriculturists proposed are: restriction of alienation of land, conciliation of debt by agreement, land mortgage banks for redemption of debt, co-operative marketing, Regularisation of money-lending by statute, the enforcement throughout the Dominions of standardised weights and measures, establishment of village panchayats and consolidation of holdings.

The working of the Land Alienation Regulation of 1343 F. which was applied first to the two districts of Aurangabad and Osmanabad in 1345 F. has been watched with care. Over 1,500 applications for permanent or temporary transfer of land were made during the last two years of which more than 1,000 were settled as a result of which a good deal of agriculturists' land which would have gone out of the possession of the hereditary agriculturist class has been protected. The complaint that agriculturists will lose all credit and on that account will throw up land has not been substantiated in any case and in view of the increased debt of the agriculturists, Government have reached the conclusion that it is desirable to extend the Regulation to all districts. It is interesting to note that while in almost all districts the number of civil suits has gone up during the last 5 years, it has actually gone down from 4,515 in 1342 F. to 3,278 in 1346 F. in Aurangabad district and from 2,655 in 1342 F. to 1,855 in 1346 F. in Osmanabad district. Government therefore decided to extend this Regulation to all the Khalsa Illakas in the Dominions from the 1st of Amardad 1347 F. because this Regulation is considered to be the foundation-stone of all measures for agriculturists' relief. Opportunity has also been taken of making two important modifications in the Regulation besides making certain minor alterations. There were complaints that though refusing permanent alienation of agriculturists' land to non-agriculturists except for special reasons, Government had made no provision for seeing that those agriculturist money-lenders who are in the protected class do not take possession of the land of the poorer cultivators of the same class. The second complaint was that even big landlords of the protected classes who had surplus land

are not allowed to sell such land to non-agriculturists without the permission of 1st Taluqdars. To meet both these difficulties which on investigation were found more or less to be true, a lower and an upper limit for alienation of land among protected classes has been provided by amending the Regulation. In future no member of a protected class will be allowed to part with his land even to a member of the same class or group, unless he has retained in his permanent possession land of any kind paying at least Rs. 30 assessment per year. This minimum holding he will not be allowed to alienate without the 1st Taluqdar's permission. To meet the second difficulty, the restriction of permanent alienation of the land of protected classes will be limited only to the extent of holdings assessed at Rs. 500 and under. All land above that limit in possession of a person of a protected class can be alienated freely under the ordinary law as before. The holders of such estates will, so long as their holding is assessed at not less than Rs. 500, be classed as non-protected.

The new measures recommended for immediate adoption are to establish Debt Conciliation Boards in districts, to introduce a law for the registration and licensing of money-lenders and to start a Land Mortgage Bank. Government sanctioned the Debt Conciliation Regulation and Money-lenders Regulation and have enforced them in all the Diwani Illakas of the Dominions from the 1st of Amardad 1347 F. Under the Debt Conciliation Regulation, conciliation of debt in other words reduction of accumulated past interest will be voluntary and by mutual agreement between the debtor and the creditor, helped by the Panchayat consisting of money-lenders and agriculturists and presided over by a Gazetted Government Officer. Applicants will be exempt from payment of court fees and will not be permitted to be represented by pleaders. The main work of the Debt Conciliation Boards will be to bring about agreements between debtors and creditors for repayment of debt in 8 to 20 annual instalments from the assessed surplus produce of the land. As the land of the agriculturist debtor paying not more than Rs. 500 assessment is protected by Government, a creditor will have to recover his debt from the produce of the land

by instalments, after deducting from the produce Government land revenue, expenses of cultivation and maintenance charges of the cultivators' family. Government decided to set up Debt Conciliation Boards from 1st of Mehir 1347 F., or as soon thereafter as possible in the districts, Aurangabad, Medak, Gulbarga, Warangal and Osmanabad, while in each district one or more taluqs will be first taken up.

Under the Money-lenders Regulation, money-lenders are bound to apply within three months of the final rules being published for registration and grant of licence or permission to conduct their business of money-lending, otherwise civil courts will reject their suits summarily. The maximum rates of interest from 1st of Amardad 1347 F. will be 9 per cent. in the case of secured and 12 per cent. in the case of unsecured loans, notwithstanding any agreement between money-lender and a borrower to the contrary. The levy of compound interest as well as charging of expenses incurred by money-lenders in respect of loans is forbidden. Money-lenders are further bound to furnish every debtor once a year with a statement of account in the prescribed form in the language of the district in which the debtor resides, principal and interest being shown separately. They are also bound to give receipts for payments made by debtors.

As it was necessary to enforce these relief measures without avoidable delay, Government have introduced the amended Land Alienation Regulation and the above-mentioned two new Regulations temporarily with the sanction of His Exalted Highness. But all the three Regulations have also been sent to the Legislative Council as draft bills with special instructions that they should be replaced by permanent enactments during the course of the next year. Action is being taken to introduce these three Regulations in the non-Diwani Illakas also as early as possible.

A scheme for starting a land mortgage bank has also been submitted which will be launched as soon as its financial aspect is carefully discussed and settled.

Another measure contemplated by Government is the establishment of multiple-object societies in groups

of villages for giving cash loans and also for helping agriculturists in marketing their produce at the best possible prices. Government are convinced that the only way in which one-sided transactions can be ended is to see that future transactions between the debtor and the creditor are carried on through the village society, that the rate of interest is fixed by law and that the entire produce of the debtor is weighed by standard weights and measures and auctioned through the village co-operative marketing society which is sure to realise better prices than the debtor would otherwise obtain from the money-lender under present circumstances in the villages. Government attach utmost importance to the increase in the number of sale and marketing societies, a few of which have been working for some years in the State. Government are also contemplating enactment of a simple law of rural insolvency so that the bankrupt cultivator may be freed from his debts and not be harassed in future.

A scheme for starting village panchayats for improving village life in all directions, and agricultural labourers' non-credit societies based on inalienable tenure in village for relieving indebted agricultural labourers, are also under preparation.

Record of Rights. In order to protect backward agriculturists and to see that their land does not pass into the hands of non-agriculturists as fast as at present, a correct registration of the titles in land is very desirable. Without a reliable record of rights in land, the courts have at present to sift contradictory and bewildering oral evidence about title in land in order to find out the truth. There should be maintained in every village a complete record of ownership in all occupied land in the village and the extent and nature of interests in every survey number. When certified copies of the record will have to be attached to all plaints in civil suits and when it will be prescribed that Government will not render assistance to superior holders in the collection of land revenue or rent, unless their claim is supported by entries in the Record of Rights, it will lessen to some extent the present tendency of land to pass out of the possession of small and illiterate cultivating classes into the hands of money-lenders. The Record of Rights Act

having been sanctioned by Government a beginning was made last year in two Marathwara districts of Osmanabad and Aurangabad. As this work was new to the Revenue Officers in the Dominions, the services of a retired officer from British India have been temporarily borrowed for laying the foundation of the Record of Rights and for training our officers. Two officers selected from the Tahsildars' cadre have been deputed to this work under the guidance of this training officer. The Record of Rights has been already completed and promulgated in the Diwani taluks of Osmanabad district and work is now in progress in the districts of Aurangabad and Bir. The special establishment for Record of Rights was sanctioned originally for a period of two years. After the expiry of this period it has been proposed to retain it for a further period of six years so that it may be introduced in all districts. It is thus hoped that Government will be able to complete the Record in all districts and maintain it up to date in few years' time. Steps are being taken to introduce this system in the Sarf-i-Khas taluks in consultation with the Sarf-i-Khas authorities.

It is contemplated that if the Record of Rights work when completed shows minute fragmentation, the work of consolidation of small holdings would be at once taken up.

III. The Bhagela System.

At the instance of the International Labour Conference held at Geneva, H.E.H.'s Government passed the Hyderabad Bhagela Agreements Regulation in 1345 F. in order to remove the element of compulsion in agricultural labour, from the Bhagela system in the Dominions. This Regulation was introduced in all the districts. A close watch was kept on the working of the Regulation which was published in several villages. Having gained experience of the working of this Regulation for about two years it is proposed to frame rules under it and also to make suitable amendments therein in consultation with Subedars and Taluqdars.

CHAPTER III.

Protection.

SECTION (A).

Legislative Department.

The following Acts were passed during the year under report:—

(1) *The Hyderabad Record of Rights Act No. I of* 1346 *F.*—The advantages of maintaining a correct record of rights and interests in land both to the Government and the ryots are patent. Under Section 58 of the Land Revenue Act the right of occupancy is both heritable and transferable but the registration of transfers, except in the case of transfers to heirs, by succession or by decrees of Civil Courts, is purely permissive, and is, as a rule not properly carried out, with the result that the register of Khatedars under the Act gives only incomplete and often misleading information regarding rights in land. In executive measures connected with land, such as acquisition for public purposes, distribution of Takavi and Co-operative Credit Societies' loans, as well as in collecting land revenue, the information obtained by a correct record of rights is invaluable and it is also a great boon to the public and the Courts as it minimises litigation. The Record of Rights Act is based on Chapter X-A of the provisions of the Bombay Revenue Code and is enacted with the object of providing for the preparation and maintenance of a record of rights in land.

(2) *The Hyderabad Penal Code and Criminal Procedure Code (Amendment) Act.*—In respect of offences for which the alternative penalty of imprisonment or fine is provided by law, the Courts, in practice, usually impose the penalty of fine alone. This has resulted in the frequent committal of offences under Sections 115, 169, 199, 200 and 256 of the Penal Code. With the view to stop the committal of such offences with impunity, the Hyderabad Penal Code was amended so

as to make the penalty of imprisonment compulsory. An amendment of the Schedule to the Criminal Procedure Code, necessitated by the aforesaid amendment, was also carried out.

(3) *The Hyderabad Registration (Amendment) Act.*—The Hyderabad Registration Act was amended with a view to bringing the instruments of sale, mortgage and gift of the decree and order of a Court and the arbitration award in respect of immovable property within the category of other instruments pertaining to immovable property. It has been made explicit that the registration of decrees and orders of Courts in which judicial decisions are made in respect of immovable property other than the one in dispute ought to be compulsory in order to enforce such decisions in respect of the property not in dispute. Another amendment was necessitated in consequence of an amendment of the Transfer of Property Act. Since the principle of equity regarding part performance has been accepted, it was anomalous not to accept, in evidence, instruments not registered whose registration is otherwise compulsory. A further amendment provides that if a property has been fraudulently transferred to two persons successively, the first transferee will have priority and in consequence the second transferee will have to suffer for the fraud of the transferor. Lastly, by another amendment the Courts before whom instruments are produced are empowered to determine, if they deem it necessary, the consideration in such instruments.

(4) *The Hyderabad Stamp (Amendment) Act.*—Under the Hyderabad Stamp Act, the Courts before which an instrument was produced had no power to determine its consideration. The Act was therefore amended so as to give power to Courts to ascertain the consideration and all other facts and circumstances affecting the chargeability of the instrument with stamp duty and the amount of the duty to be chargeable.

(5) *The Hyderabad Companies (Amendment) Act.*—Some Joint Stock Companies registered under the Hyderabad Companies Act have neither a registered office nor are they carrying on any business in H.E.H. the Nizam's Dominions. The Companies Act was therefore amended so as to provide for the striking off the names of the companies from the register which are not doing any business.

(6) *The Civil Procedure Code (Amendment) Act.*—Section 636 of the Civil Procedure Code was vague and often gave rise to difficulties on account of the term "miscellaneous proceedings" not being defined in the Code. An amendment of the Code was therefore carried out so as to render the meaning sufficiently clear. The amendment is worded thus: "all other proceedings which may be instituted in a Civil Court."

(7) *The Municipal (Amendment) Act.*—Under the Municipal Act, the right to name the streets and mohallas was vested in the Municipal Corporation and the Commissioner. But His Exalted Highness commanded by a Firman that such a power should be reserved to himself. The Municipal Act was therefore amended to give effect to the Firman-i-Mubarak.

(8) *The Legal Practitioners' (Amendment) Act.*—Under the Legal Practitioners' Act, pleaders of the third class were allowed to appear in the District and Munsiff's Courts in cases up to the value of Rs. 1,000. The Hyderabad Civil Courts Act was recently amended by which the powers of the Munsiffs were extended who can now try cases up to the value of Rs. 2,000. In order to enable the third-class pleaders to take advantage of the Munsiff's Courts, the Legal Practitioners' Act has been so amended as to authorize pleaders of the third class to appear in cases up to the value of Rs. 2,000.

(9) *The Penal Code (Amendment) Act.*—In view of the changing times, public opinion is now definitely in favour of the complete abolition of slavery. It was therefore deemed necessary to impose severe and deterrent punishment on those who were habitually engaged in such a base and inhuman trade. The Penal Code was therefore amended and a provision inserted to meet the end in view.

SECTION (B).

Justice.

General Progress.

The volume of total disposable work in the year under report was 207,841 cases as compared to 201,968 in the previous year, showing an increase of 5,873 cases. On the Civil side the average duration of original civil cases has been 131 days as against 124 in the previous year, the increase being due to a number of old cases having been disposed of. On the other hand, the duration in Jagir Courts has gone down from 216 days to

172, showing a decrease of 20 per cent. The number of fresh institutions has gone up from 158,337 to 162,150, showing an increase of 2 per cent. Notwithstanding a number of adverse factors, the execution work was quite satisfactory. Not only was there an increase in the number of institutions and disposals but the receipts also increased by Rs. 1,14,941, showing an increase of 7 per cent. The success and popularity of the Small Cause Court continued as before and was reflected in the increasing number of cases coming before and disposed by it. A Bill amending the Legal Practitioners' Act has been submitted to Government with the object of raising the standard of efficiency of the Bar, providing them with a wider scope for gaining further experience and developing their practice, besides producing a sound effect on the reforms of the Judicial Department. Another Bill amending some sections of the High Court Act has been submitted to Government with the object of minimising the difficulties experienced in the Administrative Bench and facilitating its working.

The Civil Tribunals were as follows:— (B) Civil Justice.

(*a*) *Khalsa.*—The number of Khalsa and Sarf-i-Khas Judges exercising Civil powers, as described below, was 152 as against 151 in the previous year:—

S.N.	1346 Fasli.	No.
1.	High Court Judges	9
2.	Divisional Judges and City Small Cause Court Judges	5
3.	Additional Divisional Judges	4
4.	Darul Qaza Judge	1
5.	District Judges and City Civil Judges of the grade of District Judges	16
6.	Additional District Judges	8
7.	Taluk Munsiffs and City Munsiffs ..	91
8.	Honorary Judges	5
	Total ..	139

(*b*) *Sarf-i-Khas.*

1.	District Civil Judge	1
2.	Munsiffs	5
3.	Tahsildars exercising Judicial powers ..	7
	Total ..	13
	Grand Total ..	152

(*c*) *Jagirs.*—The number of Jagir Courts was 60 as in the previous year, the details being as follows:—

1.	Divisional Judges	5
2.	District Judges	11
3.	Munsiffs	44

ıtitution ›f Suits.

(*a*) *Khalsa.*—The total number of original cases in 1346 Fasli including those which were reinstituted was 33,675 as against 34,595 in 1345 Fasli. The fall is due to the framing of rules against Land Alienation under which many civil disputes go to Taluqdars as mentioned in the last report. The number of miscellaneous proceedings in the nature of objections, etc., arising out of the original cases was 18,771 as against 18,552 in 1345 Fasli, showing an increase of 219 cases.

(*b*) *Jagirs.*—In Jagirs the number of original regular suits and miscellaneous proceedings was 4,441 and 2,442 respectively as against 3,852 and 2,615 in 1345 Fasli. There is a fall in miscellaneous cases by 137 and an increase in regular cases by 589.

luation ›f Suits.

(*a*) *Khalsa.*—The total valuation of suits in 1346 Fasli was Rs. 1,61,31,010 as against Rs. 1,69,44,007 in 1345 Fasli. Fall in the institution is mainly responsible for decrease in receipts by Rs. 8,12,997.

(*b*) *Jagirs.*—The total valuation of suits in Jagir Courts in 1346 Fasli was Rs. 13,99,548 as against Rs. 16,87,137 in 1345 Fasli. A rise in the institution of cases in Jagir Courts with a decrease in receipts by Rs. 2,87,589, shows that the number of cases of petty values has increased.

(*a*) *Khalsa.*—The total disposal of original regular cases was 33,432 as against 34,591 in 1345 Fasli. The fall in the disposal of original regular cases by 1,159 is apparently due to the rise in the institution of title suits and also to the fact that the Judges paid more attention to the criminal and appellate side of the work. The total disposal of miscellaneous cases was 18,504 as against 18,220 in 1345 Fasli, showing an increase of 284 cases. Thus the total cases decided were 51,936 as against 52,811 in 1345 Fasli. Of the original regular cases disposed of during 1346 F., 5,347 were disposed of without trial, 9,557 with contest, 18,158 without contest and 370 on arbitration. Out of the contested suits 7,497 or 76 per cent. resulted in favour of the plaintiffs and 2,430 or·24 per cent. in favour of defendants. **Disposal of Civil Works.**

(*b*) *Jagirs.*—The Jagir Courts disposed of 4,284 original regular cases as against 4,900 in 1345 F. and 2,449 miscellaneous cases as against 2,636 in 1345 F. Thus the total cases decided were 6,733 as against 7,536 in 1345 F. Fall in disposal is due to the increase in title suits.

The statement given below will give an idea of the cases pending:— **Pending Cases.**

Year	Total cases for disposal	Pending	Pending for more than a year
Khalsa 1346 F. ..	43,302	9,870	510
Khalsa 1345 F. ..	44,218	9,627	464
Jagirs 1346 F... ..	5,968	1,684	273
Jagirs 1345 F.	6,427	1,527	157

The average duration in Khalsa in 1346 Fasli was 131 days as against 124 in 1345 Fasli. The average duration of Jagir cases was 172 days as against 216 days in 1345 Fasli, showing a decrease of 44 days or 20 per cent. **Duration.**

(*a*) *Khalsa.*—In the year under report, fresh applications for execution were 29,551 as against 28,896 **Executior**

in 1345 Fasli. The total number of disposals including the arrears was 41,546, out of which execution proceedings were taken on 10,718 applications. In 1345 Fasli, the number of such applications was 39,776, out of which execution proceedings were taken on 10,680 applications; in other words, the average percentage of applications on which steps were taken in 1346 F. was 26 as against 27 in 1345 Fasli. The total disposals including those in which proceedings were not actually taken were 28,400 as against 27,781 in 1345 Fasli. Those arrested under civil process for debts number 261 as against 270 in the preceding year. Those imprisoned for debts numbered 133 as against 114 in the preceding year. As far as execution for money decrees is concerned, the amount actually realised was Rs. 16,04,874 as against Rs. 14,89,933 in 1345 Fasli, showing an appreciable increase of Rs. 1,14,941 or 7 per cent. in the amount realised.

(*b*) *Jagirs.*—The number of fresh applications for execution in Jagir Courts was 3,179 as against 3,313 in 1345 Fasli. The total disposable number including arrears was 4,378 as against 4,468 in 1345 Fasli, and the disposals numbered 3,180 as against 3,269 in 1345 Fasli.

A.—HIGH COURT.

Appellate Jurisdiction.

(*a*) *Regular and Miscellaneous Appeals and Revisions.*—As to the institution of civil appellate and revision cases in the High Court, 2,057 regular civil appeals and 3,389 miscellaneous civil appeals and revisions, totalling 5,446 were filed in 1346 Fasli as against 1,989 regular civil appeals and 3,261 miscellaneous civil appeals and revisions, totalling 5,250 of the previous year.

As to the number of total cases to be disposed of including arrears under the above heading there were 7,620 regular civil appeals, 5,037 miscellaneous civil appeals and revisions, totalling 12,657 in 1346 Fasli, as against 7,557 and 4,338 totalling 11,895 of the previous year.

(*b*) As to the actual disposal, the Divisional and Full Benches of the High Court decided 2,100 regular civil appeals and 3,231 miscellaneous appeals and

revisions, totalling 5,331 civil cases as against a total of 4,684 cases in 1345 Fasli. The institution of appeals both regular and miscellaneous and revisions in the High Court rose from 11,895 to 12,657 in 1346 F. or an increase of 3 per cent. and the disposals rose from 4,684 to 5,331 in 1346 F. or an increase of 13 per cent. The percentage of appeals accepted was 36 as against 38 in 1345 F.

(*c*) The average duration of the above cases was 374 days as against 234 days in 1345 F. showing an increase of 140 days or 59 per cent. which is due to the decision of old cases.

B.—DIVISIONAL JUDGES' COURTS.

Courts consisted of 895 and 537 miscellaneous appeals, totalling 1,432 instituted in the year under report as against the total of 1,253 fresh institutions both regular and miscellaneous in 1345 F. The total number of cases to be disposed of including the arrears was 2,330 as against 2,432 in 1345 F.

(*b*) The Divisional Judges disposed of 1,006 regular appeals and 554 miscellaneous appeals, totalling 1,560 appeals, as against 1,114 regular appeals and 429 miscellaneous appeals totalling 1,534 in the previous year.

(*c*) *Pending files.*—The cases pending at the end of the year were 770 as against 898 in 1345 Fasli. The Divisional Judges' Courts of Aurangabad, Gulbarga, Medak and Warangal being responsible for 239, 384, 75 and 72 pending cases respectively.

(*d*) *Duration.*—The average duration of civil appeals decided by the Divisional Judges was 317 days as against 366 days in 1345 F. The Jagir Divisional Courts disposed of 229 appeals as against 165 appeals in 1345 F.

C.—DISTRICT JUDGES AND CITY CIVIL COURTS.

(*a*) *Institutions.*—The number of fresh civil appeals, both regular and miscellaneous instituted in

District Judges' and City Civil Courts in the year under report was 5,983 as against 5,465 in 1345 F. The number of regular civil appeals only was 4,357 as against 4,103 in 1345 F. The total number to be disposed of including arrears was 7,581 as against 6,896 in 1345 F. —an increase of 518 appeals or an increase of 9 per cent.

(*b*) *Disposals.*—The total number of regular and miscellaneous appeals disposed of is 5,750 as against 5,298 in 1345 Fasli and the number of regular civil appeals alone disposed of being 4,247 as against 3,990 in 1345 F. thus showing an increase of 452 disposals or 8 per cent. The percentage of disposal was 76 as against 77 in 1345 F. The District Judges' Courts of Aurangabad, Bir, City Civil Court, Parbhani, Warangal and Osmanabad disposed of 1,016, 524, 508, 466, 457 and 455 respectively.

(*c*) *Cases Pending.*—The total number of cases pending, both regular and miscellaneous, at the end of the year, was 1,831 as against 1,598 in 1345 F. Bearing in mind the greater institutions, the increase in pending cases by 233 seems to be insignificant. The number of arrears in District Judges' Courts of Raichur, Aurangabad, Osmanabad, Karimnagar, Warangal, Bidar, City Civil Court and Gulbarga was 260, 244, 244, 141, 132, 127, 131 and 114 respectively. The number of arrears in other District Judges' Court was below hundred and hence it is omitted.

(*d*) *Duration.*—The duration of the regular civil appeals was 117 days as against 129 days in 1345 F. and the average duration of appeals including miscellaneous was 107 days as against 116 days in 1345 F.

C.—Criminal Justice.

Tribunals.—In the year under report, the number of judicial officers in Khalsa and Sarf-i-Khas exercising criminal powers (including the High Court Judges and the Mufti Saheb) was 170.

The number of Jagir Courts was 61, also the same as in the previous year.

Statement of Crimes and Cases.—The nature of offences brought before the court for trial, the persons implicated in those offences and the number of cases arising out of those offences as compared to those for the year 1345 Fasli are shown below:—

Nature of Crime	Offences brought before courts for trial		Persons implicated		Cases	
	1345 F.	1346 F.	1345 F.	1346 F.	1345 F.	1346 F.
1. Under Penal Code ..	20,730	19,047	43,067	41,434		
2. Municipality Act ..	9,110	7,207	9,113	7,207		
3. Under Section 105, 106 Criminal P.C...	656	739	1,651	2,479	35,877	40,229
4. Under Special Local Laws.. ..	7,701	15,533	10,745	18,845		
5. Compensation for false complaints ..	71	48	71	48	71	48
6. Under other miscellaneous laws, such as maintenance cases, public nuisance, etc .	21,566	20,064	16,912	13,833	21,566	20,064
Total ..	59,834	62,638	81,559	83,846	57,514	60,341

In Jagirs, the number of offences was 3,045 as against 2,980 in 1345 Fasli. The number of persons implicated was 8,195 as against 7,468 in 1345 Fasli.

The total disposable work of all courts consisted of 68,315 cases on the Original Side, out of which, cases arising from regular offences number 42,156 which include arrears also. Out of these, there were 433 Sessions cases, including arrears, as against 477 such cases in 1345 Fasli. The Balda Criminal Courts had 23,457 cases as against 18,671 in 1345 Fasli. The District Magistrates and the Additional Magistrates had 2,435 cases as against 2,671 in 1345 Fasli, and the Taluk Magistrates had 15,831 as against 15,841 in 1345 F., showing an increase of 3,082 in the disposable cases and 2,853 in the disposals.

The percentage of disposals of regular criminal cases in 1346 Fasli was 95 as in the previous year. In spite

of an increase in the disposable cases, the percentage of disposals of 1345 Fasli has been maintained and the disposals have gone up from 35,733 to 39,948, denoting an increase of 4,215 cases, the City Criminal Courts contributing proportionately a large number.

Acquittals and Convictions in Judicial Criminal Courts.

In the year under report the cases of 75,670 persons were brought for trial, out of which the cases of 6,732 were pending at the end of the year thus showing that the cases of 68,938 persons were actually disposed of during the year. The total number of accused persons whose cases were shown as disposed of on account of death or absconding of the accused or on account of transfer or compromise or dismissal in the absence of complainants comes up to 18,676, and if they are eliminated from the total there remain 50,265 persons whose cases were actually tried.

The percentage of convictions in all sorts of police challan cases was 80.68 as against 74.31 in 1345 Fasli, while in challan cases under the Penal Code the percentage of conviction was 49.93 as against 48.28 in 1345 Fasli. The percentage of conviction in private complaints was 5.007 as against 6.72 in the preceding year. In Jagirs 7,585 persons were tried out of whom 768 persons were convicted.

In the year under report sentences of fine were passed in 25,843 cases as against 21,296 in 1345 Fasli, the majority of such cases being those under the Special, Local and Municipal Laws; sentences of imprisonment were passed in 3,350 cases as against 3,475 in 1345 Fasli, death sentences were recommended by High Court in 27 cases as against 13 in 1345 Fasli, and whipping sentences were awarded in 132 cases as against 35 in 1345 Fasli. In Jagirs, out of the total convictions of 768, 418 persons got imprisonment.

Duration.—The average duration of the Original Regular cases of all the Criminal Courts was 24 as against 28 days in 1345 Fasli. The duration of Jagir Courts was 73 as against 84 in 1345 Fasli.

The Higl Court Appeal and Re visions

In the year under report, there were 1,220 appeals and 2,794 revisions and confirmation cases, (total 4,014 disposable cases including arrears) as against 1,457 appeals and 2,753 revisions and confirmation cases (totalling 4,210) in 1345 Fasli. The High Court disposed of 3,619 appeals, revisions and confirmation cases as against 3,506 in 1345 Fasli showing an increase of 113 cases. In appeals, 71 per cent. sentences were upheld as against 66 per cent. in 1345 Fasli, 17 per cent. sentences awarded by the lower courts were quashed as against 20 per cent. in 1345 Fasli, 11 per cent. were modified as against 8 per cent. in 1345 Fasli; one per cent. was remanded for further enquiry as against 6 per cent. in 1345 Fasli. The duration was 64 days as against 111 days in 1345 Fasli.

Appeals i Session and Distric Courts

The number of appeals and revisions including arrears in the courts of Sessions Judges fell from 1,600 in 1345 Fasli to 1,535 in 1346 Fasli and that in the courts of District Magistrates rose from 2,338 to 2,460 in 1346 Fasli. The Sessions Courts upheld the judgments of lower courts in appeals at an average of 54 per cent. as against 57 per cent. in 1345 Fasli, 21 per cent. of the judgments were modified as against 18 per cent. in 1345 Fasli; 21 per cent. of the findings of lower courts were quashed as against 18 per cent. in 1345 Fasli, and 4 per cent. of appeals were remanded for further inquiry, as against 7 per cent. in 1345 Fasli. The total number of appeals heard and decided in Sessions Courts was 1,310 as against 1,406 in 1345 Fasli. The duration was 58 as against 69 days in 1345 Fasli.

As regards appeals before District Magistrates, 57 per cent. of the judgments were upheld as against 50 per cent. in 1345 Fasli. 26 per cent. of the findings of the lower courts were quashed as against 30 per cent. in 1345 Fasli. 14 per cent. were modified as against 13 per cent. in 1345 Fasli and 3 per cent. remanded for further enquiry as against 7 per cent. in 1345 Fasli.

As regards disposals, the District Magistrates disposed of 2,263 appeals and revisions as against 1,998 in 1345 Fasli; their duration was 57 as against 47 days in 1345 Fasli. Disposal of old cases by District Magistrates has affected the duration to some extent.

In Jagir Courts there were 394 disposable appeals as against 338 in 1345 Fasli, out of which 345 were disposed of as against 294 in 1345 Fasli; 53 of the appeals were rejected as against 40 per cent. in 1345 Fasli, 20 per cent. of the appeals were accepted and the findings of the lower courts were quashed as against 34 per cent. in 1345 Fasli; 17 per cent. were modified as in 1345 Fasli; and the percentage of cases remanded for further enquiry was 10 as against 9 in 1345 Fasli. The average duration was 80 days as against 70 in 1345 Fasli.

SECTION (C).

Police.

General.—The total strength of the Diwani Police including officers, constables and establishments of the City Police and the District Forces was 15,484. The Sarf-i-Khas Force stood at 1,325 as compared to 1,794 in the previous year. There has been a reduction of 12 officers and 457 men in this Force; the savings resulting from this reduction are proposed to be utilised to increase the salaries of the remainder of the Force in order to bring them into line with those of the Diwani. The total budget allotment for the Diwani Police was Rs. 59,07,307. The actual expenditure incurred amounted to Rs. 47,90,590. The budget grant for the Sarf-i-Khas Police was Rs. 4,27,010 and the expenditure Rs. 3,19,261.

Relations between the public and the police continued to improve during the year but communal relations were none too satisfactory, the 'Shudhi' and 'Tabligh' movements being mainly responsible for the tension that prevailed between the two communities. The Moharrum and the Holi overlapped and the coincidence of these festivals led to more than one disturbance. These remarks do not, however, apply to the communal situation in the City, which remained satisfactory during the year, although even there was no complete immunity from extraneous propaganda.

City Police. The total strength of the City Police Force including officers, constables and establishment was 3,503 as against 3,506 in the previous year. The percentage of literacy of the entire Force was 44.52 as against 40.9

last year. Of 17 officers and men sent up to the District Police Training School, all were successful in passing out. There is a steady increase of literacy in the lower ranks. As the older illiterate men retire they are being replaced by literate men as far as possible. Provisions are being made for periodical medical examination of all men at the Headquarters and in the various Simths in order to raise the standard of health of the Force.

During the year under report Rules regarding fireworks received sanction and Rules governing the conditions under which explosives can be transported within the City limits were framed and enforced under the provisions of the City Police Regulations. The organisation of the separate Traffic Control Branch is being speeded up. One Amin, 5 Jamadars and 8 Constables who were sent to Bombay returned during the year after having successfully undergone a course of practical training in Traffic Control. The Hyderabad Road Code was approved by the Government and its copies were distributed to the public in English as well as in the local languages of the State.

Crime.—The following tabular statement gives the total number of cognisable cases investigated by the police as compared with the previous year:—

Class	Offences	1345 F.	1346 F.
I	Serious offences against the State and public justice	63	27
II	Serious offences against the person ..	234	250
III	Serious offences against the person and property or property only	367	319
IV	Minor offences against the person ..	1,582	527
V	Minor offences against property ..	1,006	1,167
	Total ..	3,252	2,290
VI	Other offences not specified above including offences against special and local laws and the City Police regulations .	6,119	13,552
	Grand total ..	9,371	15,842

Offences of Classes I-V suffered a decrease of 962 and offences of Class VI showed an increase of 7,433 as compared with the preceding year. The above figures would show that there was an appreciable decrease in the penal offences as compared with the previous year. Offences under the City Police Regulations, however, showed an upward tendency which is accounted for by an intensive campaign to secure better reporting and registering.

Summary of Police and Judicial Action.—The statement given below shows the result of action taken by the Police and the Court during the year under report as compared with the one previous:—

Serial No.	Offences	1345 F.	1346 F.
1	Total number of cases reported	9,371	15,842
2	Total number of cases in which investigation was refused under Section 160 Cr. P. C.	384	349
3	Total number of cases registered	8,987	15,493
4	Total number of cases traced	8,416	14,895
5	Total number of cases untraced	571	598
6	Percentage of traced cases	93.64	96.14
7	Total number of cases challaned	8,404	14,848
8	Percentage of cases challaned to traced.	99.85	99.69
9	Number of cases tried by courts including those pending at the close of the year	8,582	15,048
10	Number of cases decided. ..	8,382	14,794
11	Percentage of cases decided to tried.	99.72	98.31

Serial No.	Offences	1345 F.	1346 F.
12	Number of cases convicted including those compounded	7,841	14,073
13	Percentage of cases convicted to decided . .	93.54	95.13
14	Number of cases pending in courts at the close of the year	200	254
15	Number of persons arrested ..	11,724	17,835
16	Number of persons challaned..	11,327	17,389
17	Number of persons tried by courts including under-trials of the previous year ..	11,555	17,641
18	Number of accused persons whose cases were decided ..	11,303	17,276
19	Percentage of accused persons disposed of to tried. ..	99.78	97.93
20	Number of accused persons in cases convicted and compounded	10,486	16,340
21	Percentage of accused persons convicted to arrested ..	92.25	91.61
22	Percentage of accused persons convicted to disposed of ..	92.77	94.54
		Rs as. ps.	Rs. as. ps.
23	Property stolen.	76,150 14 5	73,374 12 6
24	Property recovered ..	67,797 6 9	31,673 7 1
25	Percentage of property recovered to stolen ..	88.76	43.11

There were 24 outbreaks of fire in the City involving damage to property worth about Rs. 20,964 as against 31 in the preceding year involving damage to property worth about Rs. 37,505.

Nine hundred and nineteen cases of cruelty to animals were sent up to the Court for trial as against 620 last year. Of these, 898 resulted in convictions. The action taken by the Police in regard to offences of this nature was much more vigorous in response to the popular growth of humanitarian movements.

Eighty-seven beggars were sent up to the court under the provisions of Section 69, City Police Regulation. Of these, 80 were convicted by the Court. Much revulsion has of late been expressed by the public against the nuisance of begging in public streets. But action against this class of persons by the Police alone cannot keep the city reasonably clear of beggars, unless some comprehensive measures are adopted for dealing with the problem.

Widow Fund.—Two hundred and fifty-nine widows were in receipt of maintenance allowance from this Fund at the close of the year under report as against 250 last year. The total expenditure incurred under this head amounted to Rs. 8,042-4-9 as against Rs. 7,850-10-8 in the previous year.

Cost.—The total grant sanctioned for the year amounted to Rs. 10,54,365 as against Rs. 10,50,888 last year. The amounts actually spent in 1346 and 1345 Fasli were Rs. 10,41,663-3-11 and Rs. 10,35,044-10-6, respectively.

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The total strength of the Diwani Force, including Officers, Contables and establishment was 11,981 as against 11,685 in the preceding year. Besides the total strength of the Sikh Force is 642.

Police Training School.—Seventy officers joined the Police Training School at the commencement of the session. Of these, 20 were returned to their districts as unsuitable for training. Fifty Cadets sat for the final examination and 47 passed. There were 79 Constables under training in the Lower Class at the beginning of the year. Of these, 19 were sent back as unfit for promotion to the rank of Head-Constables. Sixty Constables sat for the final examination and all, save one, qualified for promotion. Instruction in First Aid, which was formerly imparted only to Cadets was this year extended

to the Constables' Class also. Forty-five Cadets and 60 Constables qualified in First Aid during the year. A feature of the course was a series of lectures by Police Officers and Officers of other Departments. In accordance with the recommendations of the Committee appointed in 1345 Fasli to revise the Police Training School curriculum, practical training received considerable attention during the year. Mock trials were staged to teach the Cadets how cases should be presented in Court. Physical training, games, life-saving, equitation and parade played an important part in the course of instruction and the effect on the physique of the Cadets was remarkable. Government have agreed that the Police Training School should be moved to Amberpet as the present building is too small for its requirements.

Police and Sikh Boys School.—The Police and Sikh Boys School continued under the general supervision of the Principal, Police Training School. A separate Headmaster for this school has been appointed during the year. There were 118 boys attending the school at the end of the year; in addition to them there were 56 Sikh boys also on the rolls. Technical Classes have been started in the school and instruction is given in tailoring, fret work, cooking and drawing.

Widow Fund.—One thousand two hundred and seventy-three widows were in receipt of maintenance allowance from this Fund at the close of the year. The total expenditure under this head amounted to Rs. 55,797-3-9 as against Rs. 56,406-11-6 in the previous year.

Crime.—The following table gives the total number of cognizable cases reported during the last five years in the Diwani and Sarf-i-Khas areas:—

Area	1342 F.	1343 F.	1344 F.	1345 F.	1346 F.
Diwani ..	9,062	9,718	9,856	9,568	9,853
Sarf-i-Khas ..	1,233	1,394	1,515	1,566	1,715
Total ..	10,295	11,112	11,371	11,134	11,568

The total number of cases reported in the Diwani area during the year shows an increase of 285 as compared with the figures for the previous year. The Sarf-i-Khas figures show an increase of 149. In 714 cases investigation was refused under the provisions of Section 160 A. Cr. P. C., the percentage of such cases being 6.1, as compared with 3.9 for the previous year, the increase being due to the fact that the people are seeking more and more police assistance in cases that should be filed in the Civil Courts. Of the cases reported 1,293 were found to be false, 714 cases were not investigated, and there were thus 9,561 true cases for disposal.

The following statement shows the results in true cases investigated by the Police during 1345 and 1346 Fasli.

Offences.	1345 F.	1346 F.
Total number of cases investigated ..	10,695	10,854
Total number of cases challaned ..	5,926	5,760
Number of cases tried by courts including those pending at the close of the previous year	7,252	6,805
Number of cases decided	6,205	5,614
Cases convicted, including cases compounded	4,244	3,874
Percentage of cases convicted to cases investigated	39.7	35.6
Percentage of cases convicted to cases challaned	71.6	67.2
Percentage of cases convicted to cases decided	68.4	69.0
Number of cases pending in courts at the close of the year	1,047	1,191

The percentage of cases convicted to cases investigated dropped from 39.7 to 35.6. There was, however, a slight improvement in the percentage of cases convicted to cases decided.

The total number of cases under the heading "Offences against the State and public justice" was 370 as against 353 in the previous year.

Of the 1,562 true cases reported under the heading "Serious offences against the person," 1,167 were sent to court. Including 272 cases pending from the previous year, there were 1,439 cases in all for disposal. Of these, 414 cases ended in conviction and 389 in discharge or acquittal. The parties were allowed to compound in 316 cases, 16 cases were filed because of escapes and deaths and 304 cases were pending trial at the close of the year.

The total number of crimes under the heading "Murder, attempt at murder and culpable homicide" was 357 as against 374 in the previous year.

There were 2,409 cases of "Serious offences against the person and property or against property only" as compared with 2,491 cases in the previous year. Of these, 585 went to Court. There were 111 cases pending before the courts from the previous year, so in all there were 696 cases before the courts for disposal. Of these, 366 ended in conviction and 227 in discharge or acquittal. Six cases were dropped and 97 cases were pending at the end of the year. The percentage of cases convicted to cases tried was 61.

The number of cases under "Minor offences against person" was 704 as against 713 in the previous year, while the number of cases under "Minor offences against property" was 2,498 as against 2,720 in the previous year.

Other offences not specified above number 2,018 as against 1,592 in the previous year. Approximately 65 per cent. of the cases tried out under this head ended in conviction. There was considerable activity under the Cruelty to Animals Act during the year, the number of cases instituted being far in excess of the figure for any previous year, a fact entirely due to the beneficent activities of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. There was a considerable increase in offences under the Motor Vehicles Act, the number of cases registered being 497 as compared with 177 during the previous year. The increase was due to the efforts of the Police to enforce the provisions of the Act throughout the Dominions.

Criminal Investigation Department.—A comparative statement showing the results of cases taken up by the C.I.D. during the last five years is as under:—

Year	Cases									Property recovered		
	Investigated	Convicted	Acquitted	Under Trial	Transferred	False	Untraced	Final report submitted	Under investigation	Rs.	a.	p.
1342 F.	168	110	5	28	26	..	..	16	28	4,852	10	0
1343 F.	192	134	6	46	8	..	..	32	22	9,273	2	10
1344 F.	212	133	6	80	14	..	..	10	37	2,919	4	10
1345 F.	208	181	6	58	11	..	1	61	7	6,607	6	10
1346 F.	136	79	12	1	5	..	..	28	11	4,109	0	9

Finger Print Bureau and Criminal Tribes.—Twelve thousand and sixteen slips were received for search during the year 1346 Fasli, against 9,832 in the previous year. Of these, 1,596 had to be returned owing to defects, and searches were made in the case of the others. The number of slips traced was 2,013 against 1,550 in the previous year. The total number of slips received from British India was 3,668, and 393 previously convicted persons were traced. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 3,725 and 386, respectively. Out of 234 slips sent to Bureaux in British India, 50 were traced against 42 in the previous year. The total number of slips received for search from these Dominions was 8,348, of which 1,620 were traced, against 6,107 and 1,164, respectively, in the previous year.

During the year under report, 2,715 slips were recorded and 3,649 were destroyed. The total number of slips on record at the close of the year was 1,32,021, against 1,32,955 in the previous year. Experts were requisitioned by courts in 24 civil and criminal cases

against 42 in the previous year. Sixty-eight documents were examined and expert opinion expressed thereon. Fees amounting to Rs. 680 were credited to the Government Treasury, against Rs. 790 in the previous year. The Bureau received 3 documents unidentified by local Finger Print Experts and was able to establish their identity. During the year under report, 17,418 exemption certificates were issued to members of criminal tribes, against 15,608 in the previous year. Thirty members of criminal tribes were deported from these Dominions.

Cost.—The total grant sanctioned for the District Police for the year amounted to Rs. 48,52,942 as against Rs. 48,85,078 in the previous year. The actual expenditure incurred during 1346 F. and 1345 F. was Rs. 37,48,927-2-9 and Rs. 39,23,460-15-7, respectively.

SECTION (D).

Jails.

Number of Jails.

There was no change in the number of Central and District Jails which remained 3 and 13 respectively.

Number of Prisoner

The year opened with a population of 2,921 prisoners of all classes; 10,707 were admitted and 10,783 were discharged, leaving 2,845 in confinement at the close of the year. The total admissions were 10,707, or a decrease of 72, and 1,200 compared with the figures for 1345 and 1344 Fasli or an average decrease of 0.67 and 11.20 respectively. The daily average population was 2,931 against 3,046 in the preceding year and 3,310 in 1344 Fasli showing a decrease of 3.92 and 12.93 per cent. respectively. The admission figures included 148 convicts and 60 under-trials from Paigah and Jagirs. The total number discharged from all causes was 10,783 against 11,025 in 1345 F. and 11,893 in 1344 Fasli.

Admission and disposal of Convicts

The convict population at the beginning of the year stood at 2,109 including males and females. Three thousand seven hundred and seventy-seven convicts, of whom 3,656 were males and 121 females, were received by direct committal during the year as compared with 3,512 in 1345 F. and 3,751 in 1344 Fasli. The total

number of convicts dealt with was 5,886 against 5,595 in 1345 F. and 5,884 in 1344 Fasli, showing an increase of 291 in 1345 F. and of 2 in 1344 Fasli.

At the end of the year the number of convicts was 2,118 of whom 2,077 were males and 41 females, the daily average being 2,083 against 1,969 in the previous year. These figures are more than double what they were ten years ago.

Nearly half the convicts admitted during the year were between 22 and 30 years of age, while the number of juvenile convicts was 55, as against 44 in the previous year.

Of the total number of convicts admitted directly 7.76 per cent. were able to read and write, 4.42 per cent. were able to read only and 87.82 per cent. were illiterate. 421 convicts were taught reading and writing in the Jail Schools as against 353 in the preceding year.

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The following table shows the classification of male convicts according to their occupation:—

Classification of male convicts.	No.	Percentage.
Government servants or servants of local authorities	87	2.38
Servant Class	309	8.45
Agriculturists	1,552	42.45
Traders	147	4.02
Persons employed in mechanical arts and manufactures	122	3.34
Others not classed as above ..	1,439	39.36
Total ..	3,656	100.00

ale nvicts.

The total number of female convicts admitted to jails during the year was 121 against 109 in the previous year, and 168 in 1344 Fasli.

nces.

There was a considerable increase in the number of breach of jail discipline during the year. The total number of offences was 171 or 8.2 per cent. as against 105 or 5.3 per cent. respectively in the previous year.

The number of escapes during the year was 20, including 12 under-trials as against 14 in the previous year. Of the 20 escapes, 5 convicts and 9 under-trials were recaptured. All jail employees and police constables found guilty of criminal negligence in connection with the escapes were suitably punished.

Prisoners from Jagirs an Paigah jurisdictions.

Two hundred and eight prisoners from Jagirs and Paigahs of whom 148 were convicts and 60 under-trials were admitted to jails during the year as against 196, consisting of 140 convicts and 56 under-trials during the previous year.

Financial.

The total gross expenditure on the Jail Department, excluding the outlay by the P. W. D. on Jail Buildings during the year was Rs. 5,81,530-14-0 as against Rs. 6,16,377-13-4 in the previous year. After deducting the cash income amounting to Rs. 2,30,617-5-0, the net expenditure on jails during the year was Rs. 3,50,913-9-0, as against Rs. 3,46,301-1-10 in the previous year. At the close of the year the outstandings against Government Departments for articles supplied were Rs. 76,794-14-1 against Rs. 96,881-12-9 in the previous year. The gross cost per head calculated on the daily average strength of the convicts and under-trials was Rs. 198-6-6 against Rs. 202-5-8 in the previous year. The net expenditure per head after deducting cash earnings was Rs. 119-11-7 against Rs. 113-11-5 in the previous year.

59.38 per cent. of the prisoners were employed on remunerative works. The total sum paid into Government treasuries from jail receipts amounted to Rs. 2,29,993-2-8 against Rs. 1,38,731-0-9 drawn from Government for working expenses such as the purchase of raw materials, implements for jail factories, wages of prisoners, etc. Profits thus amounted to Rs. 91,262-1-11 the sum credited to the treasuries over the amount drawn for the factory expenses. The average profit of each prisoner employed on remunerative work during the year was Rs. 96-5-8. The actual net cost to Government for the working of the Jail Department during the year under report was Rs. 2,37,965-2-6 against Rs. 2,15,331-4-9 in the previous year.

The total cost of guarding, feeding, clothing and medically treating the prisoners after deducting the amount of Rs. 1,43,455-12-1 spent on the purchase of raw materials and building works was Rs. 4,38,075-1-11, which distributed on the daily average of convicts and under-trials (2,931) gives an annual maintenance charge of Rs. 149-7-5 per prisoner against Rs. 140-2-8 in the preceding year.

ıil Hospi-tals.

During the year under report the total admissions to the Jail Hospitals were 18,734 against 13,667 in the previous year. The daily average number of sick prisoners in the jails was 51 against 37 in the previous year. The ratio of mortality per mille against the daily average strength of prisoners was 8.53 as compared with 11.16 in the previous year.

isoners Aid Societies.

Prisoners Aid Societies have now been established at all District Headquarters and in all Taluks. These Societies are unofficial bodies but the First Taluqdar is the Chairman of each District Headquarter Society and the second Taluqdar or the Tehsildar is the Chairman in each of the Talukas. The object of these Societies is to watch over released prisoners to provide them with an honest means of livelihood, and as far as possible, to prevent their lapsing to crime. It is hoped that the Prisoners Aid Societies will be able to induce people throughout the countryside to readjust their views towards persons who have been in Jail and treat them as human beings.

SECTION (E).

Military.

A. Regular Forces.

The following schemes received sanction during the year under report:—

(*a*) Improvement in pay of Regimental Clerks.

(*b*) Reduction in allowances of Officers of "C" Class Units.

(*c*) Progressive Mechanisation of part of the Animal Transport Section.

It is hoped that other proposals prepared and submitted to Government, such as New Terms of Service and Reorganisation of Medical Service will receive sanction in the near future. General.

Construction of Barracks at Mominabad was delayed because of doubt in connection with the water-supply necessitating further investigation.

In the year under report, an improvement was noticed in the standard of education and military knowledge amongst the Officer Cadre. Candidates for Cadetship were carefully selected. The entrance examination is now of a sufficiently high standard to enable the majority of successful candidates to pass the Indian Army Special Certificate Examination and thus qualify for entry to the Indian Military Academy, Dehra Dun. Thirteen young Officers and Cadets were under training at the close of the year at Dehra Dun. Education and Examinations

Rules for the Retention Examination for 2nd Lieutenants and examinations for promotion from Lieutenant to Captain and from Captain to Major were revised.

The Officers Commanding 1st (N.O.) Hyderabad I. S. Lancers, 2nd Bn. Hyderabad Infantry and Infantry Training Company were attached to Indian Army Formations—these attachments gave them experience and opportunities of obtaining a broader outlook—two junior Officers were also attached to Indian Army Units with satisfactory results. Attachmer

Five Cadets were successful in passing the Army Entrance Examination. Cadets.

An excellent report was received from the Technical Adviser for Signalling, Indian States Forces. Signalling

A family hospital has been started in the year under report. The number of in-patients treated in the Military Central Hospital and Section Hospital, Chandraigutta for all diseases was 2,466 as against 2,359 in the previous year. The number of outpatients treated in the various Medical Inspection Rooms was 57,326 as against 59,028 in the previous year. The number of operations performed at the Military Central Hospital was 178. The total number of deaths in the year was

11 as against 19 in the previous year. The Medical aid rendered at the family hospital and by the lady Doctor is appreciated by the families of the men of the Regular Forces. The number of in-patients treated was 31 and outpatients 1,044.

lth. The health of the Troops was fairly satisfactory.

ıncial. The Budget Estimates for the Regular Forces for 1346 Fasli amounted to O.S. Rs. 54,74,290 as compared with O.S. Rs. 54,31,569 provided in 1345 Fasli. The actual expenditure for 1346 Fasli is O.S. Rs. 51,38,049 as against O.S. Rs. 50,36,941 during the previous year. The authorised strength of combatants including all units was 7,392.

B. The Irregular Forces.

During the year under report the strength of the Irregular Forces showed a decrease and was 10,280 Foot, and 1,241 Ras (Mounted) as compared with 11,288 Foot and 1,241 Ras in the previous year. The cost of the Irregular Forces amounted to Rs. 24,88,373. The number of Arab Forces in the City and Districts totalled to 5,001 Foot and 39 Ras (Mounted) of whom 351 were under Commissioner of City Police. The Force also included 280 Foot and 200 Sowar of the Princes Bodyguard. 3,143 Foot and 59 Sowars were stationed in the district and taluq headquarters.

CHAPTER IV.

Production.

SECTION (A).

Weather and Crops.*

The rainy season in the State commences in Amerdad (June), the ninth month of the official and financial year. Consequently the harvests of the official year mainly depend on the monsoon of the preceding year. Rainfall.

The following table shows the rainfall, month by month, for the monsoon period—Amerdad 1345 (June 1936) to Thir 1346 (May 1937)*.

South-West Monsoon.	
Amerdad 1345 (June 1936)	6.18″
Shehrewar 1345 (July 1936)	6.57″
Mehir 1345 (August 1936)	4.90″
Aban 1345 (September 1936)	5.34″
Total ..	22.99″
North-East Monsoon.	
Azur 1346 F. (October 1936)	1.83″
Dai 1346 F. (November 1936)	3.20″
Total ..	5.03″
Intermediate Period.	
Bahman (December 1936) to Thir 1346 F. (May 1937)	1.83″
Total for the agricultural year ..	34.10″
Last year ..	33.10″

Note :—*The year for the season and crop report fixed by Government commences from 16th Thir to 15th Thir following.

SEASON.

(1) *General.*

The average rainfall for the Dominions was 34.10 inches as compared with 33.10 inches in 1345 F. and 30.31 inches normal for 40 years.

The Agricultural year (16 *Thir* 1345 *F. to* 15 *Thir* 46 *F.*)

Agricultural conditions were less satisfactory than in 1345 F. The South-west Monsoon favoured Telingana. As early as the middle of Amerdad, when sowing was in progress more rain was needed in large areas of Aurangabad, Gulbarga, Osmanabad, Raichur and Bidar. In fact, all the seasonal factors were against Marathwara. Seeds were sown with the light rain which fell now and then and germinated satisfactorily; but for a vigorous growth more rain was desired. In parts of Aurangabad, Bir, Gulbarga, Osmanabad, Raichur and Bidar the tender crop languished, while sowing of Kharif had to be deferred for a time in parts of as many as five taluqs of Raichur district. The monsoon conditions improved in Marathwara at the end of Mehir only for a brief period; for, soon afterwards, came reports of withering of crops in large tracts. Rabi sowing in these areas was delayed and the crop in some places became stunted.

In Telingana Kharif and Abi grew well but suffered a little at harvest time for unseasonable rainfall. The later rains, however, were beneficial to Tabi which had normal conditions.

The area under certain important money crops fell for instance cotton by 16.6 per cent. sesamum by 7 per cent. castor by 6 per cent., ground-nut by 10 per cent. and miscellaneous oil seeds by 8 per cent. Although the areas under oil seeds decreased, the yield was greater than in 1345 F. due to better Rabi conditions.

Owing to deficiency of rainfall in Marathwara and in Baghat, the water and fodder supply was inadequate after Mehir 1345 Fasli. Cattle disease was wide-spread, notably in some Telingana districts.

ıth-west Mon-oon.

2. The Monsoon burst in proper time. It rained vigorously in Amardad (June) in Telingana. In parts of Marathwara such as Aurangabad, Bir, Gulbarga, Osmanabad, Raichur and Bidar there was not enough rain

for sowing. The next month Shehrewar (July) the fall in Telingana continued to be moderate to heavy and much in defect in Mahbubnagar and the whole of Marathwara. In Mehir and Aban (August and September) the monsoon weakened and the fall was poor. In all, the South-west Monsoon yielded 22.99 inches, as against 24.58 normal for 40 years, a decrease of 2 inches.

(b) North East Monsoo

A fair share of the North-east Monsoon showers fell in Azur (October). Here again, the Telingana districts were more liberally treated than in other parts. In the Marathwara the average was generally below one inch. In Dai (November) the tide turned in favour of Marathwara districts where sumptuous falls occurred. Every district recorded far above its normal for the month. The total for the season was 5.03 inches as against 2.64 inches normal for 40 years.

(c) Intermediate Period.

The remaining period of the year (Bahman to Thir 1346 F.) was characterised by unseasonable rains throughout the Dominions, averaging 6.08 inches as against a normal of 2.69 inches. The rain was detrimental to Rabi crops under harvest but useful for Tabi.

Crop.

(a) *Kharif.*—Kharif sowing began in parts of Mahbubnagar, Nalgonda and Raichur with the showers which fell in the second fortnight of Thir and continued uninterrupted in Telingana. But in Marathwara, owing to poor rainfall, sowing was retarded. More rain was needed in Aurangabad, Gulbarga, Osmanabad, Raichur and Bidar. The subsoil moisture of a large area of Marathwara was inadequate for germination. In the second week of Shehrewar, when the monsoon was weak, the crop in small areas of Pakhal (Warangal), Jagtiyal (Karimnagar), Miryalguda (Nalgonda), Shahpur (Gulbarga), Kallam (Osmanabad) and Gangawati (Raichur) showed signs of distress as the subsoil moisture reserve was low. The poor crops in parts of Ambar (Aurangabad) and Bir began to wither in the third week of Shehrewar. The soil was so dry in four taluqs of Raichur that sowing had to be suspended for several weeks. At the end of Shehrewar moderate rain in Marathwara afforded temporary relief to the dying crop. Towards the second week of Aban reports came from parts of Aurangabad, Bir, Gulbarga, Osmanabad and Raichur that the crop was withering. In the subsequent weeks light showers

fell in Marathwara and replenished the soil moisture to some extent. Under such varying conditions of weather —excessive moisture in parts of Telingana and inadequate rains in Marathwara—the Kharif crop grew and became ready for harvest in parts of Nalgonda and Gulbarga in the third week of Aban. Late in Azur, light to moderate showers fell and caused some damage to the crop under harvest, in parts of Warangal, Karimnagar, Adilabad, Nalgonda and Nanded, while drought in parts of Raichur and Bidar reduced the yield. As Kharif sowing began late in places, the harvest did not conclude till the first week of Farwardi. In the months of Dai and Isfandar unusual rains spoiled cotton in places.

(*b*) *Abi.*—Abi had favourable seasonal conditions. Rainfall in Telingana being copious, cultivation was done at the proper time. Sowing in seed-beds was first done under wells and seedlings were ready for transplantation in the second week of Shehrewar. Broadcast sowing, on the other hand, began in Karimnagar, Adilabad, Nizamabad and Medak in the third week of Amardad when rainfall was ample and wide-spread. The crop in parts of Nizamabad, was affected by insect pests. A plant disease was also reported from some villages of Medak, Nizamabad, Karimnagar and Warangal. The insect menace persisted in Nizamabad from the middle of Mehir to the end of Aban 1345 F., and the disease continued until the crop ripened. The harvest which began early in Azur was interfered with by rains in Dai 1346 F., in parts of Karimnagar, Adilabad, Nizamabad, Medak and Nalgonda. Harvest ended in the first week of Farwardi 1346 Fasli.

(*c*) *Rabi.*—Raichur was the first to report sowing of rabi in the third week of Mehir 1345 Fasli but owing to unsatisfactory rains, sowing lasted till the beginning of Bahman 1346 Fasli. In other parts, notably Marathwara, showers were needed for stimulating the growth of the crop. In some villages of Raichur the crop had become stunted. The rains in the month of Dai replenished the soil moisture, and generally improved the crops, enabled cultivation to bring more land under cultivation in Aurangabad, Bir, Gulbarga and Raichur, but in some villages of these districts, more rain was needed for the early sown crops. Insect pests were

reported from some tracts of Karimnagar, Aurangabad, Bir and Gulbarga. Rains in the third week of Bahman spoiled the crop in Adilabad and Nizamabad. Cloudy weather did harm in Bir, and severe cold affected the crop in parts of Aurangabad, Bir, Parbhani, Osmanabad and Bidar. The dryness of the soil weakened growth in parts of Aurangabad, Gulbarga, Osmanabad and Raichur. Rabi castor in Nalgonda was damaged by insects. Under these varying adverse conditions the crop ripened and harvest began early in Isfandar and ended in Ardibehisht 1346 F. Cotton picking, however, continued till the middle of Khurdad.

(*d*) *Tabi.*—The sowing of Tabi, which entirely depended upon irrigation from wells, tanks and other sources, began in the month of Bahman. Water supply was adequate throughout the Telingana and the crop grew under normal conditions though disturbed by local hail-storms in the last fortnight of Ardibehisht and the middle of Khurdad. Harvest began at the end of Ardibehisht and ended in the middle of Thir.

Area and Outturn of Principal Crops.

The average areas under the main crops and the estimated outturn are compared below with those of the previous year:—

Crops	1345-46 Fasli 1936-37		1344-45 Fasli 1935-36	
	Area in acres	Outturn in tons, bales	Area in acres	Outturn in tons, bales
Cotton	3,080,007	499,250	3,679,749	564,252
Wheat	1,037,796	199,572	1,246,645	139,548
Rice	1,134,825	418,318	1,063,929	335,719
Jawar	9,249,520	1,571,285	8,799,032	1,100,453
Tobacco	..	..	71,562	15,987
Sesamum ..	546,817	40,684	587,753	35,279
Linseed	467,512	43,567	415,614	33,402
Mustard ..	11,135	710	13,137	602
Castor	781,365	65,905	833,501	57,297
Groundnut ..	953,575	316,473	1,059,445	286,901
Miscellaneous oilseeds	517,026	18,229	561,740	17,652
Sugarcane ..	..	..	58,505	99,196
Barley	..	..	35,612	4,544
Bajra	..	..	2,197,904	132,748
Maize	..	..	675,607	114,095
Gram	..	..	1,272,110	206,858

ricultural Stock.

Owing to the unsatisfactory nature of the South-west Monsoon in Marathwara, water and fodder were short. Raichur suffered badly from water shortage throughout the year while there was a partial shortage in Aurangabad, Bir, Gulbarga, Osmanabad and Bidar. Pasturage was adequate in Telingana. Cattle diseases were widespread in rural areas of Warangal, Nizamabad, Adilabad, Aurangabad, Osmanabad, Bidar and Raichur.

ain Market.

The market for wheat appreciably improved from $9\frac{1}{2}$ seers per rupee at the beginning of the period to 7 seers at the close. Rice and jawar prices fluctuated only slightly from $7\frac{1}{2}$ and $14\frac{3}{4}$ seers respectively at the beginning to 7 and 14 seers at the end of the period.

SECTION (B).

Agriculture.

The main work of the department may be classified according to its nature as under:—

(*a*) *Research.*—This is where most of the work of an agricultural department begins. It includes investigations of purely technical nature, in which attempt is made to accommodate scientific theories into agricultural practice. For instance, plant breeding is done on scientific lines with the object to evolve new varieties of crops which would give more and better outturn to the grower. For this kind of work the department at present has sections of Botany, Chemistry, Entomology and Animal Husbandry.

(*b*) *Experimental.*—The promising results obtained from research are tested to see how far they are practicable and economical on field scale. Improved varieties of crops, improved methods of cultivation, rotation, manuring, etc., which have proved profitable elsewhere, are also tested with regard to their suitability to the local conditions.

(*c*) *Demonstration and Propaganda.*—This includes recommending and demonstrating to the public the profitable results obtained from research and experiment, advising them generally in all agricultural matters and assisting them in securing and using the things recommended as profitable.

(*A*) *Research.*

(*i*) *Botanical Work.*—The object of this work is to evolve such types of plants as would give more outturn of better quality to the farmer. Plant breeding work is in progress on five of the most important crops of the State, *viz.*, rice, castor, wheat, jawar and cotton. The Economic Botanist is working on rice and castor at the Himayatsagar Farm, and on wheat and jawar at the Parbhani Farm. The Cotton Research Botanist is working on cotton at Parbhani. The work on castor is subsidized by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, and the work on cotton is subsidized by the Indian Central Cotton Committee.

(*ii*) *Chemical Work.*—This section was mostly engaged in analytical work in connection with research and experiments of the department and the schemes of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research. The total number of samples, consisting of manures, soils, waters, sugar-cane juice, gur, seeds, etc., analysed during the year, amounted to 3,622. This work has increased by more than four times in the last three years. Very useful work has been done on sugar-cane, specially from the point of view of sugar manufacture.

(*iii*) *Entomological Work.*—General study of some of the more important insect pests was continued in the laboratory. Advice was given, as far as possible, to farmers and garden owners regarding control of the pests which appeared in fields and gardens. A preliminary general survey of incidence of the damage caused to the rice crop by rice hispa insect was carried out.

The work of cotton boll-worm investigation, which is financed by the Indian Central Cotton Committee, was continued under the supervision of the Cotton Research Botanist. It is an investigation of very great importance to the State. The actual studies have shown that loss in the yield of the cotton crop due to this pest is no less than 15 per cent. of the total crop, which in monetary terms amounts to about 50 lakhs of rupees every year. It has been found that by preventing the carry-over of the insect from one season of cotton to the following season of cotton the loss to the crop can be reduced very considerably. It is now proposed to try some methods

of preventing this carry-over on field scale in the next year.

(*iv*) *Animal Husbandry.*—This work is being done at the Cattle Breeding Farm at Himayatsagar. The object is to breed out improved type of cattle for plough work for the Telingana tract. Two breeds of cattle are maintained, *viz.*, Malvi for the north-eastern corner of the State, and Krishna Valley for the south-eastern districts. For the remaining part of the State, which is the heavy black soil area, breeding is in progress with the Deoni breed at the Hingoli stud under the Civil Veterinary Department.

An up-to-date dairy furnished with pasteurising plant is also provided at the Cattle Breeding Farm, with a view to demonstrate the modern methods of dairying. Beside the above-mentioned breeding herds, a small herd of Murrah buffaloes is maintained for the purpose of supplementing the supply of milk for the dairy.

The Poultry Farm at Himayatsagar is maintained with the object to find out the most suitable breeds of fowls for the climate of the State. The experiment of selection in the country fowl was continued.

The interest of the public has increased very much in poultry keeping in recent years, which is apparent from the demand for pure bred stock.

(*B*) *Experimental Work.*

The experimental work of the department is conducted at the Government Farms distributed in the four divisions as follows:—

West Telingana Division.

1. Main Experimental Farm, Himayatsagar, Hyderabad.
2. Experimental Farm, Sangareddi, District Medak.
3. Experimental Farm, Rudrur, District Nizamabad.
4. Demonstration Farm, Mahbubnagar (abolished in the year under report).
5. Poultry Farm, Himayatsagar, Hyderabad.

East Telingana Division.

1. Main Experimental Farm, Warangal.

Godavari Division.

1. Main Experimental Farm, Parbhani.
2. Experimental Farm, Mahbub Bagh, Parbhani.
3. Cotton Variety Testing Station, Madhol, District Nanded.
4. Cotton Variety Testing Station, Latur, District Osmanabad.

Karnatik Division.

1. Main Experimental Farm, Raichur.

Horticultural Work.—The department has experimental fruit plantations at the Himayatsagar, Sangareddi, Parbhani, Warangal and Raichur farms, which are controlled by the Horticulturist. The work at present consists of comparison of different varieties of various fruits for selection of the most suitable ones for the State.

A number of different kinds of local and foreign vegetables were also grown to select out the most suitable varieties and for production of seed. The plantation of Betel-vine at Himayatsagar has been doing well, proving that the new method of growing the crop is successful. The varietal experiment with Betel-vine which was started last year is in progress.

To meet the increasing demand for technical advice, trained gardeners and reliable stock for planting, nurseries are maintained at all the departmental gardens, and small temporary nurseries have been established at Aurangabad, Gulbarga and Bidar.

(*C*) *Demonstration and Propaganda.*

It has been found by experience that the only method which can convince the cultivator of the usefulness of any new thing is practical demonstration before his own eyes and under familiar conditions in the village. For instance, if it is the question of an improved variety of seed, the seed is supplied free to the cultivator and it is grown in his own field under the supervision of the department. The produce is given away to him. Similarly, in the case of other improved things, *viz.*,

manures, implements, etc. The total area under new and improved varieties of crops introduced by the department was 2,47,343 acres in this year. Demonstration and propaganda work is being done in 14 out of the 16 districts of the State.

Aided Farms.—There are sixteen aided farms in the State at present, in the districts of Nizamabad, Nalgonda, Warangal, Nanded, Aurangabad, Bir and Bidar. All the possible improved varieties of crops are grown at these farms for demonstration, and other improvements are also being introduced there, consisting of proper methods of cultivation, manuring, rotation, etc.

Demonstration Plots.—There were 2,967 demonstration plots in the State during the year under report. The more important items of demonstration include the introduction of improved varieties of important crops, such as, sugar-cane, ground-nut, bajra, rice, cotton, wheat, and castor; the popularising of chemical and other manures like castor-cake, ground-nut cake and nicifos; and the use of improved implements for cultivation. Improved iron ploughs are popular in Godavari and Karnatik divisions, where the cultivators have realised that they are much more efficient in removing deep-rooted weeds from their regur soil, than their own ordinary country plough. In Telingana, the Konkon plough is recommended for light soils and the Bihar plough for heavy soils. The Victory plough is popular with large growers of sugar-cane. Some enterprising farmers who possess large areas of land, are also using tractors. In irrigation appliances, the Persian Wheel Water Lift has continued to be popular and Power Pumping Plant are becoming more and more common. The greatest success has been achieved in the introduction of machines and appliances in connection with sugar-cane cultivation.

A number of other kinds of agricultural improvements were demonstrated at various places as needed, for instance, improved method of manufacture of pure and clean gur, use of sulphur powder against the Smut disease of jawar, silo making, sieving of seed for grading before sowing, etc. Some of these things are being adopted by the cultivators gradually.

Castor Semi-looper and Red Hairy Caterpillar Campaigns.—The demonstrations in connection with these serious pests were continued by the Entomological section of the department in Nalgonda and Mahbubnagar districts.

Shows and Exhibitions.—The department participated in the United Provinces Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition held at Lucknow from December 1936 to February 1937, where agricultural exhibits from the State were displayed in a special pylon. An agricultural section was also arranged in the exhibition which was held at Hyderabad in February 1937, on the occasion of the Silver Jubilee of His Exalted Highness the Nizam. The sixth annual Horticultural and Poultry Show was held on 20th to 22nd January 1937. A Rural Development Exhibition was held at Patancheru in the month of March 1937. The Farm Demonstrations are now a regular annual function at the departmental farms. This year such demonstrations were held at the departmental farms at Himayatsagar, Sangareddi, Warangal and Raichur and at the Aided Farm at Aurangabad. Besides these, small shows and demonstrations with lectures are arranged at public gatherings, Urses, Jatras, etc. The number of such small shows during this year amounted to 58 and the number of lectures given was 154. The agricultural drama "Premi Kisan" was staged at the Horticultural and Poultry Show. Nine talks were broadcasted by the various officers of the department from the Hyderabad Broadcasting Station.

Publications.—The leaflets written in vernacular on improved varieties of crops, improved methods of cultivation, manures, implements, cultivation of fruits, poultry keeping and important insect pests, which were published formerly and 6 new leaflets which were printed this year were distributed free in large numbers. Such kind of literature is much appreciated and there is an increasing demand for the same. The Hyderabad Farming Association continued to publish its quarterly magazine "Hyderabad Farmer."

Assistance to the Public.

The Rural Development Centre at Patancheru is a place of demonstration of proper methods of poultry keeping, goat keeping, fish rearing, kitchen gardening, fruit growing, flower growing, cultivation of field crops

and production of fuel. A museum is maintained containing exhibits connected with rural development. The Centre is now serving as an institution for training rural development workers for the Dominions. This year, training in all aspects of rural improvement was given to 35 teachers of village Primary Schools. The workers trained here are doing development work in their villages.

Actual rural development work is carried out from this Centre in 14 villages round about Patancheru, but concentrated attention is being paid to 6 of them for intensive work. Propaganda is carried out through lectures, shows, demonstrations, dramas, and distribution of literature. A Radio receiving set has this year been obtained, which is taken round the villages in turns. The Village Improvement Association of Patancheru continued to do useful work under the guidance of the Centre.

Water Supply.—The public are assisted in finding out suitable sites for sinking of wells. Fourteen applications for advice were on the waiting list at the end of last year and 52 applications were received during this year. Of these 66, fifty-one could be attended to during the year, for which 269 spots were tested. The departmental help to the public in the matter of securing underground water for their use consists in making bores with Boring Machines. 72 applications were on the waiting list at the end of last year and work was in progress at 4 sites, and 70 applications were received in this year. Of these 146, only 40 could be attended to during this year. Boring has been completed at 35 sites and is in progress at 5 places. Power Pumping Plants have become very popular since the last few years. The Machinery Section gives advice to the cultivators with regard to selection of suitable engines and pumps and their fitting, and prepares estimates for them. The supply and erection is done by the supplying firms. Cultivators are induced to get their lands ploughed with tractors. Tacavi loan is granted to such cultivators who cannot afford to pay for the ploughing in cash. About 191 acres of land belonging to 13 cultivators was ploughed. The Cochineal insect, which was introduced by the department, for eradication of cactus bushes, has

spread all over the Dominions. The eradication may be considered as complete. Thousands of rupees of Government and public have been saved, which used to be wasted in trying to clear the bush, apart from saving cultivable land and valuable buildings.

During the year under report the department supplied seeds of improved varieties of crops for an area of 70,245 acres. Plants of fruits, vegetables, flowers, avenue trees and ornamental shrubs were supplied to the number of 6,285 and seeds of the same to the amount of about 58 pounds, as also manures like castor-cake, compost, bone-meal, nicifos, ammonium sulphate, superphosphate and potassium sulphate for an area of 1,469 acres, besides 754 implements and 1,304 spare parts.

Agricultural Surveys.—The survey of the cotton crop of the Dominions, which was financed by the Indian Central Cotton Committee, was completed this year. This survey has given very useful information, which will prove of great value in the further development of cotton cultivation and industry. The survey of marketing of agricultural produce is being done in co-ordination with the Marketing Scheme of the Central Government.

Education and Training.

The Oil-Engine Class which was started in view of the considerable demand for trained engine drivers in the State continued to function, its object being to train cultivators or their sons in running and management of power pumping plants, who either already possess one or propose to own one in future. This class has turned out 146 engine and pump drivers since its inception. The Gardeners' Class continued to impart practical training in all operations connected with growing of fruits, vegetables and flowers. A Farmers' Class at Himayatsagar and another at Parbhani continued to train the sons of cultivators in modern methods of agriculture and a new class has been started at Rudrur this year specially for the cultivators of the Nizamsagar canal area. Eight scholars are at present studying in Nagpur, Poona and Cawnpore Agricultural Colleges.

Agricultural Associations.—The Hyderabad Farming Association continued to do useful work. It has been issuing its quarterly magazine "Hyderabad Farmer" in 3 languages, *viz.*, English, Urdu and Telugu. The

Co-operative Cotton Sales Societies at Kopbal, Nanded, Sailu, Jalna and Aurangabad continued to function and earned some profit again this year. The Co-operative Implement Sales Societies at Parbhani, Mominabad and Bir continued to function though at the last two places they could not effect any sales this year owing to the prevalence of famine conditions.

Legislation.—Cotton Cultivation and Transport Act.—The object of this Act is to maintain and improve the standard of the cotton grown in the protected area, by prohibiting the import and growth of inferior cotton in that area. There are two protected areas in the State, *viz.*, (*a*) Gaorani protected area in the north and (*b*) Kumpta protected area in the south. Nanded is the chief market for the Gaorani area. All the carts bring cotton from villages to this market, are inspected daily in the market compound by the departmental staff, and passes are issued showing Gaorani separate from the short-stapled Havri. The two lots are stocked, ginned and pressed separately, in the factories, and the bales are given separate marks. Also, two different rates are opened in the market for the two different lots. This gives more profit to the growers of pure cotton. The same arrangement has now been started at the Umri market in Nanded district. The malpractice of watering the cotton has completely been suppressed by this Act.

Schemes of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research.—The following schemes of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research are in operation in the State.

1. Dry Farming Research Scheme, in progress at the Main Experimental Farm, Raichur.

2. Improvement of the Castor crop, in progress at the Main Experimental Farm, Himayatsagar.

3. Scheme of co-operative experiment in Flue-curing of Tobacco, in progress at the Main Experimental Farm, Warangal.

Schemes of the Indian Central Cotton Committee.—The following schemes of the Indian Central Cotton Committee are in operation in the State:—

1. Cotton Research (Botanical) Scheme, in progress at Parbhani.

2. Cotton Boll-Worm Investigation Scheme, in progress at Parbhani.

3. Cotton Seed Distribution and Extension Scheme, in progress in Raichur district.

SECTION (C).

Co-operative Societies.

Summary of Progress.

The department pursued its policy of cautious expansion and registered 152 societies as against 168 of last year. They consisted of 113 agricultural credit societies, 18 urban banks, 13 societies of salary earners, 5 rural reconstruction societies, 1 housing society and 2 societies of miscellaneous types.

Societies cancelled during the year numbered 12, as against 26 of last year, those disregistered being 4 village credit societies, 2 stores, 3 salary earners' societies, 1 housing society, 1 artisan society and 1 society of miscellaneous type.

There were in all 3,119 (2,978) societies of all types in the Dominions out of which 39 were central banks, 2,546 (2,443) village credit societies, 505 (475) non-agricultural societies and 27 societies in the British Administered Areas. There was thus a net increase of 141 societies—111 being village credit societies and 30 non-agricultural societies.

Correspondingly, membership increased from 95,501 to 1,05,224—the net increase being 10,001. The largest increase of 6,153 members was in non-agricultural societies whose members numbered 34,103 (27,950) while village credit societies increased in membership to 52,421 (49,284) with an addition of 3,137 members.

The working capital increased by Rs. 7,30,431 and stood at Rs. 2,51,94,081 (Rs. 2,46,10,007). Again the non-agricultural societies were responsible for the largest increase of Rs. 4,19,386 in the State and Rs. 2,23,260 in the British Administered Areas, those in the former having a working capital of Rs. 47,62,368 (Rs. 43,42,982) and the latter of Rs. 15,32,649 as against Rs. 13,09,389 last year.

The following table compares the figures for the two years 1345 and 1346 Fasli.

Serial No.	Kind of societies	1345 Fasli			1346 Fasli			Increase on last year		
		No. of societies	Members	Working capital	No. of societies	Members	Working capital	No. of societies	Members	Working capital
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Dominion Bank ..	1	676	44,56,394	1	770	43,10,037	..	94	..
2	Central Banks ..	39	4,698	63,47,239	39	4,420	63,95,687	..	..	48,448
3	Agricultural Societies ..	2,435	49,284	81,54,003	2,546	52,421	81,93,340	111	3,137	39,337
4	Non-agricultural Societies	475	27,950	43,42,982	505	34,103	47,62,368	30	6,153	4,19,386
5	Co-operative Union ..	1	2,436	..	1	2,584	..	..	148	..
	Total ..	2,951	85,044	2,33,00,618	3,092	94,298	2,36,61,432	141	9,532	5,07,171
6	Non-agricultural societies in the British Administered Areas including Union	27	10,457	13,09,389	27	10,926	15,32,649	..	469	2,23,260
	Grand Total ..	2,978	95,501	2,46,10,007	3,119	1,05,224	2,51,94,081	141	10,001	7,30,431

Excluding the 27 societies in the British Administered Areas there were 3,092 societies in the State with a membership of 94,298 and working capital of Rs. 2,36,61,432 (Rs. 2,33,00,618).

That the movement was true to the principles of thrift and self-help is evidenced by the steady increase in owned capital which went up from Rs. 54,52,017 to Rs. 57,31,819 in respect of shares and from Rs. 44,71,649 to Rs. 48,28,754 in that of reserve and other funds. The aggregate owned capital thus rose from Rs. 99,23,666 to Rs. 1,05,60,573 being 44 per cent. of the working capital.

The following figures compare the respective strength of the items which constituted the working capital:—

	1345 F.	1346 F.
Reserve and other funds ..	44,71,649	48,28,754
Shares	54,52,017	57,31,819
Deposits	64,45,439	65,05,522
Loans	66,55,556	63,38,054
Government Loans ..	2,75,957	2,57,283
Total ..	2,33,00,618	2,36,61,432

Central Co-operative Union.

The Central Co-operative Union had 69 individuals and 2,515 societies on its membership list. Subscription received totalled Rs. 10,403.

The Union carried on its educative work in districts through seven propagandists two of whom were newly appointed late in the year. They visited 167 villages and delivered 307 lectures on co-operation and allied subjects.

The usual training class at headquarters was attended by 82 candidates, of whom 20 passed out of the examination. A training class of supervisors held at Aurangabad was attended by 48 persons, while another class held at Patancheru was attended by 25 teachers of primary schools who were lectured on rural reconstruction. During the last three years 82 teachers were trained in rural improvement work so that on their return they might start work as village guides. Week-end classes of members of village societies were held at

24 centres and were attended by 437 persons. The propagandists employed by the Union continued to take active interest in the development of villages which were selected for their headquarters.

Government was pleased to sanction a scheme submitted by the department for the organization of rural reconstruction work. A central board consisting of four members of Government, heads of development departments and a representative of the Co-operative Union has been formed with branches in districts. The district and taluka councils have on them district and taluka revenue officers as chairmen and local representatives of development departments with a fair representation of non-official sympathisers. A beginning has been made with the selection of a suitable village in each taluka for starting rural reconstruction on co-operative lines. The rural reconstruction societies work under the guidance of taluka councils which in their turn are advised by the district councils. The Union carried on supervision of village societies through a staff of 91 supervisors and 8 sub-inspectors at a cost of Rs. 68,211, which was raised by the levy of supervision fees from societies and central banks.

rabad rative ni- n ik.

The bank received Rs. 9,55,625 fixed deposits from individuals and Rs. 1,88,329 from societies and banks. Amounts received by way of savings and current deposits were Rs. 2,13,315 and Rs. 2,99,217 respectively. Rs. 9,54,761 and Rs. 1,37,984 were repaid in fixed deposits to individuals and societies respectively, while repayments made under savings and current accounts totalled Rs. 1,65,936 and Rs. 3,96,534. Amounts held in fixed deposits at the end of the year were Rs. 1,06,565 from members, Rs. 15,35,740 from non-members and Rs. 2,58,009 from societies and banks. Savings and current deposits outstanding at the end of the year totalled Rs. 2,32,109 and Rs. 1,10,368. The bank continued to pay 3 and 3½ per cent. on fixed deposits of one and two years respectively.

Loans advanced to banks and societies amounted to Rs. 3,34,622 while recoveries from them came to Rs. 4,42,832 leaving Rs. 19,74,385 outstanding at the end of the year. The bank advanced Rs. 3,60,317 in fresh loans to Government employees for house-building,

recoveries under which amounted Rs. 2,52,753 leaving Rs. 8,93,358 outstanding at the end of the year. Government was pleased to renew this business on condition that the total amount outstanding under this head during any one year did not exceed Rs. 10 lakhs. Interest collected on loans to banks and societies was Rs. 1,39,235 while that outstanding with them was Rs. 2,87,782. Against this the bank held Rs. 2,13,260 in reserve for interest overdue for a year and over. The reserve for bad and doubtful debts stood at Rs. 4,01,561 which is about 20 per cent. of the principal amount outstanding with societies and banks. Interest charged to central banks remained unaltered at 6 per cent. which was high compared to the lending rates of the neighbouring provincial banks. The financial strength of the bank can be gauged by the fact that its owned resources of Rs. 5,04,755 paid up shares and Rs. 9,07,229 reserves, in all Rs. 14,11,984 compare very favourably with Rs. 25,20,682 being the sum-total of its liabilities to outsiders.

Central Banks.

The 39 central banks which had a membership of 4,420, worked with a capital of Rs. 63,95,687 (Rs. 63,47,239). Their owned capital showed an all-round increase the amount of paid up shares having risen from Rs. 10,94,528 to Rs. 11,16,892 and reserves from Rs. 10,96,440 to Rs. 12,03,505 an aggregate of Rs. 23,20,397 as against Rs. 21,90,968. Except an increase of Rs. 66,513 in deposits their liabilities of loans to banks and Government diminished by Rs. 1,47,494.

The following figures compare their working capital and its components for the two years:—

Item	Amount		Difference	
	1345 F.	1346 F.	Increase	Decrease
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Shares	10,94,528	11,16,892	22,364	..
Reserve Fund ..	4,40,346	4,77,465	37,119	..
Other Funds ..	6,56,094	7,26,040	69,946	..
Deposits	23,16,347	23,82,860	66,513	..
Loans	16,64,568	15,27,382	..	1,37,186
Government Loans ..	1,75,356	1,65,048	..	10,308
Total ..	63,47,239	63,95,687	1,95,942	1,47,494

The banks received Rs. 9,35,099 (Rs. 8,77,898) in deposits from individuals and Rs. 3,01,600 (Rs. 2,69,436) from societies and repaid Rs. 9,76,973 (Rs. 11,52,884) and Rs. 2,48,838 (Rs. 2,05,460) to them respectively. Deposits held from individuals and societies at the end of the year were Rs. 20,03,935 (Rs. 20,45,497) and Rs. 3,78,925 (Rs. 2,70,850). Amounts borrowed from the Dominion Bank during the year totalled Rs. 2,82,757 (Rs. 2,13,321) while repayments totalled Rs. 3,66,783 (Rs. 2,72,336) leaving Rs. 15,27,382 (Rs. 16,64,568) outstanding at the end of the year.

Loans advanced by the banks during the year amounted to Rs. 6,95,026 (Rs. 7,15,257) while recoveries made were Rs. 7,92,289 (Rs. 8,78,892) leaving balance outstanding of Rs. 45,95,757 (Rs. 47,45,681).

Interest received by the banks during the year on loans amounted to Rs. 3,46,810 (Rs. 3,79,942) while that paid to creditors totalled Rs. 1,91,800 (Rs. 1,69,291) leaving Rs. 10,74,707 (Rs. 11,14,187) outstanding with debtors and Rs. 3,21,514 (Rs. 3,13,759) payable to creditors.

In the aggregate the liabilities of central banks to creditors amounted to Rs. $40\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs principal and Rs. $3\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs interest, in all Rs. 44 lakhs, as against which their assets recoverable from debtors of Rs. 46 lakhs principal and Rs. $10\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs interest totalled Rs. $56\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs. Over and above this they had Rs. 4 lakhs in cash and about Rs. $7\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs in investments, *i.e.*, Rs. $11\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs which together with the loans receivable amounted to nearly Rs. 68 lakhs. Thus there was a clear margin of Rs. 24 lakhs to cover bad and doubtful debts out of their owned resources which amounted to Rs. 11 lakhs shares and about Rs. 13 lakhs reserves.

ultural dit ietics.

The number of agricultural credit societies increased from 2,435 to 2,546. The department has been giving special attention to the creation of societies in villages which have remained outside the movement. There are 14,000 villages in Diwani and 2,500 village credit societies. This means that one out of every six villages has a society of its own. The total number of members went up during the year from 49,284 to 52,421 while

the working capital of societies showed a slight net increase of Rs. 39,000 and stood at Rs. 81,93,340 (Rs. 81,54,003). Outside liabilities in loans decreased by Rs. 1,27,926 and remained at Rs. 42,97,694, against which the owned capital was Rs. 38,95,646 (Rs. 37¼ lakhs) being Rs. 7 lakhs cash shares and Rs. 32 lakhs accumulated profits.

Broadly speaking rural credit co-operation may be pronounced to be financially safe, for out of its total working capital of about Rs. 82 lakhs as much as Rs. 39 lakhs or 47 per cent. was owned by the societies themselves.

The following statement compares the working capital of the two years:—

Item	Amount		Difference	
	1345 F.	1346 F.	Increase	Decrease
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Shares	15,72,980	16,28,245	55,265	..
Reserve Fund ..	10,00,487	10,72,305	71,818	..
Other Funds ..	1,12,236	1,57,998	45,762	..
Undistributed Profits	7,94,182	8,13,393	19,211	..
Deposits	2,48,498	2,23,705	..	24,793
Loans	43,92,368	42,65,868	..	1,26,500
Government Loans ..	33,252	31,826	..	1,426
Total ..	81,54,003	81,93,340	1,92,056	1,52,719

The societies borrowed Rs. 3,84,563 (Rs. 3,97,146) from central banks and repaid Rs. 5,12,471 (Rs. 4,87,125) principal and Rs. 3,25,073 (Rs. 3,65,144) interest, which left them indebted at the end of the year to the extent of Rs. 42,97,694 (Rs. 44,25,602) principal and Rs. 10,63,583 (Rs. 10,88,718) interest. There was thus a reduction in their indebtedness to central banks although new loans amounting to about Rs. 4 lakhs were contracted and nearly Rs. 3 lakhs had to be paid in interest for the year under report.

Loans advanced to members during the year totalled Rs. 4,66,385 (Rs. 3,95,785), while cash collections made from them totalled Rs. 5,84,188 (Rs. 4,75,123) principal

and Rs. 4,30,438 (Rs. 4,89,632) interest leaving amounts outstanding at the end of the year of Rs. 56,68,729 (Rs. 58,27,408) principal and Rs. 24,41,519 (Rs. 24,23,293) interest.

Though the position of village societies specially under the older central banks is not satisfactory, it is a hopeful sign that out of a total amount of nearly Rs. 81 lakhs recoverable from members in principal and interest about Rs. 53½ lakhs is owed to central banks, and there is a margin of Rs. 27½ lakhs available to meet losses on account of doubtful debts.

gri-
ıral
eties.

Thirty-nine new societies were registered and 9 dis-registered during the year bringing the total number of non-agricultural societies from 475 to 505. Their membership increased from 27,950 to 34,103 while the working capital increased by Rs. 4⅕ lakhs from Rs. 43,42,982 to Rs. 47,62,368. Similarly the owned capital went up from Rs. 28,71,805 to Rs. 31,56,206: Rs. 24,81,927 (Rs. 22,82,054) being paid up shares and Rs. 6,74,279 (Rs. 5,89,751) reserves. It is significant that 66 per cent. of their working capital is owned by them.

The following statement illustrates the improvement in the financial position as compared with last year:—

Item	Amount		Difference	
	1345 F.	1346 F.	Increase	Decrease
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Shares	22,82,054	24,81,927	1,99,873	..
Reserve Fund ..	3,91,937	4,35,941	44,004	..
Other Funds ..	1,97,814	2,38,338	40,524	.
Deposits	8,05,208	10,00,949	1,95,741	..
Loans	5,98,620	5,44,804	..	53,816
Government Loans ..	67,349	60,409	..	6,940
Total ..	43,42,982	47,62,368	4,80,142	60,756

The societies borrowed Rs. 1,78,809 from central banks and repaid Rs. 2,21,701 principal and Rs. 54,981 interest and were left with Rs. 5,44,804 principal and Rs. 52,389 interest outstanding at the end of the year.

On the other hand loans, advanced to members during the year totalled Rs. 29,19,134, while collections from them amounted to Rs. 33,50,372 leaving Rs. 38,67,892 principal and Rs. 3,23,220 interest outstanding at the end of the year.

Salary-earners' Societies.

With the registration of 13 new and cancellation of 3 old societies the number of salary earners' societies in the State went up from 250 to 260. Their membership was 15,821 (13,857) and working capital was Rs. 32,47,767 (Rs. 30,48,102). The owned capital totalled Rs. 24,90,115 (Rs. 23,29,377). They borrowed Rs. 1,13,908 from central banks whom they repaid Rs. 1,32,834 in principal and Rs. 36,763 in interest leaving Rs. 2,66,169 principal (Rs. 2,95,619) and Rs. 11,541 (Rs. 14,335) interest.

Loans amounting to Rs. 21,49,884 (Rs. 20,86,002) were advanced to members during the year while collections from them totalled Rs. 19,74,654 principal, Rs. 1,97,706 interest and Rs. 3,85,968 shares, an aggregate of Rs. 25,58,329 (Rs. 25,41,411).

Loans outstanding with members at the end of the year were Rs. 28,12,050 (Rs. 26,50,611) principal and Rs. 1,81,638 (Rs. 1,83,671) interest.

The societies have a working capital of Rs. 32½ lakhs, and all this large amount with the exception of Rs. 4½ lakhs is the outcome of savings effected by members from their incomes.

Urban Banks.

Eighteen new urban banks were organised during the year bringing the total number to 80 (62). Their membership went up from 7,325 to 10,242 and the working capital increased from Rs. 7,43,612 to Rs. 9,43,191. Out of the latter Rs. 3,54,622 (Rs. 2,60,813) or 37 per cent. was owned capital. Their paid up share money totalled Rs. 3,07,785 (Rs. 2,33,592) and their reserves totalled Rs. 46,837 (Rs. 27,221). They borrowed Rs. 53,207 (Rs. 3,30,321) from central banks and made repayments totalling Rs. 76,628 leaving Rs. 1,71,683 (Rs. 1,80,389) principal and Rs. 5,592 (Rs. 2,361) interest outstanding at the end of the year.

Rs. 5,27,005 (Rs. 6,37,413) was advanced to members during the year and Rs. 3,49,074 principal, Rs. 58,177 interest and Rs. 87,703 shares were recovered

from them. Loans owed by members at the end of the year totalled Rs. 8,01,541 (Rs. 6,23,610) principal and Rs. 52,989 (Rs. 34,445) interest.

otton Sales Societies.

The number of sale societies dealing chiefly in cotton remained unaltered at eight with a membership of 793 (701) and working capital of Rs. 54,004 (Rs. 60,224). Loans advanced to members during the year totalled Rs. 1,77,543 while repayments made by them aggregated to Rs. 1,82,807 leaving Rs. 25,230 principal and Rs. 2,197 interest—in all Rs. 27,427 (Rs. 29,869) outstanding at the end of the year. Cotton worth Rs. 2,26,881 (Rs. 1,79,372) was sold during the year.

The question of appointing a special sales officer was still before Government. Like the urban banks this sphere of co-operative effort has great possibility of expansion, and it is hoped that with the appointment of expert staff co-operative marketing of agricultural produce will receive an impetus which will do immense good to the agricultural community of the State.

-operative Life nsurance Society.

It has a membership of 60 societies and 346 individuals. The number of persons whose lives were insured was 330, and the amount of risk insured was Rs. 4,00,804 while the premia collected totalled Rs. 18,350. Out of the latter amount Rs. 4,554 being 33⅓ per cent. of the first year's premia and Rs. 2,928 being 85 per cent. of renewals was carried to the Life Assurance Fund. Amounts spent on propaganda, commission to agents, medical fees, etc., totalled Rs. 8,195, while the net profit earned was Rs. 2,787 which enabled the society to declare a dividend of 4 per cent. on paid up shares. The society had Rs. 39,445 in cash and investments at the end of the year.

gahs.

With the registration of 8 new village societies their number went up from 63 to 71. They consisted 1,591 members while their working capital was Rs. 2,95,221 (Rs. 2,97,069) out of which borrowed capital was Rs. 1,52,524 and owned capital Rs. 1,42,697. The societies borrowed only Rs. 43 from central banks and repaid Rs. 8,080 principal and Rs. 9,877 interest leaving Rs. 1,52,524 (Rs. 1,60,561) principal and Rs. 73,347 (Rs. 63,700) interest outstanding at the end of the year. The societies did not advance any loans to members,

while recoveries from the latter totalled Rs. 9,229 principal and Rs. 11,724 interest. Loans outstanding with members at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 2,12,411 (Rs. 2,21,640) principal and Rs. 1,15,808 (Rs. 1,12,989) interest.

British Administered Areas.

The British Administered Areas had 27 societies with a membership of 10,926 as against 10,457 of last year. Their working capital increased by Rs. 2,23,260 and went up from Rs. 13,09,389 to Rs. 15,32,649. Their owned capital was composed of Rs. 2,64,874 paid up shares and Rs. 1,52,806 reserves, a total of Rs. 4,17,680. Loans amounting to Rs. 12,18,160 were advanced to members, while collections made from them totalled Rs. 11,38,470 leaving Rs. 12,87,623 outstanding at the end of the year. Amounts received by way of deposits and loans during the year totalled Rs. 7,98,781, and the total liabilities under those heads at the end of the year were Rs. 11,14,969.

SECTION (D).

Veterinary.

Investigation of Diseases.

Col. Sir Arthur Olver, Animal Husbandry Expert to the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research and Dr. N. C. Wright, British Expert Scientist visited Hyderabad during the year and discussed the disease problems under investigation.

The Veterinary Investigation Officer attended the Second Animal Husbandry Wing Meeting at Madras and in this connection he visited the Serum Institute and the Indian Institute of Science at Bangalore, Live-stock Research Station at Hosur, Agricultural College and Dairy at Coimbatore, and a private cattle breeding farm at Pallaykottai.

Mr. Mahajan accompanied Capt. S. C. A. Datta, Pathologist and Dr. K. C. Sen, Officer-in-charge Nutrition Section of the Imperial Veterinary Research Institute, Muktesar, when they visited the area (Mahbubnagar district) under investigation for Bovine osteomalacia. They visited Patancheru to see the measures adopted here for the control of spirochætosis in fowls. He investigated the cause and extent of mortality in Rinderpest

outbreaks that occurred in the villages of Remangode and Kodkandla in Medak district. During the year 177 blood smears of Equine Surra were examined of which 30 were found positive. Several cases of the disease were successfully treated with a single injection of Naganol given intravenously in Hyderabad, Nizamabad and Nirmal. Outbreaks of Bovine Surra occurred in the villages of Godur and Tirmalapur of Amarchinta Samasthan in Mahbubnagar district, in the villages of Krishnapur Jagir, Elkatta, Kangal, Nalgonda, Peerwal and in the villages of Gorumpod, Katonguda, Amlur, Chepur and Musangi of Devarkonda taluqa in Nalgonda district.

Trypanosoma Theileria was recovered from a heifer from the villages of Elkatta and Musangi in Nalgonda district.

Liver Fluke.—794 cattle were examined for the evidence of liver fluke of which 641 proved positive. An intensive survey was made in 21 villages and 3 hamlets situated in the Development Area under Nizamsagar Canal irrigation.

Two cases of Nasal Granuloma in the villages of Desaipet of Banswada taluqa in the Nizamsagar canal area, and another case in Godnur in Amarchinta Samasthan of Mahbubnagar district were confirmed microscopically and treated.

Osteomalacia in cattle continued to be under investigation during the year at Yadreddipalli in Mahbubnagar district. Investigation of this disease was undertaken in Alumpur taluqa in Raichur district. Samples of feeding material and affected bones were forwarded to the Imperial Veterinary Research Institute, Muktesar. Bone-meal was supplied free of cost for feeding the affected animals.

Other cattle diseases investigated were Bovine Abortion, Sterility, Tuberculosis, Mastitis, Three days' sickness, Blackquarter, Cow Pox, Microfilaria in blood in cattle, Circling Disease of sheep, Hæmonchus Controtus in sheep, Nodular Disease in sheep, Contagious Pleuro Pneumonia in goats. A disease in the pigeons at the Public Gardens, Hyderabad was investigated and Ranikhet Disease was suspected.

13,359 deaths from contagious diseases were reported during the year against 13,417 in the year preceding. Equines 65; cattle 7,963; buffaloes 5,020; sheep 196; goats 77; and dogs 38. Contagious Diseases

There were further improvements in the reporting of outbreaks by the village officials. 1,257 outbreaks of contagious diseases were reported during the year. Of these, 155 were of Rinderpest, 195 of Foot and Mouth, 591 of Hæmorrhagic Septicæmia, and 237 of Black-quarter. Of the outbreaks reported 578 were attended to by the officials of the department. The total number of inoculations during the year was 3,35,475 compared with 2,71,896 in the year preceding. The number of Serum-simultaneous-inoculations with Goat-virus and Goat-virus-alone-vaccination during the year was 9,740 and 7,932 respectively. The number of Serum-simultaneous with Tissue-vaccine and Tissue-vaccine-alone-vaccinations was 34,233 and 1,08,943 respectively. For the first time Fowl Pox Vaccine was used during the year and altogether 307 birds were vaccinated against this disease in Medak district.

The number of animals treated during the year at the veterinary hospitals, dispensaries and by officials on tour was 3,92,070 compared with 3,50,181 in 1345 F. The number of animals treated at the main Veterinary Hospital, Hyderabad during the year was 22,135. Anti-Rabic treatment was carried on on 7 canines, 17 post-mortem examinations were conducted. 1,236 operations were performed of which 352 were major and 852 minor. Hospitals and dispensaries.

The number of stallions at district stands and at Hingoli stud was 35 at the close of the year compared with 33 at the close of the year preceding. The number of stallion stands at the end of the year was 15 against 16 in the year preceding. The number of coverings during the year was 564 compared with 513 in the year before. The number of stallions at work during the year was 36 as against 35 in 1345 F. The average number of mares covered per stallion was 25.6 compared with 21.37 in the year before. At the close of the year 1346 Fasli, there were 33 breeding bulls on the register. During the year under report 34,540 castrations were performed against 28,874 in the previous year. 17 horse and cattle shows were held during the year. Prizes distributed at the shows amounted to Rs. 2,032 in cash Breeding operation.

and 3,045 tolas of silver bangles worth Rs. 3,007 besides one gold and 4 silver medals. The Wanaparti, Amarchinta Samasthans contributed prizes towards the Rajanagar, Srinagar and Amarchinta cattle shows as usual. A private cattle show at Tandur Jagir was conducted by the Jagirdar and a cattle show at Dharampuri in Jagtial taluqa, Karimnagar district, was organised by the Revenue Department and prizes distributed. Experimental work with regard to breeding of Bikaner sheep was continued at the Hingoli Farm. 8 Amruthmahal bulls given by the department to the breeders in Amrabad taluqa, Mahbubnagar district were inspected as also 10 breeding bulls given to the breeders at Bodhan and Banswada taluqas of the Nizamsagar Development Area. 4 more bulls were also supplied by the department to be distributed to Armoor and Nizamabad taluqas during the year.

Virus Production.—125 brews comprising (3,860 grams) 3,86,000 doses of T.V. and 60 brews comprising 13,400 cc. of goat blood virus were produced at the Temporary Virus Production Depot of which 242,100 doses of T.V. and 12,675 cc. of goat blood virus were issued. The cost of production of T.V. and Goat Virus amounted to Rs. 2,271-10-7 against Rs. 11,109-9-4 which would have been the cost if this had been purchased from outside the Dominions.

Potency Test of Virus.—During the year Rinderpest Tissue Vaccine from the Vaccine Depot, Hyderabad was sent thrice to the Imperial Veterinary Research Institute, Muktesar, for potency test. The first brew sent proved potent but the subsequent two brews proved impotent. A field test for potency was carried out in the village of Uppal in Hyderabad district—the vaccine proved to be potent.

Rural Uplift work was continued at Patancheru in Medak district. Officials of the department took part in the Village Improvement Week, Patancheru and delivered magic-lantern lectures on veterinary subjects to the teachers who had come there for training in Rural Uplift Work. Representatives of the department attended the shows, demonstrations and conferences held by the Revenue, Agricultural and Co-operative Departments. The department had veterinary stalls at these demonstrations and in addition delivered lantern lectures on veterinary subjects.

SECTION (E).

Public Works (Irrigation and Buildings).

General.

The most important change that was effected during the year in the organisation of the department was the distribution of the direction work of the departments among three Chief Engineers and Secretaries tentatively for a period of two years as per commands of H.E.H. contained in Firman dated 24th Moharrum 1356 H. Simultaneously, the post of Deputy Chief Engineer was brought under reduction and the control of the Osmania University Buildings Project which was transferred to the University Buildings Committee in Farwardi 1344 Fasli was retransferred to the P.W.D. and also the City Drainage Department which was hitherto functioning separately under a Chief Engineer and Secretary was amalgamated with the P.W.D. Nawab Ali Nawaz Jung Bahadur, F.C.H., Chief Engineer and Secretary, P.W.D., who retired from service, was appointed with effect from 4th Farwardi 1346 Fasli as Consulting Engineer for Irrigation and Hydro-Electric Schemes provisionally for a period of three years.

The Fourth Circle with Headquarters at Hyderabad which was constituted temporarily in 1342 Fasli was abolished from Thir 1346 Fasli. Consequently the Divisions at the Headquarters, *viz.*, the Hyderabad Division, the Hyderabad Special Division and the Hyderabad Water Works Division, were placed under the control of the Superintending Engineer, Osmania University Buildings Project and the Nizamabad Division under the Superintending Engineer, Aurangabad Circle. The T.R.S. Party of the IV Circle was transferred to the control of the Chief Engineer for Irrigation for surveys of Hydro-Electric Schemes.

Another notable feature of the year is the Conference of Engineers held at Hyderabad to consider questions of reorganisation of the department. The Conference which had been called under the orders of the Hon'ble Raja Sham Raj Rajwant Bahadur, Minister for Public Works, met at the Secretariat during Aban 1346 Fasli

and formulated proposals for reorganising the department with a view to increase its efficiency. These proposals have since been submitted to Government in the shape of the Reorganisation Scheme.

urvey operations. The normal survey operations of the department were carried out by the T.R.S. Parties attached to Aurangabad, Medak, Warangal and Fourth Circles respectively and special investigation by the combined Surveys Division attached to the Capital Works Circle. The Harni Nala Reservoir Project in Osmanabad district was investigated and an estimate for Rs. 4,00,000 was prepared. Survey operations for 34 miles of new roads in Parbhani, Nanded and Bhir districts and for masonry works on Barsi-Latur Road (34 miles) were also carried out. The T.R.S. Party, Medak Circle, was divided into five sub-parties for conducting field operations. One sub-party collected statistics of tanks in Makthal taluq and also surveyed minor masonry works on the 4th section of Hyderabad-Kurnool Road (57 miles). Three sub-parties surveyed 34 tanks in Medak, Mahbubnagar and Gulbarga districts and submitted estimates amounting Rs. 1,58,865. The fifth sub-party carried out the surveys of Sirwar-Manvi Road (12 miles), Sedam-Medak Road (21 miles) and of a few tanks in Raichur and Sedam taluqs. Estimates for the surveyed roads were under preparation. In the Warangal Circle 148 tanks distributed over an area of 600 sq. miles were surveyed and estimates amounting to Rs. 7.44 lakhs were submitted. The work turned out by the Party attached to the Fourth Circle was valuation of buildings for purpose of rents, purchase or securities to an estimated value of Rs. 12 lakhs, original designs of buildings and estimates for additions and alterations, etc., amounting to Rs. 4 lakhs. Besides the above, surveys of the following works were also carried out (1) Transverse survey of lands above Himayatsagar Reservoir for a Colony, (2) Realignment and surveys of Ibrahimpatam-Mallapally Road, (3) Survey of approach road to Osmania University, (4) Survey for acquisition of Narayanguda Battis, (5) Survey of Mallapally Military Lines and (6) Survey of Railway plot with contours, etc., at Lalaguda for settlement of cost between the Railway and private parties as per requisition of the High Court.

The Combined Survey Division was mainly engaged on the investigation and design of the Thungabhadra Project. The gaugings Subdivision was continued during the year for conducting the current meter gaugings at Hyati and Bavapuram for the calibration of gauges at Valvapur and Sunkesala. The party also took the gaugings of Korugal Channel and carried out the survey of Lower Thungabhadra. The main object of this survey was to utilise the waters of the Thungabhadra river in the State below the site of the proposed dam, just as the British Government are utilising their share from Sunkesala anicut. The site selected for the anicut is near Rajalbanda village and a canal about 74 miles long has been aligned to irrigate lands in Raichur district including the lands of Gadwal and Alampur. The investigation of both the anicut and canal was completed and plans and estimates were under preparation at the end of the year. The surveys of channels under Pakhal, Ghanpur, Ramappa, Laknawaram and Sanigaram large tanks which were started last year were completed. Proposals for improvements were being drawn up at the end of the year. In addition to the above works, the Combined Survey Division also undertook the surveys of the following works:—

(1) Constructing an anicut across the Aker river, and for the alignment of a feeder channel to Palair Reservoir.

(2) Constructing a road from Budgumpa to the Thungabhadra dam site.

(3) Constructing a road from Kallur to Rajalbanda.

Buildings and Communications—Major Head "31".—The total outlay incurred under this Major Head during the year under report was Rs. 1,16,05,566 as against Rs. 86,97,457 of the previous year.

The details of expenditure by sub-heads are as follows:—

		Rs.	Rs.
(*i*) Establishment	..	..	22,39,372
(*ii*) Buildings.			
(1) Original works		35,09,926	
(2) Periodical repairs		6,63,877	
(3) Special repairs	..	1,18,247	
(4) Silver Jubilee Exhibition	..	2,709	42,94,759
(*iii*) Communications.			
(1) Pre. surveys	..	8,148	
(2) Original works	..	24,31,512	
(3) Periodical repairs		21,49,835	
(4) Special repairs	..	77,912	46,67,407
(*iv*) K. H. capital (Residential Buildings)			56,138
(*v*) Tools and plant	..	..	2,83,480
(*vi*) Rents, rates and taxes	..	..	12,266
(*vii*) Suspense	..	..	52,144
		Total ..	1,16,05,566

ldings. The expenditure on original works including capital on Residential Buildings was Rs. 35,66,064 against Rs. 17,89,325 of the previous year. The marked increase in expenditure is due to the inclusion of the amount spent on the Osmania University which was retransferred to the control of the P.W.D. during the year.

The following are the works costing Rs. 25,000 and above that were either completed or in progress during the year:—

Serial No.	Particulars	Amount of estimate	Expenditure to the end of 1346 F.	Remarks
1	Constructing branch Dispensary at Pyton	27,253	25,494	Work completed but not finalled.
2	Constructing Wireless Station at Aurangabad	45,500	15,559	In progress.
3	Constructing Tahsil Office at Udgir ..	40,800	39,151	Work completed.
4	Constructing Headquarters Dispensary at Bidar	81,150	76,788	Work completed but not finalled.
5	Constructing Munsiff's Court at Udgir	47,700	1,999	In progress.
6	Constructing Munsiff's Court at Bodhan	40,355	19,171	In progress.
7	Constructing Munsiff's Court at Kallam	49,730	47,262	Work completed.
8	Constructing Middle School building at Tuljapur.	30,000	29,725	,,
9	Constructing special design Dispensary at Latur	48,400	39,967	,,
10	Constructing Tahsil Office at Bhir..	42,900	37,608	,,
11	Constructing Civil Dispensary at Vizapur	30,190	18,999	In progress.
12	Constructing Tahsil Office at Kallam	37,355	10,211	,,
13	Constructing a branch Dispensary at Patoda	25,430	6,927	,,
14	Constructing a branch Dispensary at Hudgaon	34,200	22,757	Work completed but not finalled.
15	Constructing a branch Dispensary at Bhysa	37,670	27,391	,,
16	Constructing a branch Dispensary at Ahmedpur	32,480	21,942	,,
17	Constructing a branch Dispensary at Manjlegaon..	30,320	28,365	Work completed.
18	do at Parli ..	32,270	32,270	,,
19	Constructing Civil Dispensary at Banswada	28,630	28,552	,,
20	Constructing Civil Dispensary at Bhodan	28,970	28,778	,,
21	Constructing Munsiff's Court at Jogipet	39,450	8,329	In progress.
22	Constructing Munsiff's Court at Purghi	39,330	19,625	,,

Serial No.	Particulars	Amount of estimate	Expenditure to the end of 1346 F.	Remarks
23	Constructing Munsiff's Court at Kalvakurthy	41,600	10,481	In progress.
24	Constructing Munsiff's Court at Achampet	41,780	10,775	,,
25	Constructing Munsiff's Court at Gangawathy	48,430	22,072	,,
26	Constructing Munsiff's Court at Kodangal	38,260	17,632	,,
27	Constructing branch Dispensary at Shahpur	30,200	10,609	,,
28	Constructing branch Dispensary at Andola	29,970	7,923	,,
29	Constructing 1st Taluqdar's Office at Mahbubnagar	1,72,905	1,72,853	Work completed.
30	Constructing branch Dispensary at Manvi	34,570	31,826	Work completed but not finalled.
31	Constructing Customs Amin's Office and quarters at Peddapally ..	25,460	11,989	In progress.
32	Constructing Munsiff's Court at Narsampet	40,000	31,936	,,
33	do at Mahbubabad ..	39,367	28,929	,,
34	do at Huzurnagar ..	40,450	29,666	,,
35	do at Jangaon ..	38,040	6,115	,,
36	do at Adilabad ..	44,000	1,745	,,
37	Constructing Agricultural Farm buildings at Warangal	82,590	60,404	,,
38	Constructing Sessions Court at Hanamkonda	1,42,267	1,41,034	Completed.
39	Constructing Munsiff's Court at Kinwat	43,515	42,433	,,
40	Constructing Police Lines at Amberpet	5,00,000	1,26,535	In progress.
41	Constructing Jubilee Hall at Public Gardens	2,77,300	2,74,521	Completed.
42	General repairs to Kilwat Mubarak at Chowmahalla Palace ..	30,700	26,981	,,
43	Constructing Jubilee Pavilion ..	1,00,000	16,999	In progress.
44	Additions and alterations to Shah Manzil at Somajiguda	45,000	44,354	,,
45	Furnishing the Drawing Room. etc., of Council Hall at Bella Vista ..	45,570	37,884	Completed.
46	Additional stock room to the State Library	38,441	38,264	,,
48	Constructing a building for Ladies Association at Bashir Bagh ..	1,10,216	1,02,555	,,
48	Constructing Arts College ..	27,13,000	16,46,804	In progress.
49	Constructing 2nd Dining Hall and Kitchen	75,000	53,390	Completed.
50	Constructing Broadcasting Station	1,23,130	1,07,613	,,

Osmania University Buildings.

The principal activity of construction during the year centered on the following works:—

(1) *Arts College.*—Sanctioned estimate Rs. 27,13,000. Expenditure during the year was Rs. 5,32,313 and to the end of the year Rs. 16,46,804. The ground and first floors were in progress.

(2) *Constructing 2nd Dining Hall and Kitchen.*—Sanctioned estimate Rs. 75,000. Expenditure to end of the year Rs. 53,390. Work completed and handed over to the College authorities on 1-8-1346 Fasli.

(3) *Broadcasting Station.*—Sanctioned estimate Rs. 1,23,130. Expenditure to end of the year Rs. 1,07,613. Work completed. This work was outside the scope of the University Circle, but was specially entrusted to it for execution.

The total expenditure under this Major Head Irrigation Major Head-G.32 amounted to Rs. 32,44,916 as against Rs. 14,55,420 of the previous year.

The details of expenditure by sub-heads are as shown below:—

	Rs.
(1) Establishment	3,24,955
(2) Works including tools and plant ..	11,17,729
(3) Emergent repairs	30,130
(4) Maintenance expenditure on capital works from 1343 to 1346 F. adjusted during the year to ordinary irrigation	17,72,102
Total ..	32,44,916

The increase in outlay is due to the write-back of maintenance expenditure on Capital Works from K-Capital to Major Head G-32.—Irrigation Revenue Account during the year.

The following irrigation works costing Rs. 10,000 and above were either completed or in progress during the year:—

S. No.	Particulars	Amount of estimate	Expenditure to end of 1346 F.	Remarks
		Rs.	Rs.	
	AURANGABAD CIRCLE.			
	Nizamabad Division.			
1	Improvements to Manjira Distributaries	14,250	11,327	Completed but not finalled.
2	Bareedpur Large Tank ..	11,851	11,846	Completed.
	MEDAK CIRCLE.			
	Medak Division.			
3	Restoring Pedda Katva Patancheroo	19,805	9,893	In progress.
4	Special repairs to Kondapur Large Tank	36,500	2,287	,,
5	Special repairs to Chekode Rangam or Peerla Cheroo ..	15,200	12,310	,,
6	Special repairs to Kosangi Mansanpally Tank and Feeder channel	34,900	26,566	,,
	Mahbubnagar Division.			
7	Restoring Pedda Cheroo Palconda	10,150	8,893	Completed.
	Gulbarga Division.			
8	Restoring Somaderi Tank, Kadaichur	12,500	10,179	In progress.
	Raichur Division.			
9	Special repairs to Beechal Channel	16,890	13,373	,,
10	Emergent repairs toBoyel Merchaid Project ..	49,190	46,538	Completed but not finalled.
	WARANGAL CIRCLE.			
	Warangal Division.			
11	Pedda Cheroo, Thakkadlapad Naralapur, Mulug Taluq	19,030	11,891	In progress.
12	Restoring Momilla Cheroo, Jaistapally, Yellandoo Taluq ..	15,405	7,243	,,
	Nalgonda Division.			
13	Yednoothla Large Tank, Jangaon Taluq	37,000	7,934	,,
14	Restoring Kondoor Large Tank, Jangaon Taluq	15,660	11,228	,,
	Karimnagar Division.			
15	Special repairs to Large Tank, Jillaram, Sultanabad Taluq ..	15,410	1,057	,,
16	Special repairs to Seethal Cheroo Bomareddipally ..	13,250	13,153	Completed.
17	Special repairs to Pedda Cheroo, Avanoor, Sircilla Taluq	15,750	12,142	In progress

Capital Works—Major Head—K-A., Irrigation.—The outlay during the year under this head was Rs. 7,90,407.

Nizamsagar Project.

Reservoir.—Protective works were carried out behind the deep sluices and the flood gates at the left flank. A dentated cill was constructed in rear of the deep sluice gates in order to protect the erosion below. A few miscellaneous works like revetment to banking, fixing Bench mark stones, etc., were done. The irrigation under the Main Canal commenced in 1340 F. The following figures furnished by the Revenue Department show the development of irrigation under the Project:— Nizamsagar Project.

Year	Dry land converted into wet	Bagath converted into wet	Single crop converted into double	Total columns 2 to 4	Existing wet lands	Total columns 5 and 6	Sugar-cane
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1341 F. ..	2,334-0	14-0	3,255-0	5,603-0	4,362-12¾	9,965-12¾	358- 3
1342 F. ..	31,620-30	244-0	4,254-12½	8,119-2½	11,056-13¾	19,175-16¼	623-12½
1343 F. ..	10,055-14¾	188-37¼	13,110-10	23,354-22	19,483-39	42,838-21	1,330-24½
1344 F. ..	19,729-19¾	436-35½	17,999-25½	38,166- ¾	26,951-35½	65,117-36¼	2,626-24½
1345 F. ..	20,109-16	446-18¾	19,570-38¼	40,126-33	25,092-16¼	65,219- 9¼	5,280-28½
1346 F. ..	31,655-17¼	444-26	21,461- 5½	53,561- 8¾	29,094-29¾	82,655-38½	1,971-18¼

N.B.—(1) To get the actual Dofasla figures column 8 should be deducted from column 4.

(2) Column 4 indicates double crop and sugarcane.

It may be mentioned that in 1345 F. distributaries capable of serving 1,29,592 acres were excavated, but requisitions for field channels were received for only 69,040 acres. Of this, the actual area irrigated was only 40,127 acres.

No new original works were undertaken during the year. The only work which is still incomplete is the installation of automatic gates on the weirs. Wyra Project.

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Although there was 11 ft. 9 inches of water in the Reservoir after the Abi cultivation of 1345 F., water level in the lake was practically steady owing to occasional rains in the summer. There was 11 ft. 3 inches of water at the beginning of the monsoons. Water was let out in time and the demand for it was fully met. The Abi irrigation done during 1346 F., was 14,000 acres which is the maximum up to date.

The development of irrigation under the Project since the commencement is as under:—

1340 F.	..	..	2,280	acres.
1341 F.	..	..	3,585	„
1342 F.	..	..	7,912	„
1343 F.	..	..	11,941	„
1344 F.	..	..	13,493	„
1345 F.	..	..	9,249	„
1346 F.	..	..	14,000	„

It will be seen that there has been a steady increase in the acreage of irrigation except during 1345 F., due to low level of water in the lake for Abi crops.

ect.

The project was completed in 1339 F. No original works were done during the year. The Reservoir had only 3 ft. 4 inches of water at the beginning of the monsoons and there was no appreciable increase in the depth till 19-10-1345 F., when the water level came to 5 ft. 7 inches. The area cultivated in Abi during 1346 F., is 6,607 acres excluding that under Cherumadaram.

With a view to store more water in the Reservoir and increase the irrigation, it is proposed to divert the waters of the Akir river into the Reservoir, for which necessary surveys have been undertaken.

Due to heavy rains on the 24th and 25th of Azur 1346 F., the level of water in the Reservoir rose considerably and at the close of Abi season there was 16 ft. 5 inches over R.F. cill on 9-3-1346 F. Water was let out for Tabi cultivation under R.F. channel to the extent of 700 acres.

The progress of irrigation under the Project is as under:—

1340 F.	..	..	3,565 acres.
1341 F.	..	..	5,860 „
1342 F.	..	..	8,449 „
1343 F.	..	..	9,714 „
1344 F.	..	..	12,729 „
1345 F.	..	..	12,889 „
1346 F.	..	..	6,607 „

City Surveys.

The Hyderabad Municipal Survey Office was engaged in correcting the original survey maps in the light of the development of the City, and taking contour levels in areas of Asafnagar, Karwan, Malakpet, Mir Alam, Phisalbanda and Falaknuma. In all 89 sheets covering an area of 35.40 acres were corrected. Against the sanctioned estimate of Rs. 10,100 for printing maps of Hyderabad City and suburbs on different scales, a sum of Rs. 1,057 was spent during the year as against Rs. 1,738 in the previous year. The following nine maps were reduced and reproduced at the Calcutta Press: (1) Asafnagar, (2) Lingampally, (3) Karwan, (4) Malakpet, (5) Mir Alam, (6) Phisalbanda, (7), (8) and (9) Falaknuma and its borders. The expenditure incurred on the maintenance of the Survey staff was Rs. 9,539 while the receipts from the sales of maps were Rs. 1,375.

P.W.D. Workshop.

The total expenditure on supervision establishment charged to Major Head 31, Buildings and Communications amounted to Rs. 25,865 against Rs. 21,649 during the previous year. The expenditure on the repairs and overhauling of Road Rollers and other machinery of the P.W.D. including the cost of replacement parts amounted to Rs. 56,049 against Rs. 15,796 of the previous year. The total number of jobs executed during the year was 209 of the value of Rs. 34,016. The receipts and issue of store articles during the year amounted to Rs. 33,124 and Rs. 32,624 respectively.

SECTION (F).

Commerce and Industries.

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The Departmental activities may be classified as usual as follows:—

(*i*) Industrial Laboratory.
(*ii*) Industrial Engineering Section.
(*iii*) Textile and Cottage Industries Section.

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ory.

The staff of the Industrial Laboratory continued as before with the Chief Chemist as in-charge of the Laboratory with four chemists to assist him and the Paper Expert. The Laboratory continued to function as before as an Analytical and Research Laboratory. On the whole 664 samples of various articles received from the Government departments as well as the public in general were analysed as against 350 in the preceding year showing an increase of 314 which was chiefly due to the greater utilisation of the Laboratory by the Excise and Mining Departments. Under the heading, research and investigation on Industrial problems, the Laboratory worked on (*a*) Manufacture of glycerine, (*b*) Sulphonation of oils, (*c*) Nitration of oils, (*d*) Hydrogenation of oils, (*e*) Preparation of essential oils and the determination of their constituents and (*f*) Refining of castor oil and its use in internal combustion engines. The Laboratory further conducted researches on the following subjects in collaboration with the Indian Industrial Research Council:—(*a*) Preparation of grease from castor oil, (*b*) Preparation of Turkey Red oil, (*c*) Study of physical and chemical constituents of certain essential oils and (*d*) Hydrogenation of ground-nut oil. The Hand Paper-making Department of the Applied Chemistry Section of the Laboratory continued to work satisfactorily. A large beater was purchased at a cost of Rs. 5,500 for this section which had also an extra shed specially constructed for its use in view of its growing requirements. The paper produced in this section is finding ever-extending use by the public as well as in the Government departments. The Laboratory added 30 new books to its already fine collection of scientific books and journals making a total of 770 volumes in all.

The Industrial Engineer inspected most of the factories to which loans have been granted by the Industrial Trust Fund. The following erections were undertaken and finished under his supervision:—

(*a*) Erection of Beater and the Digester in the hand-paper making section of the Industrial Laboratory.

(*b*) Erection of the Laundry machines of the Deccan Electric Laundry in the Industrial Area at Azamabad.

(*c*) Erection of a 24 B.H.P. oil engine at the Sardar Oil and Rice Mills at Bhongir, also the overhauling of their expeller.

The following loans were granted during the year:—

Serial No.	Name of the loan-holder	Purpose for which the loan is granted	Amount of loan advanced
1	Mr. Kasim Nathoo Megji	Working capital for Ginning and Pressing Factory ..	10,000
2	Syed Moinuddin ..	Working capital for rice mill	5,000
3	The Aurangabad Mills Ltd.	For renewal of machinery ..	1,50,000
4	Mr. Shahabuddin	Working capital for Namda-making	815
5	The Hyderabad Silk Mills Ltd. ..	Working capital for the Silk Mills	15,000

The Industrial Engineering section prepared 75 new plans for various factories during the year as compared with 51 in the previous year. Besides this 25 plans submitted by various factories were examined and necessary modifications made therein.

Industrial Schools.—Industrial Schools at Aurangabad and Nizamabad continued to work under the Department as before. The Industrial School of Nampally, Hyderabad controlled by a Committee of official and non-official members but depending entirely on Government grant, also remained under the supervision of the Department and was shifted to new premises, which constituted a great improvement as compared with the old premises occupied by it before near Kunta Road.

Patent Rights.—Patent rights were granted by Government during the year under report to the following:—

S.N.	*Applicant's name.*	*Purpose for which patent right was granted.*
1.	The Indian Hume Pipe Co., Ltd., Bombay ..	Regarding an improved machine for manufacturing reinforcement for cement and concrete pipes.
2.	William Tarum Petit Contractor.	Improved apparatus for lining pipes with cementitious material.
3.	Sree Rajah Rao Venkata Mahipati Suryarao Bdr., Rajkumar, Pittapuram, East Godavary District ..	Improvements in and relating to Typewriters for Telugu.
4.	Messrs. Buckingham & Karnatic Company Armenian St., Madras.	Improved process for treating cotton fabrics.
5.	Alexandra Singer Council, Australia ..	Regarding improvements in and relating to dry masonry.
6.	F. Cassabiankas, Switzerland ..	Regarding improvements in the Drawing of Textile Rovings.
7.	The Indian Hume Pipe Co., Ltd., Bombay ..	Regarding improvements in or relating to flushing cisterns.
8.	The Indian Hume Pipe Co., Ltd.,..	Regarding an improved method of an apparatus for use in the manufacture of metallic meshing and like fabrics.
9.	K. A. Sivalingam, Secunderabad ..	Deccan Silver Jubilee Hydrocolour changing fountain.
10.	Messrs. Commonwealth Trust Ltd., London	Improved manner of making tiled roofs, water-tight and improved roofing tiles.

Textile and Cottage Industries.

This section comprised the Cottage Industries Institute, the District Demonstration Parties, Cottage Industries Sales Depot, Weaving Institute of Paithan and Carpet Factory of Warangal.

The Cottage Industries Institute trained 85 students in its various sections, *viz.*, (1) Weaving, (2) Dyeing and Printing, (3) Knitting, (4) Embroidery, (5) Rattan, (6) Lacquer and Toy-making, (7) Woollen Spinning and Blanket Weaving. The Silk section financed by the Industrial Trust Fund commenced work during this year. The Namda section was closed as a separate section and proposals have been made to Government to amalgamate the same with the Woollen Spinning section of the Institute. Out of the 22 students who sat for the Final examinations in various sections, 19 came out successful, out of whom 11 have been absorbed as piece-workers in the Institute. The Institute produced goods worth Rs. 23,254-8-1 of which articles worth Rs. 17,823-13-6 were sold.

As during last year, the number of demonstration parties working in the districts during the current year was seven. They comprised one demonstrator, one dyeing maistry and two or three weaving maistries and were located at the following centres: (*a*) Narayanpet, (*b*) Karimnagar, (*c*) Manwath, (*d*) Raichur, (*e*) Gulbarga, (*f*) Armoor and (*g*) Jogipet. Practical demonstrations in improved methods and appliances in weaving and dyeing were conducted by these parties during the various Urses, Jatras, Fairs and Health week celebrations held within their respective areas of work. Through their efforts 649 fly-shuttle sleys, 353 lattice dobbies, 8 peg dobbies, 42 solid cylinder dobbies and 10 Benares pattern wooden jacquards were introduced among the local weavers. They trained in all 3,373 weavers in weaving on fly-shuttle sley. Weaving appliances worth Rs. 598-5-5 were sold to the weavers in the districts through these District Demonstration Parties. Dyeing demonstrations were conducted at 75 different textile centres benefiting more than 1,400 weavers and dyers. Introduction of fast dyes, improved designs, block printing, etc., is the chief concern of these dyeing demonstration parties.

Cottage Industries Sales Depot.—The Government Cottage Industries Sales Depot was shifted from its old rented premises to the newly constructed, commodious building of its own opposite to Mahbubia Girls' School which cost the Government a sum of nearly Rs. 60,000. The building is two storeyed and is equipped with suitable furniture and fittings. A Ladies' Advisory Committee has been constituted with a view to assisting the Depot in all its activities both artistically as well as from the point of view of business. A Zenana section is to be opened at the Depot comprising the entire first floor.

Sales Depot purchased during the year articles worth Rs. 55,367-9-8 as against Rs. 35,444 in the previous year, while its sales amounted to Rs. 60,951-10-3 compared with Rs. 32,850-6-7 of the previous year. The sales have been progressing satisfactorily year by year. Of the total sales Bidri-ware account for Rs. 7,106-7-5, himroo and silks for Rs. 8,108-12-2 and carpets and rugs for Rs. 6,936-11-6. Arrangements are made for sending articles of Sales Depot to local Urses and Jatras to be exhibited and sold through the District Demonstration Parties during the Departmental participations in them. Besides local Urses and Jatras, Sales Depot participated in Exhibitions held outside H.E.H.'s Dominions.

Weaving Institute Paithan.—The twofold object of the Weaving Institute namely that of persuading the local weavers in reproducing Nagar pattern saris on looms fitted with fly-shuttle sleys and dobbies and secondly that of reviving the original Paithan pagri and gold embroidered sari weaving industry were steadily kept in view. 4 looms with fly-shuttle sleys were set apart for training boys in the use of such sleys while 5 throw-shuttle looms were kept in the Institute under skilled artizans for the purpose of training boys of weavers' class in the weaving of Paithan gold-thread cholkhan cloth, sari borders and gold-thread saris under the master weaver of the place. 6 boys were thus trained each receiving a stipend of Rs. 4 per mensem from the Institute during the period of training. Issuing of raw material on credit repayable by easy instalments to

such of the local weavers who took to reproducing Nagar pattern saris on fly-shuttles was continued and about Rs. 12,863-12-8 worth of raw materials were thus issued during the year. Issuing of raw materials against the deposit of finished goods during the slack business period was permitted to be carried on by the Institute under specified conditions for which an additional sum of Rs. 1,500 was put at the disposal of the Manager.

Carpet Factory, Warangal.—35 workers mostly trained specially for the work of making superior class carpets were engaged in the Factory during the course of the year. 28 carpets worth Rs. 6,283 were manufactured at the Carpet Factory, most of which were intended for the Delhi Palace of H.E.H. the Nizam. Under the supervision of the Carpet Factory, cheap quality rugs worth Rs. 12,000 were supplied to Oriental Carpet Manufacturers Co., Ltd., London and rugs worth Rs. 3,500 were supplied to Messrs. Jessani & Co., of Bombay and carpets and rugs worth Rs. 4,405 were supplied to the Cottage Industries Sales Depot. A reorganised scheme for the factory as submitted by the Department is under consideration of Government.

General Industrial Progress.

Cement Industry.—The Shahabad Cement Factory's output of cement during the year was 1,43,080 tons as against 1,25,945 tons of the previous year. The Factory worked in 3 shifts and employed 863 men and 58 women, besides 470 men who worked at the Bankur Limestone quarries.

Cigarette Industry.—The output of the Cigarette Factory of Messrs. The Vazir Sultan Tobacco Co., Ltd., was 26,296.37 cases of 50,000 cigarettes each as against 24,454 cases of cigarettes in the previous year. The factory provided employment to about 650 persons a day. The output of the Hyderabad Cigarette Factory of the late Abdus Sattar was 4,963 cases as against 4,640 in the previous year. The cigarette industry in the State is doing well and both the factories are satisfied with the condition of the market for their products.

Ginning and Pressing Industry.—The ginning factories being rather in a bad way as the result of more gins in them than the work available for them, the Government in the Commerce and Industries Department

has stopped giving permission for the establishment of new ginning factories pending Government enquiry in the condition of the industry in general. There are in all over 8,300 gins in these factories while the cotton pressing factories number over 100. The maximum rates fixed for the ginning of seed cotton in ginning factories and pressing of bales in cotton pressing factories are working satisfactorily to the advantage of the local cultivators. The total number of bales pressed during the season of the year is 3,94,776 as against 2,85,932 in the previous year.

Oil Seed Crushing Industry.—This industry had a spectacular expansion since the export duty on oils was abolished in the year 1342 F. and is doing fairly well even after the same was re-imposed to the extent of 2½ per cent. *ad valorem* during the course of the year. The oils produced in the Dominions are largely exported to distant places like Calcutta, Marmagao, Madras, Bombay and even Lahore in the North. Raichur ground-nut oil has established a name for itself in the Madras market while Warangal oil is equally appreciated in Central Provinces. One factory at Raichur with 8 expellers is engaged full-time supplying the whole of its products to a vegetable ghee factory in Bombay. The following are the figures for the export of oil-cakes during the past five years showing the continuous increase in the value of the export of oil-cake indicating continuous growth of the oil-seed crushing industry in the State.

—	1342 F.	1343 F.	1344 F.	1345 F.	1346 F.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Oil-cake ..	20,72,000	28,84,000	30,88,000	29,60,000	33,20,700

Workshop.—The Sanat-e-Hind Engineering works engaged daily on an average 75 persons and produced during the year 250 tons of iron castings for various purposes such as heavy and light manhole specials, bends, tapers, pipes, road boxes, sanitary fittings, railings, etc.

A new company called Hyderabad Iron and Steel Company, has been incorporated during the year which besides other work proposes to establish a first-class foundry and iron works to meet the increasing requirements of the country.

Match Industry.—As the result of protection granted by Government of India to the Match Industry, quite a number of Match factories were established in the State with power-driven machinery and ran successfully. Since the imposition of excise duty on matches, however, the industry has received a certain setback particularly in large-size factories. There is increasing tendency, however, for the establishment of small-size factories using manual labour only and producing less than 100 gross per day which gives rebate from the excise duty under clause 36 of the Match Excise Duty Regulations. There are in all four large factories in the State using power-driven machines while the factories using manual labour are three in number at present.

Paint and Varnish Industry.—The Hyderabad National Industries at Lingampally manufactured 52 tons, 6 cwts. and 72 lbs. of paints and varnishes as against 48 tons, 2 cwts. and 59 lbs. of the previous year.

Marble Industry.—The Deccan Marble and Mining Co. quarried during the year 15,953.29 sq.ft. of finished marble. It provided employment to 91 persons working in 3 shifts.

The Glass Industry.—The Kohinoor Glass Factory is progressing satisfactorily giving employment to 350 persons on an average. Its output during the year was 14,400 maunds valued at Rs. 1,20,000.

The Rose Biscuit Works.—The output of Rose Biscuit Works during the year was valued at about Rs. 85,000 and it provides employment to 31 persons.

Hume Pipe Industry.—The Indian Hume Pipe Co., Ltd., engaged during the year 70 persons per day on an average and manufactured hume pipes of various sizes valued at Rs. 1,87,435.

Coal Mining.—The output during the year of the Singareni, Tandur and Sasti Collieries and average number of persons engaged by them is as below:—

	Gross output		No. of employees
	Tons.	Cwt.	
1. Singareni ..	6,99,117	7	7,560
2. Tandur ..	2,29,398	..	3,119
3. Sasti ..	63,510	17	..

rderabad Companies Act No.IV of 1320 F.

Registration of Companies.—During the year 1346 Fasli 13 new companies were incorporated as against 4 companies in the previous year with a total authorised capital of B.G. Rs. 40,00,000 and O.S. Rs. 59,50,000. Among these companies the Nizam Sugar Factory Ltd., the Hyderabad Iron and Steel Works Ltd., the Taj Clay Works Ltd., and the Hyderabad Industrial Corporation Ltd., deserve special mention appropriating amongst themselves a total authorised capital of B.G. Rs. 15,00,000 and O.S. Rs. 55,00,000, incorporated with a view to play a desirable part in stimulating the industrial and agricultural development of the country.

Registration Fees.—The fees collected by the registration of companies during the year amounted to O.S. Rs. 4,142 as against O.S. Rs. 925 in the previous year. Besides a sum of O.S. Rs. 395 has been received towards the filing fee of the annual returns, special resolutions and other documents of companies and a further amount of O.S. Rs. 81-9-0 for certification of documents and other miscellaneous charges. Thus the total income during the year aggregates to O.S. Rs. 4,861-9-0 as against Rs. 1,407-4-8 in the preceding year, showing an increase of O.S. Rs. 3,210-4-4.

Hyderabad Companies Amendment Act No. 5 *of* 1346 *F.*—A list of the names of the defaulting or defunct companies had been given in the last year's report. Since then the Government have been pleased to enact Hyderabad Companies Amendment Act No. 5 of 1346 F. empowering the Registrar to remove the names of such companies off the Register as are known to be doing no work but are defunct. Steps are taken under the provisions of this Act against 20 companies and after the

period of due notice expires, the names of these companies will be removed off the register. Most of these companies were incorporated years ago and ceased to work soon after. The failure of the companies to start work or to obtain success in their work after starting the same could be attributed to lack of proper financial planning or want of good and businesslike management in them.

Companies in Liquidation.—Among the four companies that have gone into liquidation during the year, it is to be particularly noted that the well-known Shahabad Cement Company which was incorporated in the year 1338 F. with the authorised capital of B.G. Rs. 50,00,000 went in voluntary liquidation during the year as the result of merger of Cement Companies incorporated under the name of Associated Cement Companies Ltd.

The Companies at Work.—At the close of the year 42 companies were found working as against 33 of the previous year. The two charitable societies that were registered in the past year under Section 26 of the Act, remained working throughout the year.

The New Bill of the Hyderabad Companies Act.—As per Government orders a fresh bill of the Hyderabad Companies Act is being drafted on the lines of the Indian Companies Act of 1913 as amended by Indian Companies Amendment Act No. XXII of 1936 which will be submitted to Government before it is taken up by the Legislative Council for consideration and enactment.

Factories and Inspections.

During the year the number of factories on the register increased from 521 to 559. The net increment is the result of 40 factories being added and 2 factories being removed from the register. Of the 40 factories added to the register during the year, 6 were newly erected and the remaining 34 were already existing, but were registered as factories during the year.

Of the 559 factories on the register 410 factories worked during the year and the others remained closed. Of the factories that worked 65 were perennial factories and 345 seasonal. 231 seasonal and 6 perennial factories were connected with the cotton industry.

During the year 373 factories were inspected, of which 259 were inspected once, 79 twice, and 35 more

than twice. Besides 38 unregistered factories were inspected and instructions to protect machinery were issued.

The average daily number of operatives in all the industries as estimated from the annual returns received from the factories was 32,493 or an increase of 2,761 over the figure of the last year.

The average daily number of children employed was 256 in the spinning and weaving mills, and 779 in other industries, including 168 apprentices and O.C.T.I. students working in the Government Mint Workshops, as compared with 331 children employed in the spinning and weaving mills, and 610 in other industries, including 247 apprentices working in the Mint Workshop during the preceding year, or an increase of 94 in the total number of children employed in all the industries.

The average daily number of female employees in all the registered factories was 10,647, of which 1,382 were employed in the spinning and weaving mills. No case of employment of women in the nights was detected.

Except in a few seasonal factories of small size the general standard of sanitation in factories was observed to have improved.

Health of the employees in the factories remained generally satisfactory throughout the year.

The scale of wages remained unchanged.

During the year partial strikes in the weaving departments of the Ramgopal Mills, Ltd., at Hyderabad and of the Azam Jahi Mills, Ltd., Warangal were reported. In each case, the dispute was amicably settled by the mill authorities within a few days of the commencement of the strikes.

Protection of machinery was generally satisfactory. Only in the newly registered factories and in the case of a few small factories, steps had to be taken to enforce provisions regarding protection of machinery.

The number of boilers on the register at the end of 1346 Fasli was 522 as against 505 at the end of the preceding year. No boiler was condemned but three boilers of the Electricity Department were sold outside the Dominions, hence they were removed from the register. 20 boilers were added to the register. Of the 20 boilers

added, 5 were new and 15 second-hand boilers of which 10 were imported from British India. Of the 20 newly registered boilers 3 were erected in newly established factories and 17 in existing factories for replacement or additional power.

Of 522 boilers on the register 354 were inspected during the year. Of these 47 were inspected twice to complete inspection and 136 were tested hydraulically. The remaining boilers were not offered for inspection by their owners as the factories did not work. Although expiry reminder notices were issued to the owners prior to arranging inspections as in the previous year, 48 applications were received for inspection out of season and in every case special charges under Rule 42 of the Hyderabad State Boiler Rules were collected. Inspection.

SECTION (G).

Mines and Quarries.

During the year under report coal mining was carried on by the Singareni Collieries Co., Ltd., in the coal fields of Singareni, Tandur and Kothagudium and by Sir Maneckji Dadabhoy in Sasti and Paoni Collieries.

The outturn of the Collieries and the amount of Royalty paid in respect of every one of them as against the corresponding figures of the preceding year stood as follows:—

Name of Colliery	1936		1937		Remarks
	Amount of coal worked T. C.	Amount of Royalty	Amount of coal worked T. C.	Amount of Royalty	
		Rs. as. ps.		Rs. as. ps.	
Singareni ..	6,06,106-14	68,187 0 0	7,40,769-17	83,336 9 0	
Tandur ..	1,93,043-0	44,653 12 7	2,65,624-0	63,195 5 2	
Sasti and Paoni ..	53,589-7	12,352 2 0	68,670-14	16,045 13 0	
Kothagudium	..	..	1,175-19	..	Dead rent received
Total	8,52,739-1	1,25,192 14 7	10,76,240-10	1,62,577 11 11	

During the year under report there was an increase of 2,23,501 tons—9 cwts. in the output of coal when compared with the previous year with a corresponding increase in Royalty of Rs. 37,384-13-4.

The areas leased out to Hyderabad (Dn.) Co., Ltd., the Singareni Collieries Co., Ltd., and other concerns, on which no mining operations were carried out but in respect of which only Dead Rent was paid as against corresponding amounts realised in the preceding year were as under:—

Areas under the Hyderabad (Dn.) Company, Ltd.

Lease.	Mineral.	1936.	1937.
The Raichur Doab Gold Field ..	Gold.	Rs. 6,211-10-9	Rs. 6,211-10-9

Areas held by the Singareni Collieries Co., Ltd.

Area	Mineral	1936			1937		
		Rs.	as.	ps.	Rs.	as.	ps.
Chinnur	Coal	2,906	4	10	2,906	4	10
Allapalli	,,	3,216	0	0	3,216	0	0
Sivawaram Madawaram	,,	4,296	0	0	4,296	0	0
Kothagudium ..	,,	11,044	0	0	11,044	0	0
Sarangapalli, Tekmatla, Waripet ..	,,	1,255	0	0	1,255	0	0
Waidha Valley ..	,,	3,362	0	0	3,362	0	0
Paloncha	,,	9,746	0	0	9,746	0	0
Kanala	,,	1,256	0	0	1,256	0	0
North Godavari ..	,,	4,723	3	0	4,723	3	0
South Godavari ..	,,	4,230	8	0	4,230	8	0
Asifabad ..	,,	3,248	0	0	3,248	0	0
Total ..		49,282	15	10	49,282	15	10

Area held by R. S. Chenai.

Paloncha Graphite Area	35	0	0	35	0	0

The Deccan Marble and Mining Co., are gradually developing the marble quarries at Munditog near Yellandu, and have paid a Royalty of Rs. 674-14-0 on Marble and Marble Lime exported by them during the year.

Quarries.

There were 30 quarries working during the year. The quarrying fee realised thereon amounted to Rs. 21,142-15-9 against Rs. 23,914-2-4 in 1345 F. The output was 33,01,637 sq. ft. against 29,53,931 sq. ft. in the previous year. Besides the quarrying fee, a sum of Rs. 8,254-1-6 was collected as Royalty on the output of stone, thus a total income of Rs. 29,397-1-3 was realised against Rs. 31,298-15-7 in 1345 F. which shows a decrease of Rs. 1,901-14-4. This deficit is due to less demand for Shahabad stone on account of cement being used and manufactured on a very large scale in India. The cement tiles are being substituted for Shahabad stone for flooring and other purposes.

Cement.

During the year under Report, the Sahabad Cement Co., Ltd., manufactured 1,42,008 tons of cement against 1,24,660 in 1345 F. The Royalty paid to Government by the Company amounted to B.G. Rs. 1,06,506 against B.G. Rs. 93,495 realised in 1345 F. showing an increase of B.G. Rs. 13,011.

Accidents.

The total number of accidents that occurred during the year at Singareni, Tandur, Kothagudium and Sasti were 42 (9 fatal and 33 serious) against 44 (18 fatal and 26 serious) in 1345 F.

SECTION (H).

Imports and Exports.

Statement of Imports and Exports from the Stations on H.E.H. the Nizam's Railway during the period from 1st October 1936 to 30th September 1937.

[*Statement.*

Serial No.	Commodities	Weight in tons.	
		Imports	Exports
1	Coal and coke	1,331	641,750
2	Cotton, raw	54	58,239
3	Cotton, manufactured	10,330	1,728
4	Tanning bark	114	4,143
5	Fodder	1,558	21,468
6	Grain and pulse	12,505	40,705
7	Jawari and bajra	757	16,909
8	Rice, not in the husk	27,386	4,482
9	Wheat	9,505	902
10	Grains, other	1,510	674
11	Hides and skins, raw	1,946	857
12	Hides and skins, tanned and leather ..	518	1,797
13	Marble stones	548	30,828
14	Kerosene oil	23,240	133
15	Iron and steel, wrought	28,059	6,749
16	Castor seeds	1	46,476
17	Linseeds	1	22,173
18	Cotton seeds	283	48,442
19	Salt	63,993	1
20	Provisions	19,402	21,105
21	Sugar	14,059	470
22	Jaggery	1,996	4,385
23	Tobacco	5,124	1,851
24	Timber, unwrought	5,510	14,976
25	Til seeds	13	9,063

Exports of H.E.H. the Nizam's Dominions for the year 1346 *F. as compared with* 1345 F.

Serial No.	Commodity	1346 F. Details O.S. Rs.	1345 F. Details O.S. Rs.
1	2	3	4
1	Animal, living		
	(*a*) Horned cattle	15,71,029	10,92,664
	(*b*) Sheep and goats	20,46,391	15,15,304
	(*c*) Poultry	4,09,827	3,19,959
	(*d*) Other animals including horses and camels . ..	73,249	59,843
	(*e*) Others	14,634	20,107
2	Apparels (excluding boots and shoes) ..	23,924	16,994
3	Boots and shoes pairs	6,222	6,453
4	Building materials other than iron and steel.		
	(*i*) Bricks and tiles	..	..
	(*a*) Machine-made	..	..
	(*b*) Hand-made	812	1,520
	(*ii*) Cement (Shahabad)	41,94,114	40,67,968
	(*iii*) Shahabad Stone—Nos. ..	4,44,203	5,09,372
	(*iv*) Lime and pipe clay—Mds. ..	2,009	1,899
	(*v*) Other kinds	3,916	3,521
5	Coal and coke	..	..
	(*i*) Collieries coal	34,86,238	28,52,939
	(*ii*) Charcoal—Mds.	38,555	33,358
6	Dairy produce	..	..
	Ghee and butter—Mds.	1,98,356	1,17,926
7	Drugs and medicines	15,586	10,883
8	Dyeing and tanning substances ..	..	..
	(*i*) Half-chammari and amaltas bark—Mds.	1,41,550	55,215
	(*ii*) Indigo ,, ...	830	7,295
	(*iii*) Red ochre ,, ...	136	53
	(*iv*) Myrobalans ,, ...	..	..
	(*v*) Other sorts ,, ...	2,73,400	2,60,825
9	Fodder	1,06,786	1,37,393
10	Forest produce	..	..
	(*i*) Tendu leaves (Beedi leaves)—Mds.	7,06,268	5,91,522
	(*ii*) Sandal	464	3,280
	(*iii*) Bamboo—Nos.	3,27,604	2,63,263
	(*iv*) Other leaves	66,955	52,232
11	Fruits and vegetables	..	..
	(*i*) Fresh fruits—Mds.	2,90,572	2,12,252
	(*ii*) Fresh vegetables	54,100	41,990
12	Glass and glassware	2,336	1,563

Exports of H.E.H. the Nizam's Dominions for the year 1346 *F. as compared with* 1345 F.—(contd.)

Serial No.	Commodity	1346 F. Details O.S. Rs.	1345 F. Details O.S. Rs.
1	2	3	4
13	Grain pulse and flour	..	..
	(*i*) Rice in the husk—Mds. ..	32,767	52,521
	(*ii*) Rice, not in the husk ..	50,014	83,015
	(*iii*) Wheat and wheat flour ..	8,09,283	13,43,554
	(*iv*) Jawar and jawar flour ..	45,03,556	26,44,762
	(*v*) Bajra and bajra flour ..	8,73,867	3,72,517
	(*vi*) Pulses in grain and flour ..	95,089	3,46,006
	(*vii*) Others	59,09,961	66,31,209
14	Hides and skins	..	..
	(*i*) Hides, raw—No.	3,35,069	1,20,012
	(*ii*) Skins, raw—No.	6,74,712	4,84,024
	(*iii*) Cutting of hides and skins raw No.	1,38,116	167
15	Horns and hoofs—Mds. ..	46,189	41,073
16	Jewellery coins	3,74,962	5,81,682
17	Leather	..	..
	(*i*) Unmanufactured	..	..
	(*a*) Hides, tanned and dressed—No.	13,17,479	10,56,847
	(*b*) Skins, tanned and dressed—No.	27,18,150	24,44,339
	(*ii*) Manufactured (excluding boots & shoes)	20,313	18,914
18	Machinery, old and new	1,26,504	60,207
19	Manure excluding oil-cakes ..	..	..
	(*i*) Bones—Mds.	85,349	1,50,758
	Crushed bones „	3,01,045	
	(*ii*) Other kinds	17,697	7,923
20	Metals and ores	..	..
	(*i*) All kinds of metals and ores ..	1,012	109
	(*ii*) Metallic goods	26,636	12,397
21	Oils (vegetable and essential) ..	..	..
	(*i*) Castor, mohwa and karanj oils Mds.	29,88,291	28,94,420
	(*ii*) Til oil ..	2,51,255	2,37,093
	(*iii*) Ground-nut oil „ ..	25,15,537	51,25,128
	(*iv*) Others	12,13,776	24,29,442
22	Oil cakes	..	29,60,898
	(*i*) Castor cakes	10,29,211	10,26,607
	(*ii*) Others „ ..	22,91,509	19,34,291
22	Paper, paste-board and stationery ..	..	..
	(*i*) Paper .. „ ..	1,191	21
	(*ii*) Stationery .. „ ..	64,158	80,229
24	Perfumery and scented oils ..	14,633	53,889

Exports of H.E.H. the Nizam's Dominions for the year 1346 *F. as compared with* 1345 F.—(contd.)

Serial No.	Commodity	1346 F. Details O.S. Rs.	1345 F. Details O.S. Rs.
1	2	3	4
25	Seeds „ ..	..	..
	(*i*) Castor seeds	71,02,937	55,90,090
	(*ii*) Cotton seeds	41,83,104	21,12,276
	„	2,58,96,565	2,20,32,977
	(*iii*) (*a*) Ground-nut with shell ..	51,73,124	35,47,495
	(*b*) Ground-nut without shell	2,07,23,441	1,84,85,482
	(*iv*) Karad seed	5,01,734	7,37,158
	(*v*) Linseed „	39,09,751	53,62,233
	(*vi*) Mohwa nut and seed.. ..	44,980	12,977
	(*vii*) Sesamum or til seed ..	29,34,543	23,42,422
	(*viii*) Rape and mustard ..	22,780	46,558
	(*ix*) Hemp and ambada seed ..	1,58,159	2,32,305
26	Soap	..	..
	(*i*) Hand-made	1,516	1,649
	(*ii*) Machine-made	2,766	1,468
27	Spices	..	..
	(*i*) Chillies, dry and green ..	21,98,665	13,82,247
	(*ii*) Coriander „	1,74,581	2,77,113
28	Sugar	..	..
	(*i*) Refined	1,142	787
	(*ii*) Unrefined	8,465	2,728
	(*iii*) Jaggery	16,10,172	1,67,813
	(*iv*) Molasses	1,532	1,001
29	Textiles	..	..
	(*i*) Cotton	696,16,050	573,09,792
	(*a*) Raw	665,47,358	544,77,473
	1 Cleaned (without seeds) ..	5,61,17,388	4,56,68,817
	2. Uncleaned (with seeds) ..	1,03,98,795	87,89,474
	3. Waste ..	31,175	19,182
	(*b*) Manufactured ..	30,68,692	28,32,319
	(*i*) Twist and Yarn lbs. ..	..	..
	(*a*) Local mill-made ..	3,22,061	3,85,728
	(*b*) Hand-made	10,680	3,104
	(2) Cotton durries and carpets	13,155	9,440
	(3) Piece-goods	27,22,796	..
	(*a*) Local mill-made ..	14,01,153	13,53,912
	(*b*) Hand-made	13,21,643	10,80,135
	(*ii*) Hemp—Mds. ..	31,116	47,356
	(*a*) Raw and spun „ ..	27,642	43,138
	(*b*) Manufactures	3,474	4,218

Exports of H.E.H. the Nizam's Dominions for the year 1346 *F. as compared with* 1345 F.—(*concld.*)

Serial No.	Commodity	1346 F. Details O.S. Rs.	1345 F. Details O.S. Rs.
1	2	3	4
	(*iii*) Silk	25,071	28,254
	(*a*) Raw	33	42
	(*b*) Manufactures	25,038	28,212
	(*iv*) Wool	12,21,139	7,12,662
	(*a*) Raw—Mds. ..	8,66,327	3,18,578
	(*b*) Manufactures	..	..
	(1) Carpets and rugs ..	3,54,432	3,93,990
	(2) Blankets	380	94
30	Tobacco—Mds.	..	..
	(1) Unmanufactured ..	3,33,863	2,70,547
	(2) Manufactured	..	..
	(*a*) Cigarettes	11,08,995	7,36,491
	(*b*) Beedies	1,78,459	1,76,775
	(*c*) Snuff	137	22
	(*d*) Other sorts	357	561
31	Wood and timber—C.ft. ..	..	..
	(*i*) Teakwood	1,93,794	2,27,383
	(*ii*) Firewood	81,776	63,711
	(*iii*) Other kinds of wood and timber	3,77,400	2,50,940
	(*iv*) Manufactures of wood ..	26,214	20,535
32	All other kinds of merchandise ..	..	..
	(*i*) Unmanufactured ..	9,37,377	4,90,774
	(*ii*) Manufactured	6,50,323	4,64,065
	(*iii*) Miscellaneous (not mentioned in return)	6,54,307	4,78,953

SECTION (I).

Famine and Well-Sinking.

The Famine Board consisted of the Hon'ble Members of Famine, Revenue and P.W.D. with their respective Secretaries. It held four meetings and on two other occasions, decided its agenda by circulation. The rainfall for 1346 F. (16th Thir 1345 F. to 15th Thir 1346 F.) was 34.10 inches (33.10 inches in 1345). But as the rain was not well distributed, the Kharif crop was affected in parts of Aurangabad, Bhir, Gulbarga, Raichur and

Osmanabad districts. Collections of the Kharif kist was therefore postponed till Khurdad. But when later on the Rabi crop suffered from drought, both the Kharif and Rabi kists had to be postponed.

Famine Relief.

In the last year's report it was pointed out that owing to the deficient rainfall in the beginning of the season, *viz.*, Amardad to Mehir 1345 F. the Kharif crop was threatened over a large area along the western border of the State. In order to meet the anticipated shortage of fodder an amount of Rs. 2 lakhs of taccavi was distributed.

The Famine Board sanctioned Rs. 16,82,500 for various relief operations in the districts. The chief of these were the starting of relief works in Aurangabad, Bhir and Gulbarga; opening of fodder depots for Bhir, Aurangabad and Osmanabad districts and postponement of Kharif and Rabi kists.

Of the relief works the Ruti Tank in Bir; the Sakat Tank in Parenda, Osmanabad, the Gangapur-Lasur road, certain road diversions in Aurangabad and the extension of the Hunsgi-Mullore road to the State borders may be mentioned. Fodder depots were opened at Southada and Pigalgaon for Bir district; at Hingoli for Osmanabad district and at Aurangabad for Aurangabad district; and arrangements were made to import grass from Hingoli and Nizamabad in case of necessity owing to a bad Rabi failure.

But fortunately timely Divali rains saved the crops and entirely averted the danger anticipated from the failure of the August and September rains. Immediate orders were issued to curtail expenditure as much as possible. The net result was that by the end of Aban 1346 F. only Rs. 2,68,823-7-4 out of the total sanctioned amount was spent.

Suspensions of Rs. 5,26,028-8-8 of the Kharif kist which was temporarily suspended till Khurdad had to be postponed for a further period owing to the partial Rabi failure. The total postponements of the Kharif and Rabi kists was Rs. 13,33,660-11-6.

Famine Relief Works.

During the year relief works were undertaken in Nalgonda, Bhir, Gulbarga and Raichur districts on account of famine conditions. The expenditure under this head amounted to Rs. 6,70,764.

The two most important works carried out during the year from the Famine Grant were:—

(1) Pendlipakala Project, Nalgonda district. Estimate Rs. 6,25,000. This reservoir comprises of an earthen embankment 2,400 ft. long with a maximum depth of 55½ ft. above the bed across the river Uppu Vagu, where there was an old tank that had been lying in a breached condition for a very long time. An old anicut across Pedda Vagu near Shakavally village that was in a leaky and dilapidated condition, used to feed the old tank by means of a feeder channel, also silted up. An anicut about 3,500 ft. above the existing anicut and a feeder channel 8,050 ft. long with a carrying capacity of 350 cusecs have been constructed to augment the supply to the newly constructed reservoir.

For disposing of a flood discharge of 37,800 cusecs, a masonry weir 2,867 ft. long, in five portions, has been constructed. At the left flank, a sluice with 4 vents of 2′ × 3½′ with screw gearing arrangements, has been constructed to command the ayacut under the reservoir.

The net capacity of the reservoir is 513 m.c.ft. and the available yield for irrigation is 1,045.40 m.c.ft. The area of irrigation proposed is 5,000 acres.

The expenditure during the year was Rs. 1,84,073 and to end of the year it amounted to Rs. 4,47,297.

(2) Rooty Tank Project, Bhir district. Estimate Rs. 4,46,000. This project was approved by the Famine Board as a famine protective work in Azur 1346 Fasli. The work was started in Dai 1346 Fasli. The Project consists of an earthen embankment 5,039 ft. long with a maximum height of 49.25 ft. above the lowest bed across the stream known as Bokdi Nala. It is situated about ½ mile north of Rooty village. To dispose of 17,880 cusecs of flood discharge, a weir 603 ft. long is being constructed at the right flank. There will be a sluice at the left flank to command the ayacut proposed under the tank.

The total yield expected is 403 m.c.ft. and the net capacity of the reservoir is 232 m.c.ft. The proposed irrigation under the project is 1,000 acres Kharif and 3,000 acres Rabi.

The other works which were either completed or remained in progress during the year were the following:—

Particulars	Amount of estimate	Expenditure to end of 1346 F.	Remarks
Karimnagar Division.			
1. Constructing Manthany-Mahadevpoor Road	2,10,000	1,43,340	In progress.
2. Constructing Karimnagar-(Luxetipet) Muktraopet Road	1,80,000	1,44,536	,,
3. Constructing Uppal-Parkhal Road ..	1,53,570	1,25,986	Completed.
4. Constructing Huzurabad-Uppal Road ..	61,250	42,298	Completed except the construction of Railway crossing.

Note.—The above four works were started as famine relief works in 1344 F. As the famine conditions ceased towards the end of 1344 F., they are being continued as regular P.W.D. works chargeable to the Famine Grant.

Gulbarga Division.			
5. Constructing Devapoor-Hansgi Road ..	1,81,350	1,43,630	In progress.
Raichur Division.			
6. Metalling Lingsugur-Gangawathi Road up to Thawargirah	2,63,918	2,44,115	,,
7. Constructing Thawargirah-Sindhnoor Road ..	3,46,400	2,40,710	,,
8. Manvi-Sindhnoor Road	7,13,773	7,27,279	Completed but not finalled.
9. Constructing Boyel-Merchaid Project ..	2,45,000 (Revised estimate pending sanction).	2,79,747	,,
10. Constructing Sindhnoor-Karatgi Road	2,06,735	2,12,695	Completed.
11. Constructing Kopbal-Khustagi Road ..	1,54,700	1,28,874	Completed but not finalled.
12. Special repairs to Gangawathy Channels	46,237	42,114	,,
13. Constructing Thawergirah-Khushtagi Road ..	1,30,000	1,11,494	Completed.

'ell Sinking The work was concentrated in the Shorapur, Shahpur and Andola Sarf-i-Khas Mufawiza taluqs of Gulbarga.

Andola taluq owing to local geological conditions presented a more difficult problem than the Shahpur and Shorapur taluqs. Geological investigations showed that geologically Andola consists of two parts, half of the taluq is covered by limestones and shales, and half by the Deccan trap. The depth of the water level in the shale area varies from 70′ to 90′, and that in the other formations averages 45 feet as compared to an average depth of 35′ in Raichur district

In 1346 F., 188 wells were constructed and 156 remodelled at a cost of Rs. 3,01,153. Work was in progress on 200 other wells at the end of the year. 30 other wells in Andola were completed, but not paid in the year. 32 trial pits were dug and abandoned at a cost of Rs. 6,635-14-3 or 4.84 per cent. of the total expenditure.

Budget and Expenditure.—The Budget grant was Rs. 3.5 lakhs, raised by surrenders and reappropriation to Rs. 4,15,452. The total expenditure incurred amounted to Rs. 4,09,882 (Rs. 3,01,153 on works and Rs. 96,009 on establishment) against an expenditure of Rs. 4,34,958 from a total grant of Rs. 5.25 lakhs in 1345 F.

The percentage of expenditure on establishment to that on works was Rs. 24.36 in 1346 F. as against 21.7 in 1345 F. The increase was partly due to extra expenditure incurred on advisory tours in the scarcity areas of Osmanabad and Bhir districts.

The average depth in 1346 F. was 37.63 feet against 32.38 feet in 1345 F. The average cost per well was Rs. 788 (new 1,179 and remodelled 316) as against Rs. 591 in Gulbarga and Rs. 895 in Raichur district during 1345 F. in view of the greater depths and harder strata requiring heavy blasting involved in 1346 F., the increase of the average cost was responsible.

Out of 94 wells constructed or remodelled by the Well Sinking Department in the Gurgunta Samastan of Raichur district, 60 wells were fitted with pulleys and handed over to the Samasthan authorities.

The Well Sinking Department from its inception in 1337 F. to the end of 1346 F., completed 1,976 wells in Raichur and Gulbarga districts at a cost of Rs. 29.32 lakhs.

Well Irrigation.

Number of Wells.—The total number of wells sunk by ryots (at their own cost) was 1,841 against 1,394 in 1345 F., an increase of 447. The variation in the number of wells by districts during the two years is shown from the following table:—

Districts	No. in 1345 F.	No. in 1346 F.	Decrease	Increase
Aurangabad ..	..	4	..	4
Bhir ..	11	15	..	4
Parbhani	5	..	5	..
Raichur	1	2	..	1
Bidar	..	4	..	4
Medak	8	8	..	..
Baghat	90	6	84	..
Nizamabad ..	26	78	..	52
Mahbubnagar ..	4	2	2	..
Nalgonda ..	103	5	98	..
Warangal ..	741	489	252	..
Karimnagar ..	349	1,212	..	863
Adilabad ..	56	16	40	..
Total ..	1,394	1,841	481	928

It will be seen that there has been a greater increase in the number of wells in Telingana than in Marathwara.

Cost of Wells.—The total cost of new wells was Rs. 1,51,682 (Rs. 87,592). The total average cost per well worked out at Rs. 82 ranging from Rs. 19 in the Warangal district to Rs. 500 in the Nizamabad district.

Area irrigated by New Wells.—The total area irrigated by the new wells was 3,335 acres (approximately 2 acres per well).

Note.—As these wells were sunk by ryots at their own cost no question of increase in assessment arises.

SECTION (J).

Colonisation.

The Colonisation Scheme remained in abeyance and consequently no lands were given to any one. Rs. 1,605 were withdrawn by applicants out of the amounts deposited by them leaving a credit balance of Rs. 72,676-0-4. There was only one Colonist (Nawab Sir Amin Jung Bahadur) to whom land was assigned under the Colonisation Scheme. The assessment on his lands is being credited under Land Revenue.

ıt of ıd War- ,urned poys.

There were 2,188 cases pending of which 1,823 were disposed of leaving a balance of 365 cases pending. In 1,823 cases 7,740 acres of land were given to Sepoys. This work will probably be completed by the end of 1347 Fasli.

In 1346 F. the Cantonment Branch took over from the Baghat district all civil duties in connection with field firing, and made satisfactory arrangements for the different practice and training camps of the British Army at Secunderabad. The following lands were acquired under the Land Acquisition Act and handed over to the British Military Authorities:—

(1)	2.30	acres	At Alwal for a Hockey ground.
(2)	32.62	,,	At Khanajagudda (Hasmathpet) for trenching.
(3)	1.06	,,	At Bolarum for a Children's playground.

An area of 36 acres was given to the Callendar Cable Company, Secunderabad, for the construction of a Switching Station and 19 acres 36 guntas were handed over to the Army Department, H.E.H. the Nizam's Government, for the construction of the Aerodrome at Begumpet.

CHAPTER V.

Communications.

SECTION (A).

Roads and Bridges.

The State receives annually a portion of the Petrol Cess levied by the Government of India which is earmarked for the Road Development Fund. The subvention received during the year 1346 F. was B.G. Rs. 2,86,609 bringing the total receipts since the institution of the Road Development Fund to Rs. 14,12,937 from which several road works were financed. An amount of Rs. 2 lakhs is also allotted annually from the taxes realised on motor vehicles for the improvement of roads and bridges.

The policy of linking up important taluq towns and commercial centres with District Headquarters and the City, and affording wherever possible railway outlets for them, providing culverts, causeways and bridges on existing roads; and metalling existing murram roads for providing harder surface in order to cope with the increasing motor traffic, was steadily pursued.

The noteworthy work undertaken during the year was the construction of a bridge across the Krishna River at Deosagar in the Raichur district. This will afford direct communication between Raichur town and Hyderabad City (hitherto cut off by the River), and form an important link in the trunk road system between the North and South of the State. It is a masonry arched bridge of 35 spans of 60 feet each and is estimated to cost Rs. 9½ lakhs. The bridge will be named "Sirat-e-Judi" to commemorate the late Prince Jawad Jah Bahadur.

The total expenditure incurred on Roads and Bridges during the year was Rs. 46,67,407. Of this amount Rs. 24,31,512 were spent on original works, Rs. 22,27,747

on periodical and special repairs and Rs. 8,148 on pre-surveys. 331 miles of original roads were under construction during the year which when completed will bring the total length of the road system in the State to 5,024 miles. The aggregate length of roads maintained by the Public Works Department during the year was 4,693 miles, of which 1,624½ miles were of murram and 3,068½ miles were metalled roads.

The following is a list of Roads and Bridges costing over Rs. 25,000 which were either completed or remained in progress during the year 1346 Fasli:—

Serial No	Particulars	Amount of estimate	Expenditure to the end of 1346 F.	Remarks
	AURANGABAD CIRCLE.			
	Aurangabad.			
1	Constructing masonry works on Aurangabad-Ajanta Road ..	1,61,137	1,51,854	In progress.
2	Constructing causeway on Sivna River on Aurangabad-Nandgaon Road	70,360	64,622	Completed.
3	Remetalling Deogaon-Lasur Toka Road	47,000	43,980	do
4	Constructing 3 major bridges Nos. 1 2 and 5 on Chikalthana-Shahgad Road	40,230	27,740	do
5	Constructing Sillode-Bokerdan Road	1,02,700	9,998	In progress.
6	Constructing causeway across Phulmary Stream on Aurangabad-Ajanta Road	46,700	3,947	do
7	Constructing causeway across Girja River in mile 20/5 on Aurangabad-Ajanta Road	52,000	12,714	do
8	Constructing causeway across Purna River on Aurangabad-Ajanta Road	58,200	23,779	do
9	Constructing Jalna-Bokerdan Road	3,09,000	25,306	do
	Parbhani.			
10	Constructing major masonry works on Parbhani-Jintur Road ..	89,400	73,128	Completed.
11	Constructing Sailu-Jintur Road including Mantha branch ..	5,00,000	1,71,852	In progress.

Serial No.	Particulars	Amount of estimate	Expenditure to the end of 1346 F.	Remarks
	AURANGABAD CIRCLE.			
	Nanded.			
12	Special repairs to Hyderabad-Deglur-Nander Road	82,000	13,223	In progress.
	Bidar.			
13	Constructing a high level causeway across the River Manjira at Sangam	1,32,000	88,864	Completed.
14	Metalling the Hyderabad-Sholapur Road	3,15,700	84,023	In progress.
	Osmanabad.			
15	Constructing masonry works on Osmanabad-Sholapur Road	1,70,000	87,975	do
16	Constructing masonry works on Barsi-Parenda Road	1,23,000	59,750	do
17	Special repairs to Barsi-Mominabad Road	38,500	7,117	do
	Bhir.			
18	Constructing the Gevrai-Manjhlegaon Road	3,19,000	1,52,964	do
19	Constructing a branch road from mile 27 of Bhir-Ahmednagar road to Patoda Town	47,910	38,028	do
20	Constructing a bridge of 23 vents 20′ by 10′ across the Bensura River and a road connecting the Bhir-Chowsala and the Bhir-Jalna Roads at Bhir	1,07,070	79,999	do
21	Constructing a causeway across the Manjra River at Kalam, on Barsi-Mominabad Road	53,500	40,898	do
22	Constructing the Manjersumba-Kaij Bori-Sawargaon Road	5,50,000	24,870	In progress.
	Nizamabad.			
23	Constructing Pangra bridge ..	70,460	68,462	Completed.
24	Metalling Chintakoonta-Jankampet Road	28,300	25,210	do

Serial No.	Particulars	Amount of estimate	Expenditure to the end of 1346 F.	Remarks
	AURANGABAD CIRCLE.			
	Nizamabad.			
25	Constructing bridge across Haldi River	64,330	42,096	In progress.
26	Metalling Hyderabad-Nagpur Road	1,31,220	39,842	do
27	Extension of the causeway across the Manjra River at Saloora ..	1,76,000	35,104	do
28	Constructing culverts in mile 82 (Kalwarel stream) of Hyderabad-Nagpur Road	30,000	13,339	do
29	Metalling Kamareddy-Sircilla Road	61,000	2,470	do
30	Metalling Armoor-Jagtial Road ..	89,000	18	do
31	Additional water-ways on Nizamabad-Varni Road	40,534	23	do
	MEDAK CIRCLE.			
	Mahbubnagar.			
32	Bridging Dindi River on Jedcherla-Deverkonda Road	77,000	6,506	do
33	Metalling Hyderabad-Karnool Road, 3rd section miles 18 to 53 ..	1,61,770	39,647	do
34	Masonry works on Hyderabad-Karnool Road-3rd section. ..	98,340	13,471	do
35	Constructing bridge across the Yeligandla Vagoo in mile 87 of Jedcherla-Krishna Road	37,000	10,711	do
	Medak.			
36	Bridging Alair-Siddipet Road ..	34,000	926	do
37	Metalling Ghanpur-Narsapur Road ..	1,10,000	12,500	do
38	Metalling Hyderabad-Karimnagar Road	2,81,000	6,073	do
39	Metalling Hyderabad-Nagpur Road, Miles 37 to 53	95,270	93,871	Completed.
	Miles 54 and 55	11,410		
40	Constructing Ghanpur-Narsapoor Road (Comparative Statement)	1,38,085	1,33,775	do

Serial No.	Particulars	Amount of estimate	Expenditure to the end of 1346 F.	Remarks
	MEDAK CIRCLE.			
	Raichur Division.			
41	Remetalling Raichur-Manvi Road ..	93,700	62,383	In progress.
42	Constructing major masonry works on Raichur-Manvi Road ..	2,03,660	1,08,776	do
43	Constructing diversion between miles 7/0 and 9/0 of the existing Raichur-Deosugur Road ..	93,550	84,928	do
44	Improvements and metalling Raichur-Deosugur Road	97,700	25,054	do
45	Constructing a masonry arched bridge across the Krishna at Deosugur ..	9,50,000	2,79,474	do
46	Constructing Raichur-Deodurg Road via Kalmala	3,53,000	74,396	do
	Gulbarga Division.			
47	Widening Gulbarga-Humnabad Road, 1st section	1,56,265	1,54,792	Completed.
48	Constructing Gulbarga-Shorapur Road, 2nd section	2,76,500	3,05,815	do
49	do 3rd section (comparative statement)	1,12,410	1,07,072	do
50	Gogi branch Road do ..	49,153	45,390	do
51	Constructing Gulbarga-Naldrug Road 1st section, from Bhosga to Alland..	2,87,000	2,69,878	do
52	Constructing Gulbarga-Shorapur Road, 1st section	3,61,050	3,30,730	do
53	Soling and metalling Yadgir-Shorapur Road	1,85,000	1,70,093	do
54	Constructing 5th section of Gandipett-Yadgir Road from Gurmatkal to Yadgir with branch Road to Narayanpet	2,20,700	1,67,112	In progress.
55	Masonry works on Gandipett-Yadgir Road, 3rd section (Kagna bridge)	55,620	36,368	Completed.
56	Improvement to Gulbarga-Humnabad Road, 2nd section from 15th mile to 18th mile (comparative statement)..	1,59,750	1,56,093	do
57	Masonry works on Gulbarga-Alland Road	40,630	10,060	In progress.
58	Metalling Hyderabad-Yadgir Road (Kodangal to Gurumatkal) ..	60,000	3,345	do
59	Constructing masonry bridge across the River Bhima	9,39,064	8,70,880	Completed.

Serial No.	Particulars	Amount of estimate	Expenditure to the end of 1346 F.	Remarks
	WARANGAL CIRCLE.			
	Warangal.			
60	Metalling Hanumkonda-Narsampet Road	1,11,900	88,009	In progress.
61	Constructing Salvoy-Pasra Road ..	97,200	47,973	do
62	Constructing a road from Palampet to Ghanpoor	63,570	8,656	do
63	Constructing a road from Pasra to Etoor Nagaram	3,47,000	29,566	do
64	Metalling Wardanapet-Khammam Road	3,56,433	3,55,596	Completed.
65	Metalling Hyderabad-Hanamkonda Road, miles 67 to 73	38,075	1,562	In progress.
66	Constructing a branch road from Kottagooda Railway Station to join Yellandoo-Palvancha Road ..	25,000	20,092	do
67	Constructing Wardhannapet-Khammam Road	4,09,818	4,02,190	Completed.
68	Constructing causeway across Kinnersani River	95,698	92,130	In progress.
69	Constructing Madhira-Bonakal Road	1,31,500	60,955	do
70	Constructing Khammam-Ashwaraopet Road, 4th section.	2,34,234	2,28,524	Completed.
71	Constructing a road from Kalloor to Muttuguda	35,000	1,881	In progress.
72	Constructing Thallada-Singabhupaliam Road	2,29,000	9,810	do
	Nalgonda.			
73	Metalling Hyderabad-Masoola Road, miles 22 to 45/2	1,24,901	1,12,230	do
74	Constructing bridges on Hyderabad-Hanumkonda Road	56,050	54,843	Completed.
75	Constructing Mallapally-Ibrahimpatam Road	1,23,133	85,374	In progress.
76	Metalling Hyderabad-Hanumkonda Road, miles 24 to 33	42,760	19,274	do
77	Metalling Nalgonda-Deverkonda Road	2,08,150	6,939	do
78	Constructing minor masonry works on Deverkonda Road	1,39,500	3,982	do
79	Constructing major bridges on Deverkonda Road	2,43,000	4,227	do
80	Constructing bridge on Gollapally Vagoo on Jangaon-Sooriapet Road .	71,500	191	do
81	Constructing minor culverts on Hyderabad-Hanumkonda Road ..	79,256	77,766	Completed.

Serial No.	Particulars	Amount of estimate	Expenditure to the end of 1346 F.	Remarks
	WARANGAL CIRCLE.			
	Karimnagar.			
82	Constructing causeways on Jagtial-Armoor Road	33,700	19,682	In progress.
83	Metalling Karimnagar-Siddipet Road	1,15,000	6,927	do
84	Improvements to Shabozpally causeway	27,000	9,858	do
85	Metalling Karimnagar-Kamareddy Road	1,97,200	9,975	do
86	Metalling Jagtial-Armoor Road ..	1,12,700	9,929	do
87	Constructing Karimnagar-Siddipet Road (revised estimate) ..	1,18,014	1,08,909	Completed.
	Asifabad.			
88	Metalling Basar-Manchirial Road, 4th section	79,275	56,306	In progress.
89	Constructing Asifabad-Manchirial Road, 2nd section	2,93,871	2,91,756	Completed.
90	Rebuilding a bridge across Tharalapet Vagoo on Basar-Manchirial Road, 5th section	39,117	38,908	do
91	Constructing Narlapoor bridge on Asifabad Manchirial Road 1st section	31,585	31,843	do
	Nirmal.			
92	Constructing Gudihutnoor-Utnoor Road	3,34,000	1,75,757	In progress.
93	Widening and metalling Basar-Manchirial Road, 4th section ..	81,550	47,138	do
94	Widening and metalling Basar-Mancherial Road, 3rd section ..	1,69,550	1,46,928	Completed.
95	Constructing Adilabad-Kamai Road	1,31,120	1,28,355	do

SECTION (B).

Railways.

Mileage.

The total mileage open for traffic was the same as in 1345 F., viz., 667 miles B.G. and 623 miles M.G. The construction of the Sidings from Jankampet on the H.G.V. Railway to Bodhan town for the Sugar Factory was completed but not opened for traffic.

nce. During the year B.G. Rs. 6,06,877 were spent on Road Transport Services and B.G. Rs. 2,10,961 on Railway Open Line on account of Capital Works thus bringing the capital outlay of the Railways at the end of the year to B.G. Rs. 14,69,56,890. The gross earnings of the Railways excluding Road Transport Services and the Government of India Railways worked by the N. S. Railway amounted to B.G. Rs. 2,28,47,873 and the working expenses including a contribution of B.G. Rs. 17,13,590 to Depreciation Fund, amounted to B.G. Rs. 1,08,43,545 leaving a net revenue of B.G. Rs. 1,20,04,328. While the gross earnings rose from 199.5 lakhs in 1345 F. to Rs. 228.5 lakhs in 1346 F., the working expenses were down by 3½ lakhs. Thus the return on capital rose from 6 per cent. in 1345 F. to 8.4 per cent. in 1346 F.

Trans- e. Consequent on the taking over of private Bus Services by the Railway, the bus service was operating over a route mileage of 3,951 miles with 281 buses and cars. Out-agencies were opened at various places in the districts and collection and delivery of goods was introduced at important stations from and to the merchants' godowns to and from the Railway stations. At the end of the year 451 route miles were operated by the goods services with 37 lorries and 11 trailers.

A sum of B.G. Rs. 6,06,877 was spent during the year on capital account bringing the capital at charge at the end of the year to B.G. Rs. 46,28,176. The gross earnings of the services amounted to B.G. Rs. 30,40,858 and the working expenses including a contribution of B.G. Rs. 7,66,517 to the Depreciation Fund amounted to B.G. Rs. 25,21,846 the resulting net earnings being B.G. Rs. 5,19,012 as against Rs. 1,64,526 in 1345 F. This gives a return of 11.2 per cent. on capital invested.

ilway At the beginning of the year the face-value of these shares was:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
5 per cent. Shares ..	20,54,375	0	0
6 „ „	13,49,093	12	0
Total ..	34,03,468	12	0

In response to the Government notification issued on 7-1-1346 F. allowing conversion of 5 per cent. shares into 6 per cent. shares with retrospective effect from 28-6-1339 F. the date of purchase of the Railway by Government, 5 per cent. shares of the face-value of Rs. 2,72,200 were converted into 6 per cent. shares.

Thus their face-value at the close of the year stood as under:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
5 per cent. Shares	17,82,175	0	0
6 „ „	16,21,293	12	0

The excursion trips referred to in the last report continued during this year also. 'Travel as you like tickets' were also issued to stimulate passenger traffic. The Railway is contemplating the introduction of air-conditioned trains for the convenience of the public. Traffic earnings were not promising till the end of 1936 when an improvement was noticeable and therefore better traffic returns are expected in the year 1347 F. General.

SECTION (C).

Postal Department.

The total number of postal employees at the end of 1346 F. was 2,298 and there were 847 post offices. The distance of mail lines was 8,694¼ miles. The total number of postal articles issued, including registered articles amounted to 3,57,05,846, of which 12,92,474 were registered articles. Included in the latter were 1,04,972 V.P. articles to the value of Rs. 9,92,730-3-1, and 16,615 insured articles. Besides the above articles 5,63,833 money orders of the value of Rs. 98,24,576-8-6 were delivered. The commission realised on these was Rs. 1,38,966-13-0. Ordinary stamps worth Rs. 6,00,209-7-4 and Service stamps worth Rs. 3,09,087-5-0 were sold. Quinine worth Rs. 9,120-13-4 was sold to the public. The balance at the credit of the Savings Bank Accounts was Rs. 1,72,38,491-10-5. Several departmental reforms and improvements were effected and the department is making efforts to meet the increasing demand for postal services. General.

t Offices nd Letter oxes.

No post office was closed during the year while 15 new post offices were opened and 2 branch offices were changed into sub-offices. The total number of post offices was 847 giving an average of one post office for every 97½ miles in the State. During the year 145 new letter boxes were installed and 23 were removed. There were 848 postmen and village postmen. The motor services were requisitioned for the transport of mails with very satisfactory results.

'les ued and ivered.

During the year the total articles including money-orders issued numbered 362.69 lakhs as against 313.51 lakhs in the previous year indicating a noteworthy increase of 49.18 lakhs. The number of articles delivered amounted to 380.35 lakhs which was 3.67 lakhs more than the previous year. This number includes articles received from British India and foreign countries which were delivered without any compensation. Such articles numbered 40,92,018 as against 57,17,395 in the preceding year. The number of articles delivered during the year as compared with the population of the State gives an average of 2.64 per head as against 2.61 in the previous year. There was a satisfactory decrease in the number of articles received in the Dead Letter Office, the number falling from 62,990 in the previous year to 58,701 of which 60.81 per cent. were delivered to the addressees or senders.

ers, and ired cles.

As in previous years all the post offices were authorised to issue money orders. During the year 16,615 insured articles and parcels were issued as against 18,365 in the previous year showing a decrease of 1,750. The insurance fees correspondingly fell from Rs. 8,800-6-6 to Rs. 8,168-14-0 resulting in a deficit of Rs. 631-8-6. No compensation was paid for any insured article. The number of V.P. articles increased from 76,607 valuing Rs. 10,16,142-5-3 to 1,04,972 worth Rs. 9,92,730-3-1. This increase of 28,365 articles is noteworthy but there was a decrease in the value of the articles amounting to Rs. 23,412-2-2. During the year 5,63,833 money orders to the value of Rs. 98,24,576-8-6 were issued on which a commission of Rs. 1,55,070-11-0 inclusive of V.P. Commission was realised. As compared with the previous year there was an increase of 20,471 in the number of money orders and a corresponding increase in their value of Rs. 5,92,210-10-0 and in the

amount of commission realised of Rs. 5,470-13-0. The number of money orders delivered was 5,89,623 amounting to Rs. 98,62,446-7-9 as against 5,42,913 amounting to Rs. 91,04,503-0-5 in the previous year, *viz.*, an increase of 46,710 in number and Rs. 7,57,943-7-4 in value.

Savings Bank Accounts.

There was an appreciable increase in the number of the Postal Savings Bank Accounts as well as the balance under deposit during the year. 11,183 new accounts were opened with an aggregate deposit of Rs. 83,87,308-9-3 and 4,065 accounts amounting to Rs. 77,54,720-2-3 were closed. At the end of Aban 1346 the total number of running accounts was 84,238 with a deposit balance of Rs. 1,12,38,491-10-5 whereas in 1345 there were 11,783 accounts with an aggregate balance of Rs. 82,52,561-15-1 and 3,786 accounts were closed and Rs. 74,45,764-9-9 paid. The total amount deposited during the year was Rs. 1,12,38,491-10-5 against Rs. 1,05,85,903-3-5 in the preceding year, resulting in an increase of Rs. 6,52,588-7-0.

Receipts and Expenditure.

During the year under report there was an increase of Rs. 34,020-3-11 under receipts and an increase of Rs. 2,058-2-8 under expenditure as compared with the receipts and expenditure of the preceding year, the slight increase of Rs. 2,000 in expenditure being due to the fact that only 11 months salaries had been included in the expenditure for the previous year. The net difference between income and expenditure, representing a profit of Rs. 2,08,740-0-11 is a very satisfactory achievement in view of the general economic depression prevalent.

SECTION (D).

Telephone.

The year under review marks the 18th year of the working of the City Exchange after its retransfer to the control of the Government from Messrs. Callendar's Cable and Construction Company and the 11th year of the District exchanges.

The working of the Department is shown below:—

Exchange	Capital outlay to end of 1346 F.	Number of subscribers when system first introduced	Number of subscribers to end of 1346 F.	Number of extensions
Hyderabad City ..	13,67,230	384 (1328 F.)	918	388
Bhongir	2,71,151	2 (1336 F.)	4	..
Alir ..		.. „	2	..
Jangaon		7 „	3	..
Warangal		70 „	55	8
Aurangabad	1,40,063	66 „	43	..
Jalna ..		54 „	34	..
Raichur ..	50,887	94 „	9	

Trunk lines connect Warangal to Hyderabad and Jalna to Aurangabad.

Below are given the financial results:—

Exchange	Gross income for 1346 F.	Total expenditure for 1346 F.	Net profit or loss for 1345 F.	Net profit or loss for 1346 F.
Hyderabad City ..	2,27,976	2,17,886	— 4,556	+10,090
Warangal (including Bhongir, Alir and Jangaon) ..	15,836	35,559	— 18,262	—19,723
Aurangabad and Jalna	11,219	23,362	— 11,981	—12,143
Raichur	1,605	9,935	— 8,529	— 8,330

The following amounts are outstanding against the subscribers:—

Exchange	Outstanding at the end of 1345 F.	Outstanding at the end of 1346 F.	Increase or decrease
Hyderabad City ..	1,96,744	2,17,847	+ 21,103
Warangal (including Bhongir Alir and Jangaon) .	31,042	31,933	+ 891
Aurangabad and Jalna ..	9,483	9,559	+ 76
Raichur	4,733	3,105	— 1,628

This outstanding represents a loss of interest at 5 per cent. of Rs. 13,122 per annum.

The increase in the number of subscriber lines in the Hyderabad Exchange is due to the re-conditioning of the cables which has resulted in much better service.

There is little hope of improvement in the results of the District Exchanges until trunk lines are provided to connect together the business centres of the State without which the local telephone services have no value for the public.

SECTION (E).

Civil Aviation.

The progress in Civil Aviation in the State was sustained during the year and Messrs. Tata Sons Air Mail Service operated regularly. A site for an aerodrome at Begumpet was selected and developed at a cost of O.S. Rs. 1,17,703. This landing ground was found serviceable even during the rains and the Tata's Service used it regularly. The R.A.F. Ground at Hakimpet was abandoned.

An Airport building designed by the State Architect, of which the foundation stone was laid by Her Highness the Princess of Berar on the 4th November 1936, was constructed at a cost of O.S. Rs. 56,118 and a spacious

hangar with a plinth area of 12,300 sq. ft. costing Rs. 52,481 was erected. Several staff quarters were also constructed at a cost of O.S. Rs. 63,000. A scheme for providing night landing facilities at an estimated cost of O.S. Rs. 1,10,304 was sanctioned and the necessary lighting equipment was ordered.

Possible sites for aerodromes and emergency landing grounds at Aurangabad, Warangal, Raichur, Bidar, Mahbubnagar, Adilabad, Osmanabad, Mominabad and Devarkonda were surveyed. For this development O.S. Rs. 2.96 lakhs have been provided in the capital Budget.

The Aero Club continues to be attractive and the membership has risen to 62. Altogether 906 hours of flying was done and 15 members obtained their Pilot's "A" licences.

CHAPTER VI.

Public Health.

SECTION (A).

Sanitation and Public Health.

Vital Staistics.

The registration of births and deaths in the rural areas is undertaken by the village officials and is not reliable though inspections are regularly made. An Act for births and deaths registration is before Government which will afford great improvement when enforced. In the City of Hyderabad, the Municipal Corporation is responsible for the collection of vital statistics, but here too there is scope for improvement. Prompt attention has however been paid to the reporting of epidemic diseases which has been useful in tackling the epidemics. In the City of Hyderabad the birth-rate per mille was returned as 15.8 and the death rate as 17.3 compared with 18.9 and 15.4 respectively in the previous year. This birth-rate is very low when compared with accepted average birth-rate of 35 in British India.

General sanitary condition of the State.

Executive authority regarding public health, in the district towns and villages, is in the hands of the District Boards. The Officers of the Public Health Department are represented on each Board. Inspecting Officers of the department have the privilege of addressing the District Boards on sanitary matters, but the Health Department's functions are purely advisory. In the larger towns there is considerable sanitary progress. Many of the district towns have been provided with a pure water supply and efficient surface drainage under the orders of the Water Board. All such schemes are only considered by the Board with the written opinion of the Director of Public Health. The provision of model markets, slaughter houses and improvement in conservancy in all the larger towns has produced definite

hangar with a plinth area of 12,300 sq. ft. costing Rs. 52,481 was erected. Several staff quarters were also constructed at a cost of O.S. Rs. 63,000. A scheme for providing night landing facilities at an estimated cost of O.S. Rs. 1,10,304 was sanctioned and the necessary lighting equipment was ordered.

Possible sites for aerodromes and emergency landing grounds at Aurangabad, Warangal, Raichur, Bidar, Mahbubnagar, Adilabad, Osmanabad, Mominabad and Devarkonda were surveyed. For this development O.S. Rs. 2.96 lakhs have been provided in the capital Budget.

The Aero Club continues to be attractive and the membership has risen to 62. Altogether 906 hours of flying was done and 15 members obtained their Pilot's "A" licences.

CHAPTER VI.

Public Health.

SECTION (A).

Sanitation and Public Health.

Vital Statistics.

The registration of births and deaths in the rural areas is undertaken by the village officials and is not reliable though inspections are regularly made. An Act for births and deaths registration is before Government which will afford great improvement when enforced. In the City of Hyderabad, the Municipal Corporation is responsible for the collection of vital statistics, but here too there is scope for improvement. Prompt attention has however been paid to the reporting of epidemic diseases which has been useful in tackling the epidemics. In the City of Hyderabad the birth-rate per mille was returned as 15.8 and the death rate as 17.3 compared with 18.9 and 15.4 respectively in the previous year. This birth-rate is very low when compared with accepted average birth-rate of 35 in British India.

General sanitary condition of the State.

Executive authority regarding public health, in the district towns and villages, is in the hands of the District Boards. The Officers of the Public Health Department are represented on each Board. Inspecting Officers of the department have the privilege of addressing the District Boards on sanitary matters, but the Health Department's functions are purely advisory. In the larger towns there is considerable sanitary progress. Many of the district towns have been provided with a pure water supply and efficient surface drainage under the orders of the Water Board. All such schemes are only considered by the Board with the written opinion of the Director of Public Health. The provision of model markets, slaughter houses and improvement in conservancy in all the larger towns has produced definite

benefits. Apart from the staff of the Public Health Department each district employs a qualified Health Inspector who reports to the Board through the District Health Officer, and there is excellent co-operation between the Revenue and Public Health Departments. In the villages improved conditions are not so marked but in a considerable number of villages modern ideas of sanitation have been introduced and the co-operation of the people secured. Each such village becomes a stimulus and an example to other villages and there are signs that health consciousness is gradually awakening. There is a "Village Improvement Association" which has produced good results in the villages of the Medak district. The Association works in co-operation with the Government Development Centre, and with the Public Health Department.

The schemes of water supply and surface drainage under the Water Board are nearing completion in Nanded and Warangal. Schemes for every important town have been prepared and are being taken up in the order of urgency. All new buildings constructed in towns are carefully scrutinized by the Revenue Department in accordance with the Building Regulations which were sanctioned by the Government on the recommendation of the Health Department. All town planning schemes are now sent to the Public Health Department for technical opinion and advice before adoption. Several town improvement schemes and labour colonies are being taken up by the Revenue Department. The reorganisation and enlargement of the Public Health Service which came into force three years ago gives a larger personnel for the management of each district. Any area threatened by a serious outbreak of epidemic disease can be assisted by drafting personnel from other districts.

Two special departments one for Plague and one for Malaria have been working with marked success in Hyderabad City under the Public Health Department.

Full use is made of all ordinary forms of propaganda. The Cinema Car travels throughout the Dominions showing films on plague, cholera, malaria and leprosy. A Loud Speaker is provided and each film is explained

by a lecture in the local language. Active propaganda has definitely stimulated public interest in the prevention of diseases and created a demand for assistance which strains the resources of the Public Health Department.

In Hyderabad City general sanitation and conservancy remain under the control of the Municipal Corporation. The City Improvement Board have done good work in improving the City. Unfortunately fresh slum areas grow up as rapidly as old ones are cleared. Progress with hygienic and æsthetic improvement is marked and has definitely improved the health of the City.

The Hyderabad Water Works are functioning satisfactorily and improvements costing several lakhs are being carried out. The District Water Works at Jalna, Aurangabad, Latur, Raichur, Gulbarga and Nanded are also running satisfactorily. The Warangal and Sedam Water Works are under construction.

Public Health Scheme.

In 1913 a scheme for the establishment of the Public Health Department as a separate service was sanctioned by H.E.H. the Nizam's Government. In 1934 the Public Health Service was completely reorganised with the main object of improving the general sanitary conditions not only of the towns, but of the rural areas, and special attention was devoted to the prevention and control of epidemic disease. The reorganization and increase of staff has rendered the health service readily available in areas threatened by outbreaks of epidemic disease. Valuable results have been achieved.

The Public Health organisation is in the hands of the Director, Medical and Public Health Department, who is also the Plague Commissioner for the City and Suburbs of Hyderabad and adviser to the Government in all major schemes connected with sanitation and rural uplift. In the districts he is assisted by 15 Civil Surgeons who are also the District Health Officers. The activities of the health organisation include (1) Prevention and control of epidemic diseases, surveys and control of Malaria, Leprosy, Yaws, Guinea-worm and Filariasis; (2) Constant observation of the health of the population and reports of prevalence of sickness; (3) Inspection and

advice regarding sanitary conditions in Urban and Rural areas; (4) The preparation of Codes and Rules adopted to the special sanitary requirements; (5) The enforcement of sanitary rules and regulations; (6) The submission to Government of schemes for carrying on and improving the sanitary administration; (7) Technical advice regarding Town Planning, Buildings, Drainage and Water supplies; (8) Infant Welfare Work; (9) Medical Inspection of School Children; (10) Activities under the Children's Protection Act; and (11) Propaganda.

's of rtality

The total number of deaths from all diseases recorded during the year was 1,26,089 which, coincidentally, is the same as that of the last year. The death-rate works out as 8.9 per mille. The year has been comparatively quiescent with reference to two of three diseases, plague and small-pox. Cholera is, however, still taking a heavy toll. The number of deaths from cholera was 9,548, from small-pox 245, and from plague 2,145.

1346 Fasli opened with plague epidemics in the districts of Osmanabad, Bidar, Atraf-i-Balda and Medak. A few cases occurred also in the City and Suburbs. The deaths were 2,145 against 2,397 in the previous year. Anti-plague inoculation is definitely popular. 2,45,550 inoculations were performed against 2,01,425 during 1345 F. Cholera outbreaks have been periodical in occurrence and epidemics of 1345-46 F. have occurred six years after. These two years have accounted for 11,095 and 9,548 deaths. Active measures to combat the epidemic resulted in early arrest. Inoculation against cholera was used with good results. 1,53,977 cholera inoculations were performed this year as against 86,654 during 1345 Fasli. There were only 245 deaths reported from small-pox against 1,166 in the previous year. The number of vaccinations carried out was 3,77,084. The number of deaths reported as being caused by fevers in 1346 Fasli was 83,896, but this is an underestimate. Malaria treatment in hospital accounts for 1,93,194 patients. Anti-malarial work was actively carried on in the City and in the districts with very good results. The deaths due to dysentery, and diarrhœa were reported at 2,692 against 2,438 in the previous

year. Respiratory diseases accounted for 1,215 deaths against 203 in the previous year. Deaths from injuries totalled 2,685 as against 3,564 in the 1345 Fasli. There were only 6 cases of cerebro-spinal fever, with 5 deaths and all these were from the Hyderabad City. Other causes than those mentioned, accounted for 20,598 deaths against 18,944 in the preceding year.

Malarial and other Surveys.

The prevalence has been detected of Yaws in the Warangal district and surveys carried on in that district reveal its existence for the last several years. The disease was widely prevalent also in the taluqs of Asifabad and Manthani. It was found chiefly prevalent among aboriginal tribes. A scheme for carrying on a campaign against this disease is under the consideration of Government.

Guinea-worm is widely prevalent in several districts of the Dominions. Owing to the treatment of wells with quicklime an improvement has been observed. Malaria has been combated in two ways by the destruction of the mosquitoes larvæ and by attacks on the parasites in man. Both methods are used extensively, the former being preferred as giving more certain results. House to house distribution of Plasmaquinine was attempted. Among the measures adopted in the anti-malaria campaign were the permanent clearing of water-ways including the training and straightening of banks, clearing of hyacinth and water weeds and stocking with larvicidal fish.

Miscellaneous.

There were 16 Itinerant Dispensaries, one in each district. The number of villages visited aggregated 2,157 compared with 2,121 in the previous year. The number of patients treated was 36,436 compared with 39,609 in 1345 Fasli. 1,137 operations were performed and the numbers inoculated were 33,379 against plague, 43,418 against cholera and 685 were vaccinated. The officers of the travelling dispensaries gave 1,552 health lectures and disinfected 19,818 wells. They attended 68 Urses and Jatras and made effective sanitary arrangements.

Miscellaneous.

There were seventeen health inspectors, one for each district, who visited 1,670 villages. They performed 26,443 inoculations against plague, 23,376 inoculations

against cholera and disinfected 16,374 wells. They also gave 1,130 lectures on health subjects and attended 44 fairs and festivals.

The Infant Welfare Centres worked very satisfactorily. There was one in Sultan Bazaars, one in Begum Bazaar and one in Darul Shaffa. A small subsidiary centre is working in Bogulkunta. A fifth centre has been sanctioned at Kazipura. 65 indigenous Dais are employed under the centres and their work is regularly supervised by Health Visitors. 1,859 labour cases were conducted by the Dais. There is a creche attached at the Sultan Bazaar Centre which has proved a boon to mothers who are at work during the day.

SECTION (B).

Medical Relief.

als Staff. The total number of permanent medical institutions in the Dominions was 148 as in the previous year. Two new dispensaries sanctioned temporarily were opened at Nizam Sagar and Kotgir. The number of Civil Surgeons permanent and temporary was 39 and the number of Assistant Surgeons was 74. The permanent Sub-Assistant Surgeons numbered 186. The four honorary posts of specialists in Ear, Nose and Throat; in Skin and Venereal diseases; in the diseases of Eye; and in Dentistry continued. The cadre of the nursing staff remained the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 50 nurses and 46 probationers in the Osmania Hospital, 31 nurses in the Victoria Zenana Hospital, 3 in the Sultan Bazaar Hospital, 4 in the Isolation Hospital and 1 in the Mental Hospital. The scheme for subsidised medical practitioners had to be closed down.

tics. There was a marked increase in the attendance of patients in all the Hospitals and Dispensaries. The new patients treated during the year numbered 28,33,878 as against 26,18,112, *viz.*, an increase of 2,15,766. The daily average was 21,150 as compared to 19,378 recorded in 1345 F. The number of new in-patients admitted in Government Hospitals and Dispensaries was 37,782 compared with 36,982 in the preceding year, and the

daily average rose from 1,498 to 1,630. The result of the treatment afforded was as follows:—

	1345 F.	1346 F.
Cured ..	22,731	22,497
Relieved ..	5,753	6,836
Discharged otherwise	5,132	5,454

The deaths registered during the year in the various hospitals and dispensaries numbered 2,065, as against 1,853 recorded last year. There were available 2,646 beds as against 2,479 in the previous year. The number of outpatients registered in 1346 F. was 27,96,096, compared with 25,81,130 during the last year showing an increase of 2,14,966. The daily average attendance was 19,519 as against 17,880 in the previous year. The surgical operations performed during the year amounted to 1,07,572, as compared with 87,688 in the last year. Of these 10,916 were major operations and 96,656 minor operations as compared with 9,998 and 77,690 respectively in 1345 Fasli. The following comparative table shows the result of the treatment:—

	1345 F.	1346 F.
Cured ..	81,262	98,566
Relieved ..	5,595	8,073
Discharged otherwise	571	664
Died ..	291	244
Remaining under treatment ..	235	260
Total ..	87,954	1,07,807

The ratio of deaths per cent. to total treated during the year was 0.22 against 0.27 in 1345 Fasli.

An interesting classification of patients treated by communities shows that there were 14,74,677 Muslims, 13,02,064 Hindus, 35,123 Christians and 22,014 of other castes. Classified by sex the figures are 12,33,564 men, 5,87,861 women, 6,03,581 boys and 4,08,872 girls.

Medical Aid to Women.

Though women are treated in all the hospitals of the State special arrangements with necessary privacy are provided in the fifteen district headquarter hospitals and at Jalna. In the Hyderabad City special arrangements are provided at the Osmania Hospital, Victoria

Zenana Hospital, Chaderghat Hospital, Sultan Bazar Hospital, Mental Hospital, Police Hospital and the Aliabad, Dud Bowli, Suburban and Khairtabad Dispensaries. The special Institutions where women are exclusively treated by women were the Victoria Zenana Hospital, the Rani Sharnapalli Hospital and the Aided Mission Hospital at Khammamet. The beds maintained for women in-patients numbered 1,049 as against 985 in the preceding year, and the total number of women including female children treated as indoor patients was 17,513 as against 17,264 during the last year. The total number of women outpatients was 9,79,220 as against 9,15,192 in the preceding year.

ity

The total number of maternity cases attended to in the various hospitals and dispensaries rose from 4,284 in the previous year to 5,204. Of these 3,627 were cases of normal labour and 1,397 of abnormal. Further 2,398 labour cases were conducted outside the hospitals and 1,859 cases of labour were attended to in the Hyderabad City by trained Dais working under the supervision of the Health visitors of the three Child Welfare Centres.

ic ent.

There were five anti-rabic treatment centres in the Dominions and a temporary one was opened at Purgi in the Mahbubnagar as an emergency measure. The total number of new patients was 868 as against 963 in the previous year.

and di-

The total income from various sources amounted to Rs. 60,242-0-8 as against Rs. 60,463-3-9. The total expenditure on the Civil Medical Institutions in the Dominions, including the Directorate rose from 18.45 lakhs to 18.6 lakhs in the year under report.

tal.

Though the sanctioned number of beds in this hospital is only 400 a daily average of 634 in-patients were accommodated involving great strain on the nursing and medical staff.

Patients Treated.

	1345 F.	1346 F.
Outpatient Department	4,23,552	4,57,515
Daily average ..	1,160	1,253
In-patient Department	2,26,358	2,31,688
Daily average ..	621	634
Deaths ..	706	769

The percentage of deaths rose from 4.98 to 5.89 but is accounted for by the fact that over ¼ of the deaths occurred in cases admitted in a moribund condition terminating fatally in less than 48 hours. The total number of operations performed, showed a noteworthy increase from 15,221 to 21,504 in the year under report. Of the latter 3,728 were major operations and 17,776 minor. The number of deaths in operated cases showed an appreciable decrease being only 79 in the year 1346 F. as against 135 in the previous year.

Special Outpatient Departments.

—	Year	New Patients	Old Patients	Total
Eye Department	1346 F.	14,619	20,211	34,830
	1345 F.	14,938	19,809	34,747
Ear, Nose and Throat Departments	1346 F.	13,917	11,251	25,168
	1345 F.	7,043	17,509	24,552
Skin and Venereal Department	1346 F.	18,880	31,244	50,124
	1345 F.	8,208	19,417	27,625
Dental Department	1346 F.	15,537	5,396	20,933
	1345 F.	6,579	3,054	9,633

In addition to the treatment of outpatients, beds were allotted for treatment of in-patients by the Specialists. 7 beds were given in Male Opthalmic Ward, 12 beds per day were occupied by the Ear, Nose and Throat cases and 12 beds for Skin and Venereal diseases. The maternity department continued to be attractive and 1,181 maternity cases were attended to as against 1,073 in the previous year. Of these 926 were normal and 256 abnormal. The total number of deliveries during 1346 Fasli was 1,181 as compared with 1,073 in 1345 Fasli.

The total number of outpatients treated in the women's department was 94,725 as compared with 86,896 in the previous year. Of these, 1,259 were antenatal cases and 163 operations.

The number of casualty cases was 6,497 including 577 fractures and 133 cases of poisoning. There were 16 emergent operations undertaken, of which 11 were successful in saving life. The treatment of poisoning was very successful, only 18 cases proving fatal.

a na ital. This is purely a women's hospital staffed with five lady Civil Surgeons (including the Superintendent) one Assistant Surgeon and four Sub-Assistant Surgeons and a nursing staff of 33 trained nurses. The staff is unable to meet the growing needs of the hospital. The total number of in-patients treated fell during the year from 6,638 in 1345 Fasli to 6,340. The daily average was 216.75, as compared with 245 in the previous year. The result of the treatment was as follows:—

	1345 F.		1346 F.
Cured ..	5,990		5,574
Relieved ..	256		345
Discharged otherwise	222		325
Died ..	131		102
Remaining under treatment ..	194		188
Death-rate has fallen from ..	1.91	to	1.57

Of the 102 deaths, 17 cases were brought to the hospital in a moribund condition and died within 24 hours of admission.

The number of maternity cases admitted was 3,460 of which, there were 2,579 deliveries, 840 ante-natal and 53 post-natal cases, and 170 abortions.

The hospital is located in the Central Jail but a decrease as also the number of operations performed, which fell from 2,305 in the previous year to 1,814 in 1346 F. Of these, 572 were major and 1,242 minor operations. 1,736 of the operations were 30 died, 62 were relieved or otherwise discharged and 20 remained under treatment.

als c n. This hospital is located in the Central Jail but a suitable Mental Hospital is under consideration. Though the accommodation available is only for 225 persons, the daily average in the Hospital during the year 1346 Fasli was 370 as against 359 in the previous year. The

increase is due to new admissions which numbered 227 during the year of whom, however, 141 were discharged cured. The total number at the end of the year was 387. 31 patients died of different ailments. The percentage of recoveries showed an appreciable increase and was 38.3. The general health of the patients was, for the most part of the year good.

Tuberculosis

The proposal for the construction of a Tuberculosis Sanatorium received serious consideration. A sum of Rs. 3 lakhs has been donated from H.E.H. the Nizam's Silver Jubilee Funds and together with the donation of Rs. 1,63,000 received previously from His late Majesty the King Emperor's Silver Jubilee Fund forms a substantial nucleus for the Sanatorium which is being constructed at Ananthagiri, where a site of 142 acres has been acquired for the purpose. The site is very attractive and lies at an altitude of 2,230 ft. above sea level. The surrounding country is healthy and free from liability to malaria and epidemic diseases. The air is fresh and breezy and free from dust. The Sanatorium is to provide accommodation in various classes of wards for 120 cases. Up-to-date equipment and facilities for the modern treatment of Tuberculosis will be available. Another small Tuberculosis Hospital is being constructed at Lingampally near the Hyderabad City. Meanwhile, the Tuberculosis relief work in Hyderabad has not been neglected. A Tuberculosis Clinic functioned throughout the year at the Suburban Dispensary, where patients were treated as well as advised on home treatment. Suitable cases were admitted in the Osmania Hospital where a limited accommodation is provided for Tuberculosis patients of both sexes. Chronic and highly infectious cases were admitted to special open-air wards in the Isolation Hospital.

The number of new outpatients treated at the Suburban Dispensary Clinic was 1,408 as compared with 1,345 in the previous year, while the total old patients stood at 18,993 as against 10,718 in 1345 Fasli. The daily average was 56 as against 33 in the previous year. The number of persons treated as in-patients in the Osmania Hospital was 198 of whom 173 were discharged, there being only 2 deaths. It is noteworthy that the majority of the patients came from the towns,

and were in advanced stages. The age of incidence of the majority of patients ranged between 15 and 35 years. 439 cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis were admitted into the Isolation Hospital during the year as against 392 of last year. Almost all the cases were in the last stage and many of them in a moribund condition. While 224 were discharged as improved and 77 otherwise, the number of deaths was 101. 37 patients remained under treatment at the close of the year.

Though most of the Leprosy Relief Work continued to be done at the Leper Home and Hospital at Dichpalli which is aided by the Nizam's Government, a good deal of work was also done in other parts of the State. A special outpatient's clinic is conducted by the Medical Department in the Karwan Dispensary in Hyderabad City, at a Leper Clinic at Narainpet and Leprosy cases are treated in district Hospitals and Dispensaries. The Sultan Bazaars' Leprosy Clinic and the Secunderabad Clinic render relief under the auspices of the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association and several Mission Hospitals also provide relief for Leprosy.

During the year 671 new patients were admitted and
lii. 567 patients were discharged. The number of patients in residence reached the record figure of 830 but despite the increased accommodation 1,065 patients had to be refused admission. Especially cutaneous cases are admitted because they are sources of infection and danger to the community, but they are discharged soon after they become negative in view of the large waiting list and also because there is a Government Medical Officer in every district who has undergone training in Leprosy to whom the patients are instructed to report themselves in case of recrudescences of the disease. The year under report saw the completion of several important buildings in the Home. The new Women's Hospital was completed. Old men's ward was reconstructed and is the centre for X-Ray and Diathermy and Ultra-Violet light, etc. The new Men's Hospital was opened.

The outpatients' clinic at Karwan showed a steady progress. The number of new cases rose from 341 to 401 and the treatment days numbered 15,087 against 12,055 recorded last year. The Jubilee Leper Clinic at

Narainpet in Mahbubnagar district was constructed during the year and worked satisfactorily though under a serious handicap of funds.

SECTION (C).

Unani and Ayurvedic Departments.

Noteworthy Reforms.

The year saw the due recognition of the Unani and Ayurvedic departments inasmuch as for the first time a provision has been made in the budget for the next triennium of Rs. 1,50,615 for the reorganisation of these departments. Also for the promotion of Ayurvedic treatment an annual provision of Rs. 35,000 was made. During this year there was opened the Nizam Ayurvedic General Hospital in Sultan Bazaars with a grant-in-aid. His Exalted Highness issued several gracious firmans during the year concerning the improvement of these two indigenous systems of treatment which he is greatly interested in.

Statistics.

At the end of the year under report there were 27 Dispensaries (10 Government and 17 aided) working in which a total number of 15,53,203 patients were treated as against 13,64,768 in the previous year, *viz.*, an increase of 1,88,435. Those treated in Government dispensaries numbered 11,25,265 while 3,40,270 were treated in aided institutions. The daily average of patients was 4,255. The total number of males treated were 9,71,859 and females 5,81,344. The total expenditure of the department amounted to Rs. 1,73,844.

The number of Unani dispensaries under the control of the Local Funds was 77. In addition to these there were 37 aided institutions. The total number of patients treated in these dispensaries was 13,88,903 giving a daily average of 3,805. The total cost of Local Fund Dispensaries was Rs. 1,40,693.

The Nizamiah Unani General Hospital showed good progress. The total number of patients treated was 4,03,276 as against 3,31,371 and the daily average was 1,104. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 39,938.

Unani Medical School.

During the year there were 40 pupils on rolls in the 6 classes of the school. 16 students appeared for the annual examination of whom 15 passed. 14 pupils were struck off the rolls.

SECTION (D).

Water Supply and Drainage Schemes.

District Water Works Board.

iture The expenditure on the construction of District Water Works and Drainage Schemes in the year under report was Rs. 5,68,494 and on the works carried out by this Department for the Archæological Department was Rs. 2,544. The total expenditure on construction of Water Works and Drainage Schemes from the inception of this Department to the end of 1346 F. was Rs. 49,47,411. The total amount spent on Local Fund Works from grants given from Municipalities from the commencement of the Department is Rs. 89,415, the total expenditure from the inception of this Department on works and suspense head is Rs. 51,01,310.

ned The Remodelling of Gulbarga Water Works and Drainage Scheme, and the Water Supply Scheme for Osmanabad town were sanctioned during 1346 F., and orders were received to start the works. Water Supply Scheme for the town of Seram, a taluq headquarters in Gulbarga district was also sanctioned and the work was commenced. Thus the cost of the schemes sanctioned in 1346 F. was Rs. 9,02,000.

s. During the year 1345 F. due to the failure of monsoons the Bhosga tank at Gulbarga, which is the source of water supply to the town, did not replenish, and in spite of strenuous efforts on the part of the Water Works Department to economise the consumption of water of the town, the supply did not last long and the tank dried up by the end of Khurdad 1346 F. In view of the seriousness of the situation Government sanctioned Rs. 32,000 for the temporary arrangement of water supply of the town. Trials for supplying water to the town from the sub-soil of Bhosga tank and other sources having failed, the town had to be supplied with water from the several wells in the town. To add to the seriousness of the situation there was practically no rain in the rainy season of 1346 F. and it was feared that even the wells would not supply water for more than 6 months if there were to be no rains. The Water Board therefore ordered that a Water Supply Scheme which could

supply water to the town at all times without any failure should be investigated and submitted immediately for sanction of Government. Accordingly, the Special Engineer, after carefully considering some possible schemes, finally in his capacity as the Chief Engineer, P.W.D., submitted a scheme, which aims at pumping water from the river Bheema at an estimated cost of Rs. 8,65,000. In this scheme the total net head of pumping is 563 feet and the distance through which the water has to be carried is nearly 14 miles.

Works completed and in progress

During the year under report, completed Water Works of Jalna, Aurangabad, Latur and Raichur towns were controlled and maintained by this department. The Nanded Water Works and Drainage Schemes were completed and the completion reports of the above schemes along with the Drainage schemes of the four towns were submitted to the Water Board for sanction, which was accorded through Resolution No. 238 of the Water Board at the meeting held on 20-4-46 F. The maintenance of Nanded Works was started from Isfandar 1346 F. Thus by the end of the year 1346 F., five major towns were provided with protected water supply and surface drainage scheme by the department and the works have been maintained in good running order. Warangal Water Supply and Drainage Schemes were under rapid progress in 1346 F., about $\frac{1}{3}$ of the work having been completed. It was mentioned in the report of 1345 F., that a small Water Supply Scheme for Manvi, the headquarters of a taluq in Raichur district was constructed at a cost of Rs. 12,263-0-3 provided by the Local Funds. This year a more comprehensive scheme was designed and constructed for Seram at an expenditure of nearly Rs. 37,000. The work was nearly completed by the end of 1346 F., so that the Department constructed two protected Water Supply Schemes for minor towns also.

Investigation and Preliminary Surveys.

The total expenditure incurred under this head in 1346 F., was Rs. 61-2-0 and the total till the end of 1346 F., is Rs. 6,636-10-4.

Jalna Water Supply Scheme.

The amount of sanctioned original estimate was Rs. 9,10,000. The amount of expenditure incurred in this scheme during 1346 F. was Rs. 219-4-7 and the total expenditure is Rs. 8,91,810-9-9.

a rainage heme. No fresh expenditure was incurred in 1346 Fasli. The total expenditure was Rs. 1,91,126-14-3 against an original sanctioned amount of Rs. 2,25,000.

ngabad ater orks. The amount of sanctioned estimate was Rs. 4,55,000 out of which the cost of completing stage No. 1, is Rs. 3,48,000, and stage No. 2, is Rs. 1,07,000. In the above work, stage No. 1, was completed and the amount of expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 570-11-9, thus making the total expenditure as Rs. 3,51,947-7-10.

ngabad ainage heme. The sanctioned estimate was Rs. 2,21,000. No fresh expenditure was incurred during the year under report.

Water pply heme. The amount of the sanctioned estimate was Rs. 8,00,000. The expenditure incurred in 1346 F., was Rs. 1,843-10-3 and the total expenditure incurred till the end of 1346 F. is Rs. 7,34,918-14-5.

inage. The amount of sanctioned original estimate was Rs. 1,45,000 and the expenditure incurred was Rs. 1,44,031-8-2.

ur er ply me. The sanctioned amount was Rs. 11,00,000. A fresh expenditure of Rs. 4,196-5-2 was incurred in the year 1346 F., making the total of expenditure till the end of the year Rs. 11,48,428-8-2.

ir nage me. The sanctioned amount was Rs. 1,75,000 and the expenditure incurred till the end of the year to complete the works is Rs. 1,63,748.

l r ly me. The sanctioned amount was Rs. 6,27,500. Out of this an expenditure of Rs. 5,01,402-12-2 was incurred by the end of the year under report, effecting an approximate savings of Rs. 1,26,097-3-9. The work was complete in all its aspects, except some finishing touches here and there. It was put into operation from the month of Isfandar 1346 F. and has been working satisfactorily.

l nage me. The sanctioned amount was Rs. 95,000. A fresh expenditure of Rs. 33,737-7-5 was incurred during the year on these works, making a total of Rs. 94,986-12-7. The work has been completed and maintained in good running order.

gal r ly me. The scheme costing Rs. 13,00,000 was sanctioned in the year 1345 F., and the work was started in Aban of the same year. Originally the Water Supply Scheme

was framed to supply an ultimate population of 75,000 at 18 gallons per head per day. Advantage of the competitive rates reigning in the market for various kinds of pipes was taken and the design of conduit and mains was so revised that the whole scheme would not serve for an ultimate population of 1,00,000, at the same rate of supply per day as originally proposed. The designs of Service Reservoir at Hanamkonda and Matwada were also modified to meet with the altered demand, and thus by these modifications the scope of the scheme has been increased by 25 per cent. within the same sanctioned amount. The expenditure on the works during the year under report was Rs. 4,09,367-5-9.

Warangal Drainage Scheme.

The total sanctioned amount is Rs. 3,90,000. Drainage works at Hanamkonda were first taken on hand and the works were let out on petty contract system as usual with this Department. The expenditure till the end of 1346 F., was Rs. 61,212.

Seram Water Works.

It was a notorious fact, that cholera was an annual visitor of the Seram town with the consequent loss of lives and adverse effects on the development of the town. Advantage was rightly taken of the Silver Jubilee Funds which the public had collected to the extent of Rs. 25,000. The public of Seram approached the Water Board through the Mir Majlis Sahib, Gulbarga to provide them with a protected water supply scheme from this amount, with a promise that further subscriptions would be raised if any more amount was found necessary for the completion of works. The Water Board appreciating the principle of self-help, ordered through their Resolution No. 236, that a protected water supply scheme should be constructed for the town by the District Water Works Department, out of the funds provided from these subscriptions, free of establishment charges. Consequently an estimate of Rs. 37,000 was framed and the works were almost completed by the end of 1346 F. The scheme aims at utilising the water of the river Kamalavaty (a tributary of the Kagna river), which flows skirting the town, by sinking an infiltration gallery in its bed. The water from the gallery after chlorination is pumped by oil engines into a balancing tank, erected on reinforced

concrete staging. From the balancing tank distribution is made into the town, through a well-laid distributing system. The scheme is a stand-post system, but due to the elasticity of the design, about 150 connections are proposed to be given for which there is demand. These works were completed by the end of Aban 1346 F. and test for working of pumps and oil engines were under progress. The expenditure on these works by the end of 1346 F. was Rs. 26,469.

airs to Vater upply ystem of ibi-ka-Mukbara.

At the request of the Director of Archæological Department, this Department undertook to remodel the pipe lines and other water supply arrangements connected with the above Mukbara at Aurangabad. An amount of Rs. 4,500 was placed at the disposal of this Department, out of which an amount of Rs. 2,543-3-0 was spent till the end of the year under report. The Superintendent of the Water Works, Aurangabad, has been carrying out works and by the time the works are completed it is hoped that there will be relief from the scarcity of water in the Mukbara.

intenance f Water Vorks.

The maintenance of the Water Works at Jalna, Aurangabad, Raichur, Latur, Gulbarga and Nanded were under the control of the Special Engineer, District Water Works. The number of pipe connections at the end of the year was, Jalna 928; Aurangabad 1,217; Raichur 955; Latur 974; Gulbarga 1,222; and Nanded 634; showing an increase at all places.

Hyderabad Water Works.

The grant for the year was Rs. 6,66,320 against which an expenditure of Rs. 6,21,326 as detailed below was incurred:—

Establishment	65,555
Original works including Special Survey Work of Remodelling City area	54,319
Periodical and Special repairs ..	2,20,451
Tools and Plant	1,084
Remodelling Works	2,79,917

The following important works were carried out during the year:—

1. Constructing Masonry road boxes on cement roads.
2. Improving the Distribution System in the proposed Chenchalguda High Level Zone.
3. Providing pumping station and elevated tank for the proposed Chenchalguda High Level Zone.
4. Changing Media in Mir Alam Filter Beds.
5. Connecting Public Stand Posts with Drainage Sewers.
6. Acquisition of land for the proposed New Red Hills Reservoir.
7. Remodelling Scheme.
8. Special Survey Work of Remodelling City area.

Remodelling Scheme.

The first instalment of the work of Remodelling Hyderabad Water Works for which Government had sanctioned Rs. 15½ lakhs has been practically completed. The total expenditure to the end of 1346 F. is Rs. 14.97 lakhs.

The remodelled area comprised of five main zones, *viz.*; Amlapur, Asafnagar, Banjara including Begumpet, Red Hills and Tattikhana. The important works executed during the year under the scheme were:—

1. Additional filters of the Candy's type at Asafnagar.
2. Duplication of 33″ trunk main.
3. Remodelling Amlapur low-level, Asafnagar High Level and Red Hills High Level Zones.
4. Supplementing the Secunderabad Chilkalaguda Trunk Main and Remodelling the Aliabad High Level Zone.

Special Pre-Survey Work of Remodelling the City Area.

The work for which an estimate amounting to Rs. 38,200 was sanctioned was in progress during the year.

Private Pipe Connections.

During the year, 367 new pipe connections were given, of which 208 were metered and 159 unmetered.

The total number of house connections on record is 15,620 as against 15,253 in the previous year. Of these, 575 are metered and the remaining 15,045 unmetered.

The number of Surface Hydrants at the end of the year for fire and Municipal Service was 273.

The number of stand posts was as follows:—

(1)	Combined Fire Hydrant and Stand Posts	154
(2)	Automatic C.I. Stand Posts ..	136
(3)	Bibcock Stand Posts (G.I.) ..	561
(4)	Shower Stand Posts	7
(5)	Cattle Troughs	11
	Total ..	869

Revenue.

The revenue realised during the year amounted to Rs. 2,91,416 of which the receipts on account of water cess was Rs. 2,81,695 and the balance, fees for private pipe connections, sale of forms, etc.

Out of the amount realised for water cess, the Municipality collected Rs. 1,45,040 and the Water Works Division the balance of Rs. 1,36,655.

SECTION (E).

Hyderabad City Drainage.

The year 1346 Fasli completed the fourth triennium since the Drainage Department was formed. The grant allotted to the Department for 1346 Fasli was Rs. 5,00,000 as detailed below:—

Drainage Construction works	..	2,59,688
Drainage Maintenance works	..	1,00,000
Establishment Charges	..	1,40,312

The expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 5,65,257 including a sum of Rs. 1,46,374 spent for maintenance of previous years works as against Rs. 4,32,343 in 1345 F. In addition, the Department also spent Rs. 28,651 on the maintenance of Cement Concrete roads for which funds were received from the Hyderabad Municipality. The total expenditure incurred up to the end of 1346 F. since the Drainage works were first started in 1335 F. was Rs. 1,05,29,996 which is distributed under works, establishment and tools and plant as shown below:—

Works	87,95,528
Establishment	13,08,469
Tools and Plant	4,25,999
	1,05,29,996

Purification Plant.

The sewage Purification Plant worked satisfactorily. The flow through the septic tanks steadily increased during the rainy and cold seasons of the year to 2,40,000 gallons per hour, while during the hot months it fell down to 115,000 gallons per hour. Although a storm-water overflow has been constructed at the Sultan Bazar outfall for controlling the storm water flow from the Sultan Bazar area, yet the quantity of storm water that passed on to the Disposal Works from this area during the year was as much as 44,432,000 gallons or 7.10 m.c.ft. This is entirely due to the combined system of sewerage adopted formerly in the Sultan Bazar area. The total quantity of grit accumulated and removed from the different stages of Disposal Works was 6,215.36 c.ft. in 1346 F., as against 5,954.5 c.ft. in the previous year.

During the previous years, no sludge was removed from the Septic Tank and Preliminary Tank as their efficiency remained quite satisfactory. But, during the year under report 105,400 c.ft. of sludge was removed from these tanks when their efficiency fell below 80 per cent. of sedimentation. Samples of sewage obtained were regularly analysed and the results of these analyses showed that the sewage was slightly weaker than the sewage of provincial Indian Cities. With the increase

of house connections, public flushing latrines and pail dumping pits, it is expected that the strength of sewage will increase gradually and come to the average standard. The analyses also revealed that the tanks were working with a high sedimentation efficiency of 80 to 90 per cent. and a purification efficiency of 50 to 60 per cent. as measured by oxygen absorption and albuminoid reduction. These tests confirm the view that the purification plant is working quite satisfactorily. The total area under the command of the Effluent Irrigation Channel was 1,385 acres, of which 1,103 acres were irrigable and the remaining 282 acres were elevated and waste lands. During the year 1,082 acres of Abi and 896 of Tabi were cultivated by the ryots. The revenue realised from the cultivation of Abi and Tabi crops was Rs. 17,522. The supply of water from Himayat Sagar for Effluent Irrigation having been stopped early in Aban 1345 F. on account of the great drop in the water level in the reservoir, no water could be had from it this year to supplement the river supply for Effluent Irrigation. The difficulty was, however, tided over by seasonal rainfall. Out of 100 acres of the farm 53 acres were under cultivation of different crops. The rest of the farm being undulated was left for grazing of the farm cattle. The yield fetched a revenue of Rs. 5,549-3-7. Deducting working expenses amounting to Rs. 5,141-7-4, the net profit realised was Rs. 407-12-3.

All the main and important branch sewers as per sanctioned estimate having been completed already, only the Sub-Branch Sewers were being constructed during the year according to requisitions received from house-owners for connecting their houses with the public sewers. The total length of the Sub-Branch Sewers laid during 1346 F., was 31,623 ft. or nearly 6 miles and the number of manholes completed was 218. The total length of sewers completed in the City to the end of 1346 F. was 139 miles, 3 furlongs and the number of manholes constructed was 5,201.

During the year four six-seated public latrines, four dumping pits and 2 urinals were completed and opened for public use. The total number constructed up to the end of 1346 F. was 66 latrines, 67 dumping pits and

47 urinals of which 7 latrines, 15 dumping pits and 3 urinals were on behalf of the Municipality.

The departmental labour gangs attended to the usual maintenance of sewers, manholes, automatic syphons of sewers, public latrines and urinals. During the year 9,134 c.ft. of silt and 5,130 lbs. of roots were removed from the sewer drainage as against 10,670 c.ft. of silt and 3,090 lbs. of roots removed during the previous year. There were 482 chokages during 1346 F. as against 170 in 1345 Fasli. These chokages which were mostly near the public latrines and dumping pits, could be minimised by adequate supervision by the Municipal authorities.

The number of houses connected in the City with the sewerage system during the year was 1,073, including 952 C.I.B. Poor Men's Quarters and the total number of house connections up to the end of 1346 F. was 2,291.

The total length of Cement Concrete Roads maintained by the Department remained as it was at the end of 1344 F., *i.e.*, 27.60 miles, as no new cement roads were constructed thereafter.

SECTION (F).

Hyderabad City Improvement.

This report is for the twenty-fifth year of the Board. The happy event during this year was the celebration of the Silver Jubilee in which the Board had the honour to present an address to His Exalted Highness the Nizam. This address summarised the activities of the Board during the previous 24 years. **Preliminary.**

The Silver Jubilee Exhibition which was being organised by the Board was abandoned, but an Exhibition shewing the progress made by the various departments during the 25 years' reign of His Exalted Highness the Nizam was held in the Public Gardens and the Board took a prominent part in it. Various models of the schemes executed by the Board were exhibited showing the condition of the localities before and after improvements.

During the year under report, Rt. Hon'ble Nawab Sir Hydar Nawaz Jung Bahadur, Hon'ble Finance Member and Member of the Board who took active interest in the working of the Board assumed charge of the Presidentship of the Executive Council and was replaced in the Board by Nawab Fakhr Yar Jung Bahadur who took up his place in the Executive Council. The Board held seven meetings during the year, the average attendance being 58 per cent. The Executive Committee had four meetings.

ance. The budget grant for the year was Rs. 6,24,000. The savings of the previous years available amounted to Rs. 5,82,676. The amount realised by the sale proceeds of lands, buildings and materials amounted to Rs. 6,02,167-15-10. The rent collection of the housing schemes and of the Muazzam Jahi market amounted to Rs. 1,67,173-12-2. The total of the miscellaneous receipts was Rs. 500-7-8. The maintenance grant of roads and buildings in the Public Gardens available from the Gardens' budget was Rs. 5,958, hence the total amount available was Rs. 19,82,476-3-8. The major works of other departments in progress under the control of the Board were (1) Developing Industrial Area at Mushirabad (2) Improving roads in Sultan Bazars, and (3) Constructing Cottage Industries Sales Depot at Gun Foundry. The amount available for these works was Rs. 1,90,993.

Expenditure.—The expenditure incurred amounted to Rs. 12,29,813-1-5⅓ as per following details:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Works and compensation ..	8,00,403	13	9
Establishment and Tools and Plant ..	2,50,783	14	7
Maintenance of roads and buildings in Public Gardens	5,189	12	10
Foreign works	1,23,435	8	3⅓
	11,79,813	1	5⅓
Refund of Bus Road Loan ..	50,000	0	0
Total ..	12,29,813	1	5⅓

The percentage of expenditure on establishment compared to works comes to 24.18. The total grant allotted during the 25 years amounts to Rs. 2,12,18,466 against which an expenditure of Rs. 1,97,32,508 has been incurred.

The expenditure on works and compensation amounted to Rs. 8,00,403 as detailed below:—

	Rs.
Slum clearance	4,55,402
Constructing and improving traffic roads	37,528
Patherghatty Scheme ..	1,43,116
Mahboob Ganj Scheme ..	33,433
Housing Scheme	74,189
Miscellaneous works	22,765
Maintenance work	33,970
Total ..	8,00,403

The details of major schemes are given below.

Slum Clearance.

During the year under report an expenditure of Rs. 42,632 was incurred on the Red Hills Scheme towards refunds on account of land relinquished by the District Police Department. A further expenditure of Rs. 8,223 was incurred on construction. The net amount realised by the sale of land amounts to Rs. 1,17,683. Deducting Rs. 53,323 the cost of construction, the balance is Rs. 64,360 which is the profit realised on the development of this scheme.

A major portion of the Khairatabad Slum Clearance Scheme has been completed and the remaining work is in progress. The expenditure to the end of 1345 Fasli amounted to Rs. 4,39,395 on compensation against the sanctioned estimate of Rs. 5,18,000 and Rs. 26,352 on work against the sanctioned estimate of Rs. 1,52,845. During the year under report, a further expenditure of Rs. 16,555 was incurred on compensation and a sum of Rs. 1,537 was realised from the sale of land. There was thus a net expenditure of Rs. 15,018 on compensation

which brings up the total expenditure on this head to Rs. 4,54,413 to the end of 1346 Fasli. The expenditure on work amounted to Rs. 10,771 during the year under report which brings up the total expenditure on work to Rs. 37,123 to the end of 1346 Fasli.

The scheme for improving Mogalpura Locality was started in 1333 Fasli and is almost complete. The expenditure to the end of 1345 Fasli amounted to Rs. 8,05,947 on compensation and Rs. 1,33,773 on work against the sanctioned estimates of Rs. 7,83,225 and Rs. 1,57,185 respectively. During the year under report, a sum of Rs. 2,856 was spent on compensation and Rs. 2,388 on work. The recoveries amounted to Rs. 2,387 on compensation and Rs. 70 on work. The net expenditure during 1346 Fasli, therefore, is Rs. 469 on compensation and Rs. 2,318 on work which brings up the total expenditure to Rs. 8,06,416 on compensation and Rs. 1,36,091 on work.

More than half of the work of the Noorul-Umra Bazar Slum Clearance Scheme is complete and the balance is being pushed on. The expenditure to the end of 1345 Fasli amounted to Rs. 4,77,607 on compensation and Rs. 61,280 on work against the sanctioned estimates of Rs. 8,61,000 and Rs. 3,69,000 respectively. During the year under report, a further expenditure of Rs. 35,631 was incurred on compensation and of Rs. 11,029 on work, while the recoveries from the sale of lands amounted to Rs. 7,779. Thus the net expenditure during 1346 Fasli was Rs. 27,852 on compensation and Rs. 11,029 on work which makes the total expenditure Rs. 5,04,459 on compensation and Rs. 72,309 on work to the end of 1346 Fasli.

The Lingampally Scheme was started in 1339 Fasli and consists of clearing a slum of 7.41 acres at Lingampally. It was estimated that the gross cost of the lay-out would be Rs. 1,04,200 and after recoveries by the sale of lands, the net cost would be Rs. 50,000. The construction work was completed in 1343 Fasli at a cost of Rs. 13,532. The expenditure on compensation was wholly recouped by the sale of lands which yielded a profit of Rs. 21,068 up to the end of 1345 Fasli. There was however an expenditure of Rs. 1,504 in 1346 Fasli

due to which the profit on compensation is reduced to Rs. 19,564. Deducting Rs. 13,532 spent on construction, the net profit on the scheme stands at Rs. 6,032 to the end of 1346 Fasli. One Sarf-i-Khas property is under settlement for a long time. The scheme will be completed as soon as this is acquired.

The Bagh-e-Safa Slum Clearance Scheme is based on partial slum clearance method and is being carried out gradually. The expenditure to the end of 1345 Fasli amounted to Rs. 93,843 on compensation and Rs. 13,842 on work. During the year under report, a sum of Rs. 14,756 was spent on compensation and Rs. 4,708 on work. The recoveries under compensation amounted to Rs. 598. The net expenditure on compensation, therefore, was Rs. 14,158 which brings up the total expenditure on compensation to the end of 1346 Fasli to Rs. 1,08,001 against the sanctioned estimate of Rs. 2,66,595. The total expenditure on work amounts to Rs. 18,550 against the sanctioned estimate of Rs. 95,935.

The Slum Clearance Scheme near Purana Haveli consists of clearing the slum of 4 acres at the south-west corner of Purana Haveli at a cost of Rs. 1,16,600. The expenditure to the end of 1345 Fasli was Rs. 39,857 on compensation and Rs. 275 on work. During the year under report, a further expenditure of Rs. 1,690 was incurred on compensation and a sum of Rs. 619 was recovered from the sale of materials. The total expenditure to the end of 1346 Fasli stands at Rs. 40,928 on compensation against the sanctioned estimate of Rs. 1,07,000 and Rs. 275 only on work against the sanctioned estimate of Rs. 9,600. The work is held up on account of the Sarf-i-Khas properties which have not yet been acquired.

The Mallapally Scheme consists of developing the open land to west of Habeebnagar and Bhoiguda Tank and was started in 1326 Fasli. The acquisition work is almost complete and from the area of 117.55 acres acquired, 81.81 acres have been given over to the Military Department, 5.27 acres to the Co-operative Building Society and 15.36 acres have been utilised for constructing model houses. The remaining land is kept

in reserve. The expenditure to the end of 1345 Fasli was Rs. 1,27,744 on compensation and Rs. 10,636 on work. During the year under report a further expenditure of Rs. 20,878 was incurred on compensation and Rs. 2,211 on work, which brings up the total expenditure to Rs. 1,48,621 on compensation and Rs. 12,847 on work to the end of 1346 Fasli.

The Begum Bazar Slum Clearance Scheme was sanctioned in the 41st Meeting of the City Improvement Board held on 8th May 1928, in which a net sum of Rs. 74,000 was sanctioned, out of which Rs. 30,215 were for compensation and Rs. 43,785 for construction. The total number of houses acquired under the scheme is 154. These were estimated to cost Rs. 1,36,171, but the actual cost was Rs. 1,42,515. The total amount realised by the sale of materials and open lands under this scheme has been Rs. 1,03,250. A sum of Rs. 11,930 was spent on demolition and contingencies, etc. Thus the total net expenditure on the scheme ending 30th Aban, 1346 Fasli was Rs. 51,195 under compensation and Rs. 46,103 under construction. This area which was once a hot-bed of epidemics and which before the commencement of the scheme could not be approached except through narrow and winding lanes, has now become very attractive on account of wide roads and well constructed double-storeyed buildings.

The Feelkhana Scheme is the wholesale demolition scheme for improving this congested locality situated in the busiest part of the city, and its area is about 60 acres. There were in all 848 houses which work out to an average of 14 houses per acre. The locality was packed with mud-walled houses having country-tiled roofs and with practically no flooring. There were practically no roads and whatever few lanes existed were hardly wide enough to allow two carriages to pass abreast. Want of sufficient ventilation and light added to the misery of the occupants of the houses and made the whole locality unfit for human habitation. This scheme was sanctioned in the 42nd Meeting of the Board for a gross amount of Rs. 6,30,000 for compensation and Rs. 83,800 for construction. 634 houses have been acquired by the end of the year under review. The estimated amount for acquiring these houses was

Rs. 6,94,281 but as per settlements finally made and as per Court Awards the amount paid comes to Rs. 9,24,016. The total amount recouped by the sale of material and open lands is Rs. 3,39,286-6-11. Good progress has been made in the locality and more than ¾th of the area has been acquired and developed. About 6 roads have been laid and sanitary buildings have come into existence all along these roads, which have given a beautiful appearance to the locality.

The Pathanwadi Scheme was taken up with a view to give about 14,000 square yards of land to the Medical Department for the extension of the Osmania Hospital and also to clear a most congested and filthy locality situated right behind the hospital and in the main business centre of the city. It was sanctioned in the 46th Meeting of the Board dated 11th September 1930. All the houses earmarked for acquisition have been acquired except one, and the expenditure incurred was Rs. 1,17,990, making an excess of Rs. 77,990 over the sanctioned amount. An area measuring 14,359 square yards has been handed over to the Medical Department for Rs. 70,000. A road connecting Begum Bazar to Siddiamber Bazar has been laid at a cost of Rs. 7,271-3-9 and opened to traffic.

Constructing and Improving Traffic Roads.

Besides minor roads one major road from Begum Bazar Chowrasta to Musallam Jung Bridge was in progress.

The Road to Musallam Jung Bridge Scheme was taken up to give a proper approach to Musallam Jung Bridge from Chaderghat area and thus to relieve Afzal Gunj Bridge from congestion. It was sanctioned in the 60th Board Meeting dated 31-9-1344 Fasli for Rs. 86,602. During the year under report all the houses numbering 45 were acquired for Rs. 96,538. After selling the excess land available, a large amount of excess will be reduced. The work of road construction is in progress.

The expenditure on the Pathergatti Scheme to the end of 1345 Fasli amounted to Rs. 10,77,701. During the year under report a further expenditure of Rs. 1,43,116 was incurred and a sum of Rs. 46,661

was recovered from the sale of mulgies. The net expenditure for 1346 Fasli therefore is Rs. 96,454 which brings up the total expenditure to the end of 1346 Fasli to Rs. 11,74,155.

The Mahbub Gunj Scheme sanctioned in the 67th Board Meeting dated 30th March 1933, was for removing the slum in one of the granories of the city and for improving the area by developing it into regular plots and for paving the roads and quadrangles with cement concrete. Good progress has been made in this year by acquiring 26 houses which occupied the greater portion of the Gunj. These houses also, as in the case of the previous ones, were acquired on mutual agreement and in accordance with the financial aspect of the scheme as originally drawn up and sanctioned. After the acquisition of a few more properties the area will be ready for development. The total area under this scheme is 23,976 square yards, out of which 13,651 square yards are acquired. A sum of Rs. 50,077 is spent on acquisition and a sum of Rs. 18,871 on demolition, contingencies and miscellaneous. The total amount recouped by the sale of materials and open lands is Rs. 26,668.

using scheme. No model houses were constructed during the year under report. A sum of rupees one lakh for the construction of model houses was kept in reserve for constructing model houses in Sultan Bazars but the work could not be taken up as sanction was not received in time. The work of drainage connection to the houses was mostly completed. The total expenditure incurred on these connections was Rs. 66,948. The arrears on 2,485 houses in 12 localities amounted to Rs. 37,606-10-9 at the end of 1345 Fasli. The annual assessment was Rs. 1,57,369-13-3. The amount realised was Rs. 1,61,438-10-9 reducing the arrears to Rs. 34,021-11-3. The expenditure incurred on rent collection amounted to Rs. 31,661-8-5. The maintenance of the model houses was carried out departmentally and the expenditure amounted to Rs. 32,788-14-3. The total cost of 2,485 model houses excluding the cost of land is Rs. 30,39,005.

oreign Works. The following works of other departments are being carried out by the City Improvement Board.

The improvement of Sultan Bazar area was entrusted to this Department by the Municipality. An estimate of Rs. 2,53,910 was prepared for improving the road from Ramkote to Chaderghat Bridge, acquiring properties for widening the road to 60 ft. and for dust-proofing Hashmath Gunj and New Bazar roads. A sum of Rs. 80,886 was spent to the end of 1345 Fasli over this scheme. In this year seventeen houses have been acquired and a portion of the road has been constructed. A sum of Rs. 60,524 has been spent during the year bringing up the total expenditure to Rs. 1,41,410. Sultan Bazar Development Scheme.

Under the head of *Foreign works* the work of the construction of Girl Guides Headquarters deserves mentioning. It was entrusted to this Department by Mrs. Crofton, the State Commissioner, Girl Guides Association of Hyderabad State. The work was completed during this year and the building was handed over in the month of August, 1937. The total amount of work done during the year was Rs. 15,000. Girl Guides.

This work was completed during the year under report. The expenditure to the end of 1345 Fasli was Rs. 28,460. During the year under report a further expenditure of Rs. 13,396 was incurred bringing up the total erpenditure to Rs. 41,856. Constructing Cottage Industries Sales Depot.

The City Improvement Board exercises control over the Public Gardens. The total budget grant was Rs. 82,407, but an expenditure of Rs. 88,146 was incurred. Public Gardens.

SECTION (G).

Local Funds Administration.

Excluding the City of Hyderabad which is administered by the Hyderabad Municipality there are 65 towns in the Dominions where local taxes are levied. These towns have a population of 776,969 including those of 7 towns also where municipalities with a non-official majority have been set up. Town Administration.

The reorganisation of the Department continued and H.E.H. graciously sanctioned the enforcement of the new District Municipalities Sanitary Powers' Regulations for 2 years pending their permanent enactment by the legislature. The appointment of a Town Planning Officer and Architect has greatly facilitated systematic town improvements.

As stated in the last year's report, an annual grant of one lakh is given to the towns from Diwani, of which one half is for Sanitary Inspectors' salaries and the remaining half is given to the smaller district headquarter towns which cannot, out of their own resources, provide amenities of the standard required for district headquarters. The actual total for the year under report was Rs. 1,06,783 the excess over one lakh being due to adjustments of loans of the previous year.

Grants for General Local Funds are fixed for five years. The total grants drawn by towns were Rs. 1,41,850 against Rs. 1,54,303 in the previous year. The latter is a fixed sum but in the year under report some towns, *e.g.*, Bhongir, Manwat, Suryapet, Pathri, Jangaon, Sailu and Nalgonda did not draw the full grants allotted to them.

Government bears from half to three-quarters of the capital cost of water works and drainage in big towns in accordance with whether the water is supplied by gravitation or by pumping for which an annual grant of Rs. 5 lakhs is made from Diwani. The remaining amount of the cost of construction of water works and drainage is met by the towns concerned but is first advanced from Diwani itself as a loan to be repaid in 28 annual instalments at 4 per cent. interest. In the year under report the expenditure on district water works and drainage amounted to Rs. 6,34,889. The drainage and water works of Nanded have been completed and Warangal water works and drainage works are still under construction.

The total income in towns including the grants and loans decreased from Rs. 17,24,695 to Rs. 16,00,040 in 1346 F. as detailed below:—

		1345 F.	1346 F.
1.	Income from local taxes ..	9,77,120	9,82,341
2.	Income from other sources	4,54,353	3,46,738
3.	Grant from General Local Funds	1,54,303	1,41,850
4.	Grant, Diwani ..	1,17,287	1,06,783
5.	Loans	21,632	22,328
		17,24,695	16,00,040

Excluding the last four items, the actual income from local taxes increased from 9,77,120 to 9,82,341. The figures below (in lakhs) of income from local taxes for the last 5 years show a steady improvement in taxation and collection.

1342 F.	1343 F.	1344 F.	1345 F.	1346 F.
7.02	7.47	8.84	9.77	9.82

The average incidence of taxation in the Dominions per head of population was Rs. 1-11-4. In one town incidence per head was above Rs. 3, four towns had an incidence between Rs. 2 and Rs. 3, 18 towns between Re. 1 and Rs. 2, 18 towns between Re. 1 and 0-12-0 and in the remaining towns it was below 0-12-0.

The total amount of arrears to be collected at the end of the previous year was shown at Rs. 4,46,949 but final adjustment of accounts brought that figure up to Rs. 4,47,510 out of which Rs. 67,762 or 15 per cent. was collected and Rs. 6,299 written off, leaving the excessive balance of Rs. 3,73,449 still to be collected. Of the current demand of Rs. 13,76,442, Rs. 12,61,280 or 91.6 per cent. was collected compared to 91.4 per cent. in the previous year.

Excluding repayments of loans and advances, the total expenditure increased from Rs. 14,03,552 to Rs. 14,37,629 as detailed below resulting in a net increase by 34,077.

		Rs.
1.	Administration charges ..	1,17,927
2.	Roads	2,14,672
3.	Drainage	23,647
4.	Buildings	1,03,731
5.	Water Supply	2,52,258
6.	Gardens	15,888
7.	Markets and Slaughter Houses ..	33,215
8.	Lighting	1,96,521
9.	Conservancy	4,19,154
10.	Miscellaneous	60,616

The year closed with a balance of Rs. 15,54,476.

The total income during the year under report was Rs. 12,81,731 compared to Rs. 13,53,668 in the previous year. The decrease was due to the fall in land revenue collections.

The total expenditure as detailed below was Rs. 15,94,156 as against Rs. 14,51,631 in the previous year.

	1345 F. Rs.	1346 F. Rs.
1. Collection charges ..	67,327	63,298
2. Administration charges ..	4,08,850	4,36,903
3. Roads	2,12,854	2,66,510
4. Buildings	1,97,008	1,96,356
5. Water Supply ..	68,993	1,38,197
6. Conservancy ..	1,19,435	1,50,666
7. Contribution ..	1,73,737	1,67,671
8. Loans advanced ..	82,971	35,523

The total closing balance was Rs. 79,46,720 as against Rs. 79,10,455 in the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 36,265.

CHAPTER VII.

Public Instruction.

SECTION (A).

Osmania University.

His Excellency Maharaja Bahadur Sir Kishen Pershad, Yamin-us-Saltanath, K.C.I.E., G.C.I.E., President of the Executive Council of His Exalted Highness the Nizam, and ex-officio Chancellor of the Osmania University, retired during the period and was succeeded by the Rt. Hon'ble Nawab Hydar Nawaz Jung Bahadur Sir Akbar Hydari, *Kt.*, P.C., D.C.L., LL.D., Finance Member of H.E.H. the Nizam's Government, on Ardibehisht 9, 1346 Fasli. The Maharaja Bahadur who is a poet and writer of repute showed great interest in the work of the University during his tenure of office. General.

It was Sir Akbar Hydari, who as the Educational Secretary of the Government had submitted in 1917 his epoch-making Memorandum which initiated the University scheme at a time when eminent educationists were sceptical about the success of an Indian language as a medium of instruction for the highest thought in Arts and Science. As Finance Member of H.E.H. the Nizam's Government, Sir Akbar Hydari was ever ready to help the University in all its undertakings. For a number of years, he presided over the meetings of the University Council. With him as its Chancellor, the University is confident of its future progress under the guidance of one who, more than anybody else, has done much to raise it to the high position which it now occupies among the Indian Universities.

Nawab Mahdi Yar Jung Bahadur, Political and Educational Member, His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Executive Council, continued to be the Vice-Chancellor of the University. Professor Qazi Mohammed Husain continued to officiate as Pro-Vice-Chancellor.

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The Annual Convocation of the University was held on the 10th Farwardi 1346 F. His Excellency Maharaja Sir Kishen Pershad distributed the degrees to the successful candidates. The address was delivered by Sir Shah Muhammad Sulaiman, Chief Justice, High Court, Allahabad. The following degrees were conferred: M.A. Faculty of Theology 2; B.A. Faculty of Theology 2; M.A. Faculty of Arts 7; B.A. Faculty of Arts 80; M.Sc. Faculty of Science 4; B.Sc. Faculty of Science 37; LL.B. Faculty of Law 31; M.B., B.S. Faculty of Medicine 5; B.E. Faculty of Engineering 5; Diploma in Ed. Faculty of Education 7.

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ngress.

At the invitation of the Osmania University, the Indian Science Congress held its 24th session at Hyderabad in December 1936. The session was generally acclaimed as one of the most successful sessions of the Congress. The Right Hon'ble Sir Akbar Hydari, Chairman of the Reception Committee, opened the Congress Session, with a gracious message from His Exalted Highness the Nizam. Dr. H. Hyder Ali Khan, Principal, Medical College, and Dr. Muzaffaruddin Qureshi were the local secretaries. A brochure containing brief accounts of the history, physical features, natural resources, administration, industries, etc., of the Hyderabad State was prepared in English and Urdu and distributed among the Delegates. This was greatly appreciated.

Admis-
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At the close of admission in Amerdad 1346, the total number of students on the rolls of the University was 1834, as against 1806 last year. This number includes the enrolment in all the Faculties, as well as of the two Intermediate classes in the four Intermediate Colleges affiliated to the University. It does not however include the number of students studying in the subordinate classes of the Engineering College or those reading for the Teachers' Certificate examination in the Training College.

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The University Dispensary continued to be housed in the Temporary Hostel Building. The total number of " out-patients " treated during the year was 4,221 of whom 2,574 were old patients. The annual medical

inspection of new students was carried out in Shehrewar 1346 F. and 234 students were specially examined. No cases of any epidemic disease were reported in the University area.

Though there were no marked successes in the various Tournaments, yet, on the whole, marked progress was maintained. Basket-ball and Volley-ball continued to be played regularly. In the latter, the Inter-College Tournament Trophy was won by the University. Athletic activities were revived during the year, and almost every event was contested by the University in the Annual Athletic Meet. The University Cricket team this year was very weak, due to the fact that as many as 8 first XI players of the previous year left the University. The work of the Football Club was not as satisfactory as during the last year. The University Hockey Club played 56 matches against outside teams, of which they won 36. The Inter-Collegiate Hockey Tournament was won by the University. The Club has 5 Tennis Courts, and the total number of players is 56. An experienced Tennis Coach has been engaged to coach up the players. The standard of play is sufficiently high.

Military Training.

The University Training Corps was maintained at its previous strength of 2 platoons of 38 Cadets each. The Corps meets on Saturdays, Mondays and Wednesdays for drill and instructional classes. The two Instructors whose services were kindly lent by the Army Headquarters continued to work with the Corps. During the year under report, the Corps had the proud privilege of being allowed to participate in the Birthday Parade along with the Regular Forces.

Residential Life of the University.

The total average number of residents in the 3 hostels during the year was 378, of whom 110 were in Hostel A, 178 in Hostel B, and 90 in the Temporary Hostel. The monitorial system continued to work successfully. A number of daily papers and periodicals were subscribed for the Common Rooms of the Hostels. A large number of the residents of Hostel A, accompanied by their Warden, went on an excursion to Nizam Sagar. In the Temporary Hostel the Prophet's birthday, Janma Ashtami and Ganesh Chauth were celebrated with great *eclat.* The building of the second (vegetarian) Dining

Hall and kitchen was completed and handed over to the University. This has satisfied a very urgent need of the Hostels. The Hall System was maintained as before, the 3 Wardens and Medical Officer dining with the students in the evenings by turns. A special feature of the Dining Hall No. 1 (non-vegetarian) was that on a number of occasions the Pro-Vice-Chancellor invited several members of the staff and prominent old boys to dine with the students, thereby providing opportunities for the residents to come into closer contact with their teachers and fellow alumni of the University. This Dining Hall also organised a dinner on the occasion of the Silver Jubilee of His Exalted Highness the Nizam to which all the members of the staff and officers of the University were invited.

versity ibrary. Revised rules for the working of the Library were brought into force during the year. Accordingly the number of volumes lent out during the year was 27,819 as against 23,647 last year. During the year, 1870 books were purchased for the Library, bringing the total number to 41,398. The daily issue of books averaged 160, while the average daily number of readers was 240.

Stu- ent's Inion. The revised constitution of the Union was brought into force this year. An important feature of this constitution is that instead of the old, class-wise, representation of students on the Managing Committee, representative members are now elected by the various faculties. The Union's representatives took part in the Right Hon'ble Srinivas Sastri Inter-University Debating Competition held at Bangalore and annexed the Trophy. Mr. Mir Abbas Ali Khan, one of the Union representatives also won the first prize at this competition. The Union also sent its teams for the debating competitions organised by the Nizam College on the occasion of its Golden Jubilee celebrations. The Salar Jung Rolling Cup was won by the Urdu debating team of the Union, while a number of individual prizes both in the English and the Urdu sections were also won by its members.

tra Curri- ular Activities. The Advisory Board for Competitive Examinations, which was constituted last year, continued to function during the year under report. A series of lectures was

delivered by Prof. H. K. Sherwani, Dr. Yusuf Husain Khan and Dr. Muzaffaruddin Qureshi for the benefit of students competing for the Hyderabad Civil Service Examination. Four meetings of the Literary Circle were held during the year at which papers were read and discussed by senior students. The Circle for the promotion of Theological subjects was started during the year under review with the object of providing opportunities for discussing and studying advanced questions relating to Theology in particular and Islamic studies in general.

The Osmania University Association.

Two general meetings and six meetings of the Managing Committee were held during the year. The membership of the Association at the beginning of the year was 55, consisting of 42 University members and 13 outsiders. At the end of the year the number of members was 56. Fifty-one English and forty-two Urdu books were purchased during the year. Ten daily papers and twenty-two magazines were subscribed for the Reading Room. Two tennis courts, a billiard table, a ping-pong table and facilities for other indoor games were available for members. Two English dinners, one At Home and three dinners in Indian style were arranged during the year and were largely attended.

Faculty of Theology.

The number of students studying in the Faculty is 35. The results on the whole were very satisfactory. In addition to the Bazme Diniyat which continued to function successfully, a Theological Society was also established during the year.

Faculty of Arts.

The results in Compulsory Theology were satisfactory, *i.e.*, 48 out of 85 in B.A. and 73 out of 83 in Intermediate were successful. From the beginning of the session 1346-47, the Department of Compulsory Morals has been made a part of the Department of Philosophy. The total number of students who received instruction in this subject was 414, of whom 193 were in the Intermediate classes and 121 in the B.A. classes.

English

The total strength of the English classes is 919 as against 822 last year, *i.e.*, 473 in the Intermediate classes, 322 in B.A. classes and 149 in the B.Sc. classes. The results in the subject were on the whole satisfactory, *i.e.*, 38.9 per cent. in the Intermediate, 61.05 per cent.

in the B.A. and 61.71 per cent. in the B.Sc. During the year under report M.A. classes in English were opened. There are at present 4 students in the M.A. (Previous).

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At the beginning of the session 1346-47, Political Science was made a compulsory subject for students taking Economics as their main subject in the B.A. Classes. History of Ancient India has been introduced as a subject of study in the M.A. classes for such students as have done this subject in their B.A. The results in the subject were highly satisfactory, *i.e.*, 93.3 per cent., in the Intermediate and 100 per cent., in B.A. and M.A. (Previous and Final) examinations. The Bazme Tarikh continued to function successfully.

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The total strength of the classes in the Department is as follows: Intermediate 20; B.A. 12; M.A. 1. The results in the subject were very satisfactory. All the students offering this subject in the B.A. Examination were successful.

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M.A. (Previous) class was opened during the year and the total strength of the classes in the Department was as follows: Intermediate 154; B.A. 95; M.A. (Previous) 9. The results in the subject were very satisfactory. The percentage of passes in the Intermediate Examination being 97.82 and in the B.A. 97.29.

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The total number of students receiving instruction in Urdu and Hindi was 91, of whom 28 were in the Intermediate, 56 in the B.A. and 7 in the M.A. classes. The results in the subject were above 80 per cent.

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The strength of all the classes in Arabic is as follows: Intermediate 26; B.A. 25; M.A. 3. A research scholar is also attached to the Department. The total number of students receiving instruction in Persian is 64, distributed as follows: Research Scholar 1; M.A. 2; B.A. 39; Intermediate 22.

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The number of students studying Mahratti in all the four classes is 22. The results in the subject were satisfactory, all the students offering this subject in the Intermediate and B.A. examinations were successful. The total number of students studying Sanskrit is 38, *i.e.*, 16 in the Intermediate and 22 in the B.A. classes.

The results in the subject were satisfactory. After passing the B.A. examination a student of the Department was awarded a Merit Scholarship for further studies at the Mysore University. A Sanskrit Union was started during the year. The number of students offering Telugu as their optional subject continues to be small, *i.e.*, 8 in the Intermediate and 3 in the B.A. classes. All the candidates appearing in Telugu at the Intermediate and B.A. examinations were successful. The total number of students studying Kanarese is 9, of whom 3 are in the Intermediate and 6 in the B.A. classes. The results in the subject were satisfactory. A research scholar is also attached to the Department.

Faculty of Science.

The Department of Mathematics is in charge of the teaching of Mathematics to the Intermediate, B.A. and B.Sc. (Main), B.Sc. (Subsidiary), B.E. (I and II years), Subordinate Engineering, and M.A. Classes. There is a research scholar attached to the Department who is working on the Theory of Numbers under the supervision of Professor Kishen Chand. His work on the extension of Langrangis Theorem deserves special mention. The results in Mathematics were on the whole satisfactory. The total number of students in the Department of Physics was 351. Except in the M.Sc. Examination, at which no candidate sent up by the Department passed, the results were on the whole satisfactory. The number of students receiving instruction in Chemistry was 430. A Research scholar is also attached to the Department. The results in Chemistry were highly satisfactory, not falling below 83 per cent. in any class. The total number of students in the Department of Botany is 258. The results in Botany were on the whole satisfactory. The total number of students receiving instruction in Zoology was 354. The examination results in Zoology were very satisfactory.

Faculty of Law.

The number of students in the Previous and Final Classes was 61 and 24 respectively. The Departmental Library has been strengthened by further accessions of books on constitutional law. The Law Union continued to work satisfactorily. It arranged debates and held moot courts.

ulty of ngi- ering.

The equipment and the research facilities in the Hydraulic Laboratory have been improved. At the instance of the Public Works Department, the Hydraulics Department is investigating the causes of damages to the causeways constructed by the Public Works Department on sand foundations, and has already advised the Government in the Public Works Department in several directions. Similarly, the Department assisted the Hyderabad Water Works Division in accurately measuring the water that flowed over the gauging weir in Asifnagar Filter Beds. Geology has been introduced as an optional subject in the Intermediate classes from the beginning of the year. The results of the University examinations were on the whole satisfactory. Of the 17 students sent up for the 3rd year B.E. Examination, 11 passed the examination and were sent up for practical training on the works. As in the previous year, one apprenticeship of Rs. 150 p.m. and 6 of Rs. 50 p.m. each were awarded to the successful students in B.E. 3rd year on the combined results of the University and the terminal examinations. The permanent building of the College Workshop was completed early in the year under report, and handed over to the College and was immediately occupied. The old Workshop building has been converted into an Address Hall.

ulty of Iedicine.

The strength of the different classes at the end of the year under report was as follows: V year M.B.B.S. 15; IV year M.B.B.S. 13; III year M.B.B.S. 23; II year M.B.B.S. 34; and I year M.B.B.S. 26—Total 111.

The examination results were as follows:—

		Appeared.	Passed.
4th Professional (Final)	Examination	19	13
3rd	do	9	9
2nd	do	22	13
1st	do	21	13

Additions and alterations were made to the College building during the year at a cost of Rs. 22,000. These included two galleries for lecture theatres, workshop, museum for the Pharmacology Department and a coal-gas plant.

During the year under report the total number of teachers under training was 25, as against 13 last year. In the Diploma Examination, 14 students secured first class marks in Practical and 7 in Theory. Two students obtained distinction in Mathematics and History. All the teachers under training took keen interest in games and other physical activities. The Medical inspection of teachers has been in abeyance for some years. It needs to be revived. Gardening, handwork and Manual Training were carried on as satisfactorily as in the previous year. Faculty of Education.

The total number of students in the College for Women at the end of the year was 58, distributed as follows: M.A. (Previous) 5; M.Sc. (Previous) 2; B.A. 10; B.Sc. 10; Intermediate 31.—Total 58. The examination results were highly satisfactory. Two students were sent up for the B.Sc. examination, and both passed in II division, one of them standing first in the University in Urdu and Persian. Similarly two students were sent up for the first time for the B.Sc. Examination, both of whom passed in II division, one of them standing first in the University in Biology. In the Intermediate (Arts) examination, 5 students appeared from the College, all of whom were successful, one securing the only first class in the University, and standing first in the University in English, Urdu and Islamic History. The other four girls passed in the second division, one of them standing first in Persian in the University. In the Intermediate (Science) examination, six students appeared from the college of whom four came out successful, one obtaining the second division. Affiliated Colleges and allied Institutions—Women's College.

The annual Garden Fete in aid of the scholarship Fund was held in the month of Dai, 1346. It was graciously opened by Her Highness the Princess of Berar. Princess Nilofer was also kindly present. Over Rs. 3,000 were realised from this function, and are being utilised for granting scholarships to the poor and deserving students. The annual prize distribution was held in Ardibehisht 1346, and was graciously presided over by Princess Nilofer.

There were 101 and 108 students respectively in the I and II year classes on the last day of the year, of whom more than half were Science students. The percentage The City Intermediate College, Hyderabad.

of passes in the Intermediate Examination was 55.5 per cent. Fourteen students passed in the second division. The College Literary Union continued to function successfully during the year. It held debates and arranged lectures by members of the staff, and brought out three issues of the College quarterly—The Moosi. A special feature of the activities of the Union this year was the celebration of the bi-centenary of the great Urdu poet Wali Deccani, the father of Urdu poetry.

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nediate
College.

The projected upper storey of the College building was completed and handed over to the College towards the end of the year. It was opened by the Right Hon'ble Sir Akbar Hydari. The strength of the College classes at the end of the year was 141, as compared to 114 last year. There are 60 students in II year and 81 in I year. The results of the Intermediate examination were 76.8 per cent. The first places in Sanskrit, Mahratti, History of India, and History of England were secured by the students of the College. The number of students residing in the College Hostel was 43. The bimonthly Urdu Magazine of the College—Nauras—continued to be published regularly.

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College.

The total number of students in the two College classes at the end of the year was 53 in I year, and 61 in II year, of whom 20 and 28 students respectively had offered Science subjects. The Intermediate Examination results were not quite satisfactory. Out of a total number of 39 candidates sent up only 14 were successful.

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mediate
College.

The total number of students in the College classes at the end of the year was 36 in the Senior and 41 in the Junior Intermediate. Of this number 22 and 17 had offered Science subjects in the Senior and Junior Intermediate class respectively. There is an appreciable increase as compared to last year, in the number of students studying Arts courses.

anslation
Bureau
and Press.

During the year 13 books were published. 74 were in press, 18 under revision and 32 under translation. The number of Terms Committees held during the year was 145, at which 8,715 new terms were coined at an expenditure of Rs. 1,210. This works out at the rate of 0-2-0 per term, compared to 0-8-0 per term in 1345.

A complete scheme for the reorganisation of the Press has been submitted to the University authorities. The Process Studio continued to work satisfactorily. Proposals for the reorganisation of the Studio have also been included in the Press Reorganisation Scheme. These will ensure the future success of the Studio as a commercial concern.

President of the Executive Committee.—The Right Nawab Mahdi Yar Jung Bahadur, M.A. (Oxon.), Education and Political Member. H.E.H. the Nizam's Executive Council. Dairat-ul Maarif.

Secretary of the Executive Committee.—The Hon'ble Nawab Mahdi Yar Jung Bahadur M.A. (Oxon.), Education and Political Member, H.E.H. the Nizam's Executive Council.

The Executive Committee held 4 meetings during the year at which important questions like the correction of old MSS. programme of publications, printing arrangements, etc., were discussed and decided. Nawab Mohammad Yar Jung Bahadur and Moulvi Husain Abdul Munim Saheb continued to assist the Executive Committee with their valuable advice

Printing.

The following books were printed at the Dairat's Press:—

1.	Sunan-e-Kubra Baihaqi Vol. X. ..	405 pp.
2.	Suffat-us-Safawa by Inb-e-Jawzi Vol. II.	317 pp.
3.	Do do Vol. III.	308 pp.
4.	Kitab-ul-Jamahir by Al-Bairuni ..	235 pp.
5.	Miftah-us-Sa'adat by Allameh Tash Kabri Zedeh Vol. III. ..	467 pp.
6.	Kitab-ul-Umdeh fi Sana-al Jarahat by Allameh Ibn-el-Qaf Vol. I. ..	278 pp.
7.	Do do Vol. II. ..	282 pp.
8.	Miqala-e-Azhariah	32 pp.
9.	Ma'rafat Ulum-e-Hadith by Imam Hakim (printed in Egypt) ..	266 pp.
	Total ..	2590 pp.

Comparison and correction of the following books was completed during the year:—

1.	Kitab-ul-Umdeh, compared with the Calcutta Asiatic Society's copy ..	378 pp.
2.	Do with the Darul-Musannafin, Azamgarh copy	655 pp.
3.	Suffat-us-Safawa Vol. III compared with the Constantinople and the British Museum copies ..	474 pp.
4.	Kitab-ul-Mu'tabar compared with the Lalali, Constantinople copy ..	473 pp.
5.	Sunan-e-Kubra Vol. IX compared with the Hedjaz copy	327 pp.
6.	Kitab-ul-Muntazam by Ibn-e-Jawzi, Vols. V & VI, corrected by Professor Krenkow	1000 pp.
	Total ..	3307 pp.

In pursuance of the decision of the Executive Committee to convene an annual meeting of the Dairat, to which eminent scholars from outside should also be invited, the first meeting was held this year at Hyderabad on the 27th Zilhij, 1355 A.H., on the occasion of the visit to Hyderabad of a party of Ulema from the Jame'a Azhar. The Right Hon'ble Sir Akbar Hydari welcomed the Ulema, and the Hon'ble Nawab Mahdi Yar Jung Bahadur delivered a speech in English, in which he described the aims and objects of the Dairat-ul-Maarif. The addresses delivered at this Conference have been published in the form of a report. His Exalted Highness the Nizam was graciously pleased to send a message to this Conference.

On the occasion of H.E.H. the Nizam's Silver Jubilee a reduction of 50 per cent. in the prices of the Dairat's publication was announced, and books of the value of Rs. 8,606-15-0 were sold. Books of the value of Rs. 2,461-15-0 were presented to different scholars and academic bodies in Europe and Asia.

During the year under report, the income from different sources, including casual receipts, was O.S. Rs. 51,852-14-6, and the total expenditure was 33,635-5-0, leaving a balance of Rs. 23,217-9-6.

The proposals for purchasing an Electric Press for the Dairat are well under way, and the Government in the Finance Department have advanced a loan of Rs. 6,000 repayable in six months.

SECTION (B).

Education Department.

The year saw a decrease in the number of schools but an increase in the number of scholars. The total number of Public Schools in the Dominions in the year 1346 Fasli was 4,786 as against 4,790 schools in 1345 Fasli, while the number of scholars 3,67,768 as against 3,62,150 scholars in 1345 Fasli. Thus, though there was a decrease of 22 schools, the number of scholars increased by 5,618. The number of Private Schools in 1346 Fasli was 872, while their strength was 24,837. The percentage of scholars actually under instruction to the population of school-going age, calculated at 15 p.c. of the total population according to the Census of 1931, was 18.1, as against 17.9 in the year 1345 Fasli; that of boys to the male population of school-going age was 30.5, as against 30.3, and that of girls to the female population of school-going age was 5.2, as against 5.0 in the previous year. The total expenditure incurred on education (excluding Collegiate Education) in H.E.H. the Nizam's Dominions during the year report was Rs. 84,79,609, as against Rs. 84,98,328 in 1345 Fasli.

High Schools.

The High Schools in the Dominions are of three types: (1) English High Schools (2) Osmania High Schools and (3) Combined High Schools. The total number of all kinds of High Schools during the year under report remained the same as in the previous year, *i.e.*, 56, but the number of scholars on rolls increased by 1,050 from 30,967 to 32,017. The total expenditure on all types of High Schools during 1346 Fasli amounted to Rs. 17,93,735, as against Rs. 17,37,475 in the year 1345 Fasli. There were during the year under report 22 English High Schools with 10,731 scholars, as against 23 schools and 10,071 scholars in the year 1345 Fasli,

Two High Schools—one Aided and one Unaided, *i.e.*, S.P.G. High School, Secunderabad and Wesleyan High School, Medak, were reduced to the grade of Middle Schools, while one Unaided Middle School, *viz.*, the Mission School, Jangaon, was excluded from and one added to the list of High Schools, with the result that the number of schools decreased by one. Out of 22 English High Schools, 18 prepare pupils for H.S.L.C. Examination and the remaining 4 for the Cambridge Local Examinations. The number of English High Schools maintained by Government is 4; 15 are Aided and 3 Unaided Schools. Out of the 10,731 pupils on the rolls of the English High Schools in 1346 Fasli, 2,778 were in High, 3,380 in the Middle and 4,573 in the Primary Section, as against 2,665, 3,204 and 4,202 respectively in the previous year. The total expenditure on Government English High Schools decreased from Rs. 2,97,723 in 1345 Fasli to Rs. 2,70,157 in 1346 Fasli. The expenditure on Aided English High Schools amounted to Rs. 3,46,949, as against Rs. 3,69,589 in the year 1345 Fasli and on Unaided Schools Rs. 30,372 as against Rs. 30,256 in the previous year. The total grant-in-aid paid by Government to the Aided English High Schools amounted to Rs. 87,352 as against Rs. 83,705 in 1345 Fasli. All the Aided Schools situated in the Administered Area received grants-in-aid from the Imperial Government also. The total expenditure on Government Osmania High Schools amounted to Rs. 6,26,276, as against Rs. 5,75,692 in the year 1345 Fasli. On Sarf-i-Khas Osmania High Schools Rs. 24,848 was spent as against Rs. 23,283 in the previous year; on Aided Osmania High Schools Rs. 27,379 as against Rs. 23,761 in 1345 Fasli; and on Unaided Osmania High Schools Rs. 13,991 as against Rs. 12,294 in 1345 Fasli. Out of the Rs. 27,379 expended on Aided Osmania High Schools, Government contributed Rs. 17,606 as against Rs. 20,172 in the year 1345 Fasli; the balance being met from fees and subscriptions.

ddle Schools.

The number of Middle Schools in the Dominions during the year under report was 134, as against 132 in 1345 Fasli; while the number of pupils was 44,206 as against 42,602 in the previous year; that is, an increase of 2 schools and 1,604 pupils. The increase of 2 schools is due to the following facts:—Two High

Schools, *viz.*, S.P.G. Mission School, Secunderabad, and Wesleyan Mission School, Medak, having been reduced to the Middle grade, were added to the list of Middle Schools; 3 Primary Schools, *viz.*, (1) The Primary School at Farruknagar, (2) Vaidik Dharma Prakash, Shah Ali Bunda, and (3) Shri Yogeshri Nuten Vidyalaya, Mominabad, were recognised as Middle Schools; Chelapura, Aurangabad and Kannadi Middle School, Gulbarga, were excluded from the list of Middle Schools, as the former was raised to the status of a High School grade and the latter was reduced to the Primary grade. One Unaided Middle School—Mission School, Jangaon—having been raised to the High School grade was excluded from the list of Middle Schools. Thus, 3 schools were excluded from and 5 added to the list of Middle Schools, with the result that there was an increase of 2 schools. During the year under report sanction was accorded by Government to change the name of Government Middle School, Bodhan, Nizamabad and to call it "Jubilee Middle School."

Primary Education.

During the year under report there were 4,392 Primary Schools with 2,81,995 scholars, as against 4,416 schools and 2,79,148 scholars in the year 1345 Fasli, that is, a decrease of 24 schools and an increase of 2,847 pupils. It is the Recognised Unaided Schools which are mainly responsible for the decrease in the number of Schools. The number of Shahi Primary Schools increased by 4. No tuition fee is charged in Government Primary Schools except in the Government Model Primary School, Hyderabad. There was an increase of Rs. 41,281 in the total expenditure on Primary Education which amounted to Rs. 26.70 lakhs.

The number of pupils on the rolls of the Model Primary School was 150, as against 155 in the year 1345 Fasli. A special feature of the school is co-education. Of the 150 pupils, 48 were girls. The Kindergarten branch of the school is conducted on the most up-to-date lines. The fees collected during the year from the pupils was Rs. 6,956, as against Rs. 6,699 in the previous year, while the total expenditure on the school in the year 1346 Fasli amounted to Rs. 20,176, as against Rs. 17,471 in the previous year.

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There is no problem of education more urgent in His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Dominions than that of expansion of Primary Education. The following statement will show that since 1343 Fasli the progress of Primary education as measured in terms of number of schools and scholars has been very slow:—

Fasli Year.	*Schools.*	*Scholars.*
1343	4,358	2,69,037
1344	4,368	2,73,097
1345	4,416	2,79,148
1346	4,392	2,81,995

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The total number of all grades of Girls' Schools in Dominions in 1346 Fasli was 726, as against 718 in 1345 Fasli, while their strength was 54,551, as against 52,516 in the previous year. There was thus an increase of 8 schools and 2,035 girls. This increase took place mainly in the case of Primary Schools. The income from fees from all kinds of Girls' Schools during the year under report was Rs. 1,42,336, as against Rs. 1,25,733 in the previous year. The total expenditure on the education of women for the year 1346 Fasli amounted to Rs. 9,91,689 as against Rs. 9,44,446 in the previous year. The percentage of girls under instruction to the female population of school-going age was 5.2 as against 5.0 in the year 1345 Fasli.

Girls' Education falls under the following heads:— A. Collegiate education. B. Secondary education. C. Primary education. D. Special education. An account of the progress of the College section of the Osmania University College for Women will be found in the annual report of the Osmania University for 1346 F. During the year under report the number of High Schools for Girls in the Dominions was 9, as against 8 in 1345 Fasli, while the number of girls attending these schools was 3,633, as against 3,104 in 1345 Fasli. There was thus an increase of one school and 529 girls. The increase of one school is due to the fact that one Government Middle School for Girls—Girls' Middle School, Chelapura, Aurangabad was raised to the grade of an Osmania High School. Out of the 9 High Schools, 5 were Government and 4 Aided Schools.

The number of English High Schools for Girls was the same as in the previous year, *i.e.*, 5 while their strength was 2,023, as against 1,797, that is, an increase of 226 girls. The number on the rolls of the Mahbubia High School was 409, as against 353 in the year 1345 Fasli. A Nursery class for babies below the Kindergarten stage was opened during the year.

The number of Aided English High Schools for Girls during the year 1346 Fasli was the same as in the previous year, *i.e.*, 4, while their strength rose from 1,444 to 1,614, that is, an increase of 170 girls.

The strength of the Government Osmania Girls' High School, Machli Kaman at the end of the year 1346 Fasli was 428, as against 429 in the previous year. Six girls took the Osmania Matriculation Examination, but only one passed. The number on the rolls in the Government Osmania High School for Girls, Hanumkonda (Warangal) on the last day of the year under report was 250, as against 213 in the year 1345 Fasli. The Government Osmania High School for Girls, Aurangabad, was originally a Middle School, but in 1346 Fasli it was raised to the grade of an Osmania High School. The strength of the school on the last day of the year under report was 271. The Government Combined Girls' High School, Nampalli, is a combined High School which prepares pupils for the Osmania Matriculation and H.S.L.C. Examinations. At the end of Aban 1346 Fasli the number of pupils on rolls was 661 girls, as against 665 in the previous year. Out of the 661 girls, 115 were in the High School section, 163 in the Middle and 383 in the Primary Section. Owing to the lack of accommodation, admission was refused to over three hundred girls.

During the year under report there were 16 Middle Schools for girls with 3,480 pupils as against 18 schools and 3,724 pupils in the year 1345 Fasli. There was thus a decrease of 2 schools, and 244 pupils. The decrease of two schools is due to the fact that one Government Middle School, *viz.*, Middle School, Chelapura, Aurangabad, was raised to the grade of an Osmania High School and another Government Middle School, *viz.*, Government Middle School, Gulbarga, was split up into two Primary Schools. Out of the above 16 schools, 6 were

Government, 5 Aided and 5 Recognised Unaided Institutions. During the year under report that total number of Primary Schools for girls was 696 and that of pupils was 46,186, as against 687 schools and 44,487 pupils in the year 1345 Fasli, that is, an increase of 9 schools and 1,699 pupils.

The number of Special Schools for girls during the year under report was the same as in the previous year, *i.e.*, 5, while their strength increased from 1,201 to 1,252. The Special Schools for girls include (1) Training Schools and (2) Victoria Memorial Orphanage. The number of Training institutions for women teachers at the end of the year 1346 Fasli was the same as in the previous year, *i.e.*, 4, while their strength including the strength of practising sections attached to them, was 1,094, as against 1,061 in the previous year. The number of women teachers under training on the last day of the year under report was 90, as against 84 in the previous year.

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It is gratifying to note that the importance of physical education is being gradually realised both by the teachers and the students and more attention is being given to it in schools. Apart from the annual tournaments organised at Headquarters by the Hyderabad Athletic Association, a Mass Drill Display, an athletic contest, and a football tournament were held at the various Suba Headquarters. In view of the growing interest in outdoor games and sports, the need for adequate play-grounds for schools is being keenly felt, especially in Balda. Considering the dearth of playgrounds in Balda it is very creditable for the schools to keep up the present standard and to participate in so many activities organised by the Hyderabad Athletic Association.

The Hyderabad Boy Scout Movement.—24 new troops were registered during the year, bringing the total number of troops in the Dominions to 154, as against 130 troops in 1345 Fasli. The total number of scouts was 4,362, as compared with 3,852 in the previous year. This increase in the number of troops and scouts is very encouraging. Two rallies were held in connection with H.E.H. the Nizam's birthday during the year

under report. On the first occasion Nawab Mahdi Yar Jung Bahadur presided, while H.E. the Right Hon'ble Sir Akbar Hydari, Nawab Hydar Nawaz Jung Bahadur, honoured the second rally with his presence, and was pleased with the smartness and efficiency of the scouts. More than one thousand Boy Scouts took part in rallies. The Association celebrated the Silver Jubilee of H.E.H. the Nizam in a fitting manner. A special three days' camp was organised on the Beresford Polo ground. Nearly 2,000 scouts participated in the competitions, displays, campfires and conferences arranged for them. Small parties of scouts from Secunderabad, Baroda and Mysore also attended the Rally. H.E.H. the Nizam was graciously pleased to honour the Hyderabad Boy Scouts Association by visiting the camp on the day of the rally with His Highness the Prince of Berar, Prince Moazzam Jah Bahadur and Nawab Basalath Jah Bahadur.

The Girl Guide Movement.—During the year under report Guiding made a steady progress throughout the Dominions and marked improvement was noticed in the standard of work done by different companies and flocks. The total number of Guides, Blue Birds, Rovers and Officers, etc., has increased from 2,495 in 1345 Fasli to 2,719 in 1346 Fasli.

The Hyderabad Athletic Association.—The association continued to serve its useful purpose. During the year under report the scope of the activities of the Association was widened by the institutions, under its auspices, of Dominion Sports and Dominion Football Tournament. In both these competitions district schools took part, in addition to the schools in Balda. These competitions are certain to improve the standard of football and sports in the district. The Association is still in pressing need of playing fields, in the absence of which it is experiencing great difficulty in carrying on its activities. During the year under report the Football, Hockey, Cricket and Tennis Tournaments and Athletic Sports were held as usual. Sahibzada Nawab Basalath Jah Bahadur was kind enough to donate a cup for the Cricket Tournament of the High School Section. He is taking keen interest in the activities of the Association and he was gracious enough to give away the prizes at the conclusion of the various Cricket Tournaments.

A Dominions Football Tournament for the best school teams of the Subas and Balda was also held. Along with this tournament, Athletic Sports were also organised in which champion athletes of the Subas and Balda competed. On the final day the Prize Distribution took place at Gosha Mahal. Sahibzada Nawab Moazzam Jah Bahadur and Princess Neloufer graced the occasion with their presence, the latter giving away the prizes.

ial ucation. The following institutions are included under Special Education:—(1) Teachers Training Schools, (2) Industrial and Vocational Schools, (3) Technical Institution, (4) Commercial Classes, (5) Law Class, (6) Jagirdars' College, (7) College of Physical Education, (8) Orphanage, (9) Schools for Depressed Classes, (10) Adult Schools, (11) Religious Schools and (12) First Aid Classes. During the year under report the total number of all kinds of Special Schools was 186, as in the previous year, while their strength was 9,550, as against 9,433 in 1345 Fasli. There was thus a decrease of 117 scholars. The total expenditure on all Special Schools during 1346 Fasli amounted to Rs. 4,56,015, as against Rs. 4,34,971 in the preceding year.

During the year under report the number of Training Schools was 8, as in the previous year, while the number of teachers under training was 292, as against 280 in 1345 Fasli. Out of the 8 schools 4 are for men teachers and the remaining 4 for women teachers. Of the above, 7 are maintained by Government and the remaining one is a Recognised School aided by the Department. The total expenditure on all Training Schools during the year 1346 F. amounted to Rs. 1,79,368 as against Rs. 1,75,731 in the previous year.

ustrial nd Voca- ional chools. During the year under report, the number of Industrial and Vocational Schools was 8, as against 9 in the previous year. The decrease of one school is due to the fact that the Industrial School, Makhtal, was closed during the year under report. Of the above 8 schools, two Government Industrial Schools and the Industrial Section of an Aided School were directly under the Department of Commerce and Industries. In the Aided and Local Fund Schools literary education is given side by side with Industrial Training.

During the year under report Vocational Training continued to be given in a number of High and Middle Schools. One or more of the following Vocations were taught in these schools:—(1) Carpentry, (2) Tailoring, (3) Weaving (Cloth, Kambal, Carpet, Tape and Shatranjee), (4) Cane-work and (5) Book Binding.

Government Osmania Central Technical Institute.

The strength of the Institute at the close of the year 1346 Fasli was 186 as against 255 in the previous year. The total number of classes during the year remained unchanged. One Mid-Sessional and one Annual Examinations were held. Out of 186 students who sat for the examination 103 secured promotion. The results of the students of this Institute who sat for the examination of the City and Guilds of London Institute were 25 passed out of 26 sent up. The following students sat for the various sections of the Graduateship Examination of the Institution of Electrical Engineers and 8 out of 12 passed. The Council of the Association of Technical Institute, Great Britain, has approved the higher courses conducted by the Institute as reaching the necessary standard of affiliation as a Member of the Association.

Commercial & Law Classes.

There were as usual two classes—one in the City Collegiate High School and the other in the Government High School, Chaderghat. The total number of students of both the institutions attending the Commercial Classes was 70, as against 60 in the previous year.

The Law Class is under the direct control of the High Court of Judicature, Hyderabad-Deccan. The total number of students on the rolls on the last day of the year under report was 194, as against 156 in the previous year. During the year under report 66 candidates appeared for the 1st Grade Pleadership Examination. Of these in Group I, 8 candidates passed in the 1st Class, 11 passed in the 2nd Class, and in Group II, 6 candidates passed in 1st Class and 10 passed in 2nd Class. In the 2nd Grade Pleadership Examination 34 candidates appeared, of whom 3 passed in Group I and 4 in Group II.

Jagirdars' College.

This institution, which is residential, is maintained for the children of the Jagirdars of the Hyderabad State, the expenses of the College being met from the Jagirdars' College Fund. The students are prepared for

the H.S.L.C. Examination. The strength of the institution at the close of the year under report was 185, as against 190 in the year 1345 Fasli. The health and physical development of the boys continued to be good. There were no cases of contagious diseases during the year under report. The Inter-school Hockey Shield was won by the College for the sixth year in succession. In Cricket the Inter-school Shield was won for the second successive year and in the Middle School Cricket Tournament also the school team was successful in the Finals. The Scouts maintained a high standard of efficiency and won a number of prizes during the year. A tour to North India was made during the winter vacation. There were a number of hikes to interesting places like Nizamabad and Shamshabad. The scouts also provided a Guard of Honour for His Exalted Highness the Nizam at the Dominions Rally.

toria Memorial Orphanage.

The orphanage continued to work under the supervision of a Committee of which the Hon'ble the Resident is the President and Sir Nizamat Jung Bahadur is the Secretary and Nawab Mahdi Yar Jung Bahadur Joint Secretary. There are two sections in the Orphanage—Male and Female. At the close of the year 1346 Fasli the strength of the Orphanage was 306—148 in the Male Section and 158 in the Female Section—as against 277 in both the sections in the previous year. Side by side with Literary Education in Urdu, English, Telugu, etc., practical Training is given to the children of this institution in different useful vocations such as cloth weaving, carpentry, tailoring, cane-work, hosiery, karga knitting and nursing. The total expenditure on both the sections of the Orphanage during the year 1346 Fasli amounted to Rs. 26,087 as against Rs. 27,668 in the previous year.

Schools for Depressed classes.

The number of schools for the Depressed Classes at the end of the year under report was the same as in the previous year, *i.e.*, 103 while their strength was 4,017 as against 3,907 in 1345 F. The total expenditure on the schools during the year 1346 Fasli amounted to Rs. 30,927 as against Rs. 31,854 in the preceding year.

Adult Schools.

The number of Adult Schools in the Dominions at the end of the year 1346 Fasli was the same as in 1345 Fasli, *i.e.*, 40, but the number of pupils attending these

schools fell from 1,461 in 1345 Fasli to 1,447 in 1346 Fasli. Of the above 40 schools one was an Experimental School; 35 Aided and 4 Unaided Schools. The grant-in-aid awarded by the Department to the Aided Schools during 1346 Fasli amounted to Rs. 2,907. The total expenditure on the Adult Schools during the year 1346 Fasli amounted to Rs. 9,096 as against Rs. 9,265 in the previous year.

Religious Schools.

At the end of the year under report the total number of Religious Schools was the same as in the previous year, *i.e.*, 20 while the number of students under instruction was 1,221, as against 1,274 in the previous year. Out of the above 20 schools, 16 were Dinia and 4 Sanskrit and Vedic Schools. Secular Education is imparted in all the schools side by side with religious instruction. The total expenditure on these schools during the year 1346 Fasli amounted to Rs. 44,948 as against Rs. 44,270 in the previous year.

Ambulance Section and First Aid Classes.

During the year under report 28 classes were held representing 833 candidates, of whom 486 were successful at the examination. The number of certificates issued by the Hyderabad Central Ambulance Board in 1346 Fasli was 353.

Scholarships and Loans.

Scholarships given to the students of Public Schools are of 4 kinds: (1) Special; (2) Reyati; (3) Merit and (4) Foreign. The total expenditure on all these heads during the year 1346 Fasli amounted to Rs. 3,02,762 as against Rs. 3,38,642 in the previous year. Special scholarships are awarded to teachers under training in Training Schools and to the students of Industrial, Vocational and other Special Schools. The amount spent under this head during the year under report was Rs. 97,543, as against Rs. 1,02,762 in 1345 Fasli. The Reyati Scholarships were, as usual, given to poor and deserving students by a Committee appointed for the purpose. The total amount of Rs. 60,000 provided in the budget for this purpose was spent during the year 1346 F. As in the previous year, Rs. 30,000 were spent on Merit Scholarships awarded to the students of Secondary Schools by the Divisional Inspectors of Schools and the Heads of High Schools. European scholarships are awarded to students for the prosecution of higher studies in England

by a Committee known as the State Scholarship Committee, of which Hon'ble the Finance Member is the President and the Director of Public Instruction is the Secretary. During the year under report Rs. 89,487 were spent on these scholarships as against Rs. 1,28,051 in the year 1345 Fasli.

During the year under report a sum of Rs. 58,681 was spent under educational loans, as against Rs. 93,311 in 1345 Fasli. The work of granting loans is done by the State Scholarship Committee.

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729 schools were given grants-in-aid during the year 1346 Fasli, as against 802 schools in the previous year. The total amount of grants awarded during the year under report was Rs. 4,16,410 as against Rs. 4,18,544 in the year 1345 Fasli.

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A sum of Rs. 43,398 was spent during the year under report for the supply of science apparatus to schools, as against Rs. 33,498 in 1345 Fasli and Rs. 13,985 on educational appliances as against Rs. 10,972 in the previous year.

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During the year under report a sum of Rs. 1,20,124 was spent on Libraries, as against Rs. 1,33,873 in the year 1345 Fasli. The Asafia Library is the biggest public library in the Dominions. During the year under report 1,042 Arabic and Persian and 439 English Books were added to the Library. 40,655 persons visited the Library and the number of books read by the visitors was 59,960. The total expenditure on the library during the year 1346 Fasli was Rs. 40,337, as against Rs. 46,494 in the previous year.

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llege.

The numbers in College remain at a uniform level, only a little above the 300 which Government policy and limited accommodation alike dictate. Thus it is possible to take in approximately 100 new entrants in the first year classes. The demand for admissions is growing very rapidly and there are now between 300-350 applicants each year. During the year under report, the strength of classes, and the total strength were: Honours IV 3; Honours III 3; Senior B.A. 30; Junior B.A. 44; Senior B.Sc. 17; Junior B.Sc. 11; Senior Inter. 89; Junior Inter. 107—total 304. Thus two became eligible for the

M.A. degree; 8 for the B.A. Honours; 32 for the B.A. degree; 10 for the B.Sc. degree and 59 for the degree course.

The cost per student worked out in the accepted way (*viz.*, salaries of teaching staff, less fees collected, the whole divided by the average monthly number on the rolls), comes to Rs. 466-14-0 as compared with the Rs. 475-14-2 of last year. The number of books added to the English section during the year was 420 and to the Oriental section 354. The total number of volumes in the library is approximately 21,300. During the year under report, the Hostel opened with 31 boarders and at the close there were 28, three having left after the September examinations. The usual tournaments in Ping-Pong, Volley-Ball, etc., for the Hostel Boarders were conducted. Hostel Volley-Ball team competed in the Inter-College Volley-Ball tournament. There were three excursions during the year, one to Nizamsagar, another to Omdasagar and a third a day's trip to Osmansagar. The Hostel Union was revived and three meetings were held. The inaugural address of the College Union was delivered by Sir Nizamat Jung Bahadur, Mr. Mozam Hussain, grandson of Nawab Fakhrul-Mulk Bahadur was the President of the College Union and also College Captain for the year and was ably assisted by an able team of office-bearers.

The College Hall was adorned with portraits of H.E.H. the Nizam, H.E. the Prince of Berar, Prince Muazzam Jah Bahadur, Nawab Basalat Jah Bahadur and other distinguished family of Nawab Salar Jung Bahadur, a reception was given to the Nawab Saheb and the College Hall was named the "Salar Jung Hall." Maharaja Sir Kishen Pershad Bahadur formerly opened a beautifully furnished reading room in one of the wings of the College Library, the munificent gift of another old boy, Nawab Kamal Yar Jung Bahadur. To Nawab Mehdi Jung Bahadur, another old boy of the College, we owe the Tennis Pavilion, which also serves as an excellent Verandah to the Lady-student's retiring rooms, which were considerably improved during the year.

The College Day celebrations were held in February 1937 and His Highness the Prince of Berar presided over the function and received the loyal and respectful

congratulations of the collegians, on the auspicious occasion of the Jubilee of His Exalted Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad and Berar and on his receiving the title of His Highness the Prince of Berar.

Organised games and athletics continue to play a prominent part in School and College life. The classes in physical exercise, made compulsory by the University. But all are encouraged to take part in Football, Hockey, Cricket, or Tennis. In the year under report, Cricket and Football started as usual in right earnest. Three nets ran every night for Cricket practice in which 50 to 60 students participated. Several League and Practice Cricket matches were played. The College won the Salar Jung Trophy this year and the position in the Hyderabad State League Championship was third. Our Football team, similarly, after playing many private fixtures and showing good form, lost in the final of the Inter-College Cup. Apart from open tournaments, the College held Inter-Class competitions in all games which are beneficial to students.

Madrasa Aliya. The number on the rolls on the last day of the year was 176, showing a slight increase of 3, compared with last year, which was itself a high-water mark. The demand for admission was far in excess of the accommodation at our disposal.

The receipts this year amount to Rs. 18,978 as compared with Rs. 17,932 of the previous year. The total expenditure has increased from Rs. 39,800-8-9 to Rs. 44,823-12-6. In the High School Section, the average cost per pupil comes to Rs. 16-13-7 per annum, which aggregate is indeed very low considering the type of boy catered for and the ideals of our Institution as a high class Public School.

The courses prescribed by the H.S.L.C. Board were followed for the higher Forms and the courses prescribed by the Educational Department were generally followed in the lower forms with some slight modifications to suit our standards and requirements. Twenty-seven candidates were sent up for the H.S.L.C. Public Examination of March 1937, of whom twenty-five passed (93 per cent.)—20 (74 per cent.) in Class II and 5 (19 per cent.) in Class III—establishing yet another record in the

annals of the 'Aliya. The results were far above the Dominion average and the average of leading local schools.

The 'Aliya maintained, as usual, its reputation in games and sports. The "House System" has worked very well. It has created an "esprit de corps" among the students and made them keen competitors. Despite serious limitations, the Madrasa-i-'Aliya is progressing very satisfactorily. Its record during the past year has been exceptionally good. The standard of efficiency has not only been maintained but raised, and its reputation as a first class institution has been growing from year to year. In the year 1346 F. the number of pupils in the Primary Department was 186. This is the maximum number the School can accommodate and in June when new admissions were being made a great many children had to be rejected as there was no accommodation for any more. The average attendance for the year was 167 out of 181, 92 per cent. approximately. An extra class for the very tiny babies has been formed and so the little ones get more individual attention.

Hyderabad Civil Service Class.

The nomination of the candidates continued to be entrusted to a Committee consisting of the following ex-officio members: The Hon'ble Finance Member (President); The Hon'ble Political Member, The Hon'ble Revenue and Police Member, The Hon'ble Chief Justice, The Director of Public Instruction. The arrangements for the conduct of the examinations and the class continued to be under the control of a Board comprising of the following ex-officio members: The Hon'ble Finance Member (President); The Director of Public Instruction; The Pro-Vice-Chancellor, Osmania University; The Principal, Nizam College. Mr. F. J. A. Harding, M.A. (Oxon.), Professor of English in the Osmania University, continued to work as superintendent of the Civil Service House throughout the year. Mr. K. M. Ansari, H.C.S., continued to work as Secretary to the H.C.S. Board and H.C.S. Selection Committee till the forenoon of the 9th Ardibehisht 1346 F. when he handed over charge of the Secretary H.C.S. Board and H.C.S. Committee to Mr. L. N. Gupta, H.C.S. The H.C.S. Selection Committee held three meetings and the H.C.S. Board four meetings during the year.

All the five candidates passed the Final Examination of the H.C.S. Class held in Khurdad 1346 F. The names of these candidates are given below in the order of merit. The Departments to which they were allotted are noted against their names: (1) Syed Nawazish Hasan Rizvi, B.Sc. (Alig.), Finance Department; (2) Mir Khudrat Ali, B.A., LL.B. (O.U.), Judicial Department; (3) Md. Bashir Hussain Siddiqui, B.A. (O.U.), Revenue Department; (4) Syed Sikander Ali, B.A. (O.U.), Judicial Department; (5) Syed Hasan Zaidy, B.A. (Madras), District Police Department.

Altogether 30 candidates appeared at the Competitive Examination this year who came from the following Universities:—(1) Osmania University 18; (2) Madras University 11; (3) Aligarh University 1. Out of these 30 candidates the following six were finally selected by the H.C.S. Selection Committee for admission to the H.C.S. Class strictly in accordance with the results of the Competitive Examination (In the order of Merit): (1) Mir Sajjad Ali, B.A. (Madras); (2) Humayun Yar Khan, B.A. (Madras); (3) Mohd. Ghouse Siddiqui, M.Sc. (O.U.); (4) Nizamuddin Ahmed, B.A. (Madras); (5) Mohammed Hyder, B.A. (O.U.); (6) K. I. Vidyasagar, M.A. (O.U.). On the recommendation of the sub-Committee which was appointed by the H.C.S. Committee, to go into the question of general revision of the courses for the final and competitive examinations, the H.C.S. Committee made arrangements for instruction of H.C.S. candidates in the use and handling of Firearms with the Military Department. The candidates were required to undergo a test but the marks were not included in the statement of marks for the Final Examination.

SECTION (C).

Literature and Press.

During the year under report there were 506 books published as against 618 in the previous year, which may be classified according to subjects as follows:—Literature 119; Religion 70; Law 40; Mathematics 9; Science 4; Medicine 2; Psychology 1; Engineering 2; General Knowledge (History and Geography) 32; Miscellaneous 219. According to languages the books may be classified

as follows: Arabic 3; Arabic-English 1; Arabic-Urdu 14; Persian 2; Persian-Urdu 3; Urdu 385; Urdu-Telugu 3; Urdu-English 2; Urdu-Marathi 2; Telugu 41; English 3; Marathi 21; Hindi 17; Sanskrit 1; Canarese 2; Marwari 1; Pushtu 1; Balboda 1; Hindi-Sanskrit 3. Besides the above-mentioned books 121 publications issued from the Government Press which were Educational 1; Religious 4; Law 13, and the rest were departmental reports and budgets. From the Translation Bureau 13 books were issued and the Dairat-ul-Maarif published 9 books.

During the year permission was granted for the establishment of 5 printing presses in the City and 4 in the Districts. 34 books were registered during the year and one newspaper and 5 journals in the City and one journal in the Districts.

CHAPTER VIII.

Finance.

SECTION (A).

Government Income and Expenditure.

The year marks the close of the fifth triennial contract under the scheme "Departmentalization of Finances." This scheme owes its origin to the statesmanship and financial genius of the Rt. Hon'ble Sir Akbar Hydari. Wisely conceived and carefully planned it has given Hyderabad a stable system of Finance. The rules and the conventions that have grown in conformity with the spirit of the rules have been found well suited to local conditions and have admirably stood the test of time.

The year began with the opening balance of Rs. 312.68 lakhs as against Rs. 305.91 lakhs in 1345 F., the total receipts Rs. 931.46 lakhs and the expenditure Rs. 882.45 lakhs leaving a surplus of Rs. 49.01 lakhs as against Rs. 49.17 lakhs in the previous year.

[*Statement.*

The ordinary revenue receipts amounted to Rs. 943.32 lakhs as against Rs. 905.61 lakhs. The comparison under different heads of Revenue is tabulated below:— Revenue Receipts.

Major Heads	In lakhs of rupees		
	1345 Actuals	1346 Actuals	Difference
Ordinary.			
1-A. Land Revenue ..	335.57	323.97	—11.60
1-B. Forest by Revenue Officers	1.21	1.43	+ 0.22
2. Forests	12.82	12.11	— 0.71
3. Customs	104.67	123.48	+18.81
3-A. Excise duty on matches ..	11.88	12.14	+ 0.26
4-A. Excise	181.57	180.01	— 1.56
4-B. Opium and Ganja ..	14.62	13.60	— 1.02
5-A. Stamps	20.46	20.90	+ 0.44
5-B. Registration	3.32	3.47	+ 0.15
6. Mines	3.94	4.15	+ 0.21
6-A. Petrol cess	2.81	3.34	+ 0.53
6-B. Vehicle tax	..	2.48	+ 2.48
7. Berar rent	29.17	29.17	..
8-A. Interest	26.29	26.95	+ 0.66
9. Mint	.80	1.92	+ 1.12
10 Paper currency	21.17	21.82	+ 0.65
11 Exchange	.16	.63	+ 0.47
12 Post Office	13.27	13.33	+ 0.06
32 Irrigation	.37	.64	+ 0.27
33 Railways	104.00	132.84	+28.84
34 Electricity	1.30	1.87	+ 0.57
35 Workshop	..	..	..
37 Telephone	..	..	..
41 Miscellaneous	2.40	1.21	— 1.19
Transfer from Famine Reserve	11.79	10.91	— 0.88
Transfer from Industrial Reserve .	2.02	.95	— 1.07
Total ..	905.61	943.32	+ 37.71

The appropriations from Departmental Balances for Expenditure during 1346 F. amounted to Rs. 72.59 lakhs as against Rs. 65.65 lakhs in 1345 F. The Departmental Balances carried to the credit of Departments total to Rs. 68.34 as against Rs. 78.65 in the previous year.

The variations and the receipts may be explained as follows. The decrease under land revenue is due to the remissions and suspensions, besides the sensational conditions detrimental to crops. The receipts under 41 Miscellaneous are of a very uncertain nature being unclaimed deposits lapsed to Government, intestate and bequeathed property, treasure trove, etc., and as correct forecasts cannot be made under this head, there has been an overestimate as against low receipts. The decreases under other heads are too small to call for any remarks. Under 4-A Excise there has been in reality, no decrease in revenue as the figure 181.57 for 1345 F. includes 12.55 on account of collection of arrears and therefore shows improvement, attributable to the introduction of the Madras system.

The increase under customs is due to the greater export of grain, cotton and oilseeds and also to an increase in the import of piece-goods, sugar, kerosene oil, salt and animals. The increase under Mint is mainly under profit on nickel coinage. The increase under Paper Currency is chiefly due to interest on increased deposits of a portion of the Paper Currency Reserve with Banks. The increase under Railways, is due to improvement in economic condition and is also partly due to expansion of Bus Services.

Service Expenditure.

The total ordinary expenditure during 1346 F. was 837.53 against 798.54 in the previous year. The variations under different Major Heads are tabulated below:—

Major Heads	In lakhs of rupees		
	Actuals 1345	Actuals 1346	Difference
1-A. Land Revenue	66.85	66.28	− 0.57
1-B. Land Irrigation ..	6.77	6.99	+ 0.22
2. Forests	10.15	10.10	− 0.05
3. Customs	20.74	21.66	+ 0.92
4-A. Excise	34.76	37.19	+ 2.43

Major Heads	In lakhs of rupees		
	Actuals 1345	Actuals 1346	Difference
4-B. Opium and Ganja ..	1.15	1.11	− 0.04
5-A. Stamps	.97	1.32	+ 0.35
5-B. Registration	1.76	1.83	+ 0.07
6. Mines	.39	.54	+ 0.15
6-B. Vehicle Tax	..	2.19	+ 2.19
8-A. Interest	42.99	48.51	+ 5.52
8-B. Debt Redemption ..	18.68	18.68	..
9. Mint	1.37	1.37	..
10. Paper Currency	.62	.82	+ 0.20
11. Exchange	.67	.50	− 0.17
12. Post Office	13.96	14.18	+ 0.22
12-A. Subsidy for Airmail ..	.23	.23	..
13. Payments to H.E.H. ..	50.00	50.00	..
13. A.B.C.D. & E. Princes Expenditure, etc. ..	13.59	22.39	+ 8.80
14. General Administration ..	40.63	41.12	+ 0.49
15. Political Charges ..	6.16	5.02	− 1.14
17. Life Insurance	.45	0.56	+ 0.11
18. Mansabs	13.73	15.17	+ 1.44
19. Military	79.65	80.55	+ 0.90
20. Courts	23.47	25.42	+ 1.95
21. Jails	4.60	5.06	+ 0.46
22. Police	65.70	64.75	− 0.95
23. Education	103.14	104.24	+ 1.10

Major Heads	In lakhs of rupees		
	Actuals 1345	Actuals 1346	Difference
24. Medicine	26.59	29.39	+ 2.80
25. Religious	13.05	13.42	+ 0.37
26. Agriculture	8.06	7.09	— 0.97
27. Veterinary	4.78	4.76	— 0.02
28. Co-operative	4.22	4.35	+ 0.13
29. Miscellaneous Minor Departments	2.79	4.29	+ 1.50
30. Municipalities and Public Improvements ..	14.05	17.93	+ 3.88
31. Buildings and Communications	67.31	56.35	—10.96
32. Irrigation	8.01	25.74	+17.73
33. Railways	1.57	1.58	+ 0.01
34. Electricity	.24	.24	..
36. Printing	2.59	— .15	— 2.74
38. Industrial	3.39	3.48	+ 0.09
40-B. Famine Insurance ..	15.00	15.00	..
41-A. Miscellaneous	3.71	6.28	+2.57
41-B. Reserve for Reorganisation and Development ..	..	..	..
Total (*a*) Ordinary ..	798.54	837.53	+ 38.99
1-A. Land Revenue ..	.60	.45	— 0.15
4-A. Excise	.99	17.06	+16.07
5-B. Registration	..	.01	+ 0.01
13-A.B. Princes Expenditure ..	12.77	1.96	—10.81

	Major Heads	In lakhs of rupees		
		Actuals 1345	Actuals 1346	Difference
14.	General Administration ..	1.37	1.31	— 0.06
15.	Political Charges ..	.04	.12	+ 0.08
19.	Military	.01	..	— 0.01
20.	Courts	.18	.08	— 0.10
22.	Police	.05	1.59	+ 1.54
23.	Education	.62	.37	— 0.25
24.	Medicine	1.58	.46	— 1.12
25.	Religious	.15	.08	— 0.07
29.	Miscellaneous and Minor Departments ..	1.31	3.27	+ 1.96
30.	Municipalities and Public Improvements ..	6.80	2.71	— 4.09
31.	Buildings and Communications	.90	19.06	+18.16
37.	Telephone	..	.08	+ 0.08
41-A.	Miscellaneous ..	3.72	.56	— 3.16
	Total (*b*) ..	31.09	49.17	+ 18.08
	(*C*) From Reserve			
	Industrial Reserve ..	2.02	.95	— 1.07
	Famine Reserve ..	11.79	10.91	— 0.88
	Total (*c*) ..	13.81	11.86	— 1.95
	Grand Total ..	843.44	898.56	+ 55.12

There has been considerable increase in expenditure in the year 1346 F., as compared to 1345 F. under nation-building and administrative Departments such as Education, Medicine, Irrigation, Police and Courts, etc.

The financial position at the close of 1346 F. was:—

Heads	Receipts 1346 F.	Expenditure 1346 F.
Service Heads	943.32	825.97
Departmental Balance d/forward for expenditure ..	72.59	72.59
Carried to Deptl. a/cs. ..	..	68.34
Capital	.30	24.45
Investments	.02	31.57
Debt Heads	852.00	771.09
Total ..	1,868.23	1,794.01

nce. The comparative figures of receipts and expenditure for the years 1345 and 1346 F. are exhibited below. The surpluses are worked out after taking into account the balances taken to the credit of the departments and the transfer of famine and debt redemption reserves.

Particulars	1345 F.	1346 F.
Receipts	891.80	931.46
Expenditure	829.63	886.70
Appropriations from Deptl. Balance	65.65	72.59
Net from current revenues ..	763.98	841.11
Deptl. Balance carried to Deptl. accounts	78.64	68.34
Total Expenditure ..	842.63	882.45
Surplus ..	49.17	49.01

The Government Central Treasury opened with a balance of B.G. Rs. 49,295-11-10 and O.S. Rs. 2,02,94,032-10-5 and the closing balance was B.G. Rs. 86,506-10-2 and O.S. Rs. 2,30,49,328-2-10. The disbursements during the year amounted to B.G. Rs. 56,22,199-8-11, O.S. Rs. 9,15,43,006-11-10 and the receipts were B.G. Rs. 56,58,323-10-0 and O.S. Rs. 9,48,44,054-2-6. The Paper Currency which has

gained general popularity, notes of various denominations amounting to 14,17,26,054 were in circulation. Currency chests are established in all the districts. The total balance held at all currency chests amounted to 1,34,91,427. Of the different denominations ten rupee notes had the highest circulation and the thousand rupee, the lowest.

General Administration.

With a view to increase the efficiency in the working of the Accounts Departments, a scheme of reorganisation was enforced creating two independent and separate units, namely, the Examiner of Civil and Military Accounts and the Examiner, P.W. and Commercial Accounts. The Insurance Fund and Cash Atiyat Branches were also made separate units. All these units work under the general supervision and control of the Accountant-General. With an object to increase the efficiency of the Accounts and Audit offices the many scattered office orders and Circulars were brought together and compiled in the form of various Codes.

In the reorganisation scheme of the Accounts and Audit Department, the Cases Branch has been made a separate and independent unit styled as the " Office of the Atiyat-e-Naqdi " the status being made analogous to that of Nizamat Atiyat under the Revenue Department. The Atiyat Naqdi office deals with the investigation into the claims of inheritance and the cases disposed during the year numbered 744.

Owing to the introduction of the Reorganisation Scheme the status of the former P.W.D. Audit Office was raised to that of an independent Audit office and styled as the office of the Examiner P.W. and Commercial Accounts. The Mint Audit Branch and the Local Fund Branch were also added to this office as well as the audit of Stationery and Printing Accounts. The post of the Examiner has been raised to that of a head of a Department with functions analogous to a Provincial Accountant-General in British India. In addition to the central audit work that is being conducted in the office, 28 P.W.D. offices, 3 Local Fund offices and the Stationery Depot were inspected during the year.

The Examiner, Civil and Military Accounts controls the audit of all Civil (including Pensions and Hereditary

or Religious appointments), Military Postal, University and the Court of Wards Departments. He is the head of the Department and enjoys the status of the British Indian Provincial Accountant-General. He also controls the District Treasuries which are responsible for the audit and accounts of their Districts. Separate Branches exist for the audit of offices situated in Hyderabad and the Districts, the main feature being that Pre-Audit is essential for all claims preferred and payable at either of these places, whereas the District Civil, Postal and Customs Audit is subjected to a further post-audit by the said Examiner as also all the payments made through any of the banks either in India or abroad. A separate audit section has been constituted for the audit of all Gazetted Officers, whose claims were previously audited in the various departmental sections concerned. There is also a technical staff for Press Accounts Audit. A separate section deals with the Accounts of Sarf-i-Khas Talukas under the administrative control of the Diwani authorities; another with grants-in-aid to various bodies, Educational and Charitable Institutions and Compensatory awards for acquired rights. Dairat-ul-Maarif, an aided enterprise for the inexpensive publication of rare and old Arabic manuscripts is also under the audit of this office.

SECTION (B).

Mint.

During the year under report pure gold weighing 1,140.9 O.S. tolas was purchased at a cost of O.S. Rs. 45,935-7-3 through the Imperial Bank of India, Hyderabad. The following gold coins were minted during the year 1346 F.:—

Full Ashrafis	..	..	2,504
Half „	..	..	538
Quarter „	..	..	..
One-eighth „	..	..	2,040
	Total	..	5,082

Ashrafis issued during the year under report were:—

Full Ashrafis	..	..	3,432
Half „	..	..	231
Quarter „	..	..	915
One-eighth „	..	..	2,367
	Total	..	6,945

The closing balance of the gold coins on the 30th of Aban 1346 F. was:—

Full Ashrafis	..	..	5,603
Half „	..	..	545
Quarter „	..	..	620
One-eighth „	..	..	651
	Total	..	7,419

No bar silver was purchased during the year and no silver coin minted. The silver balance held in the Mint at the end of 1346 F. was:— Silver.

1. Solid and refined silver. 29,578.9 O.S. tolas.
2. Standard silver. 7,81,917.8 O.S. tolas.
3. Small silver coins (value) (8 as., 4 as. and 2 as.) Rs. 3,44,000

During the year under report pure copper weighing 18,30,921 tolas was purchased at a cost of O.S. Rs. 24,442-0-0 through Messrs. Wardle Engineering Co., Secunderabad. No pure tin or zinc was purchased during the year under review. Bronze coins were not minted during the year under report. Copper, Bronze, Tin and Zinc held at the Mint on 30th Aban 1346 F. were:—

				O.S. tolas.
Copper	..	..	..	13,72,752.5
Bronze		..	..	1,88,538.0
Tin	..	..	..	1,75,180.0
Zinc	..	..	..	63,645.9

The balance of the bronze coins on 30th Aban 1346 F. was:—

		Value in Rs.
One Pie pieces	.. ..	3,450
Two Pie pieces	.. ..	2,03,100
Six Pie pieces	.. ..	32,500

27,25,776 One Anna Nickel coins to the value of Rs. 1,70,361 were minted during the year under review. The balance of nickel at the close of the year was:—

		O.S. Tolas.
Pure Nickel	.. ..	6,43,350.0
Standard Nickel	.. ..	2,08,054.8
Phosphorous Copper	..	1,300.1
Aluminium Bronze	..	15,510.5
One Anna Nickel coins	..value Rs.	24,500

ued Coins issued for circulation during the year under
ou- report were:—

		Value in Rs.
Quarter Rupees	.. ..	65,000
One-eighth „	.. ..	20,000
One Anna Pieces	.. ..	1,95,001
One Pie Pieces	.. ..	4,000

SECTION (C).

Paper Currency.

on. Notes of the denomination of 5, 10, 100 and 1,000 were in circulation. Of recalled one rupee notes 2,449 remained in circulation. The table below shows the gross and net circulation on the 30th Aban and the average circulation for the year with corresponding figures for the two previous years 1344 and 1345 F.

Year	Value of notes in circulation on 30th Aban		Average circulation for the year		Increase in average net circulation
	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	
1344 F. ..	1,226.89	1,157.30	1,202.31	1,095.05	70.33
1345 F. ..	1,248.69	1,152.79	1,243.15	1,132.76	37.71
1346 F. ..	1,417.26	1,245.41	1,367.97	1,194.17	61.41

The average gross circulation increased in the year by 10.04 per cent. and the average net circulation by 5.42 per cent. as compared with the previous year.

On the 30th Aban 1346 F. the percentage of increase and decrease in circulation of notes in the denominations compared with the circulation on the same date of 1345 F. is shown below:— Percentage of Increase.

One Rupee Notes decrease	..	—8.89
Five Rupee Notes increase	..	41.90
Ten Rupee Notes increase	..	6.25
Hundred Rupee Notes increase	..	10.67
Thousand Rupee Notes increase	..	16.66

Of the different denominations ten rupee notes had the highest circulation and the thousand rupee notes the lowest according to number. The percentage between notes of all denominations in gross circulation on the last day of the year was as follows with regard to value. Comparative Circulation.

Five Rupee Notes	..	1.74
Ten Rupee Notes	..	18.87
Hundred Rupee Notes	..	23.04
Thousand Rupee Notes	..	56.35

Of recalled one rupee notes 2,449 remained in circulation as against 2,471 at the close of the year 1345 F.

The number of notes of each denomination cancelled up to 1344 F. and in 1345 F. and 1346 F. is as below:— Cancellations.

Year	One rupee notes	Five rupee notes	Ten rupee notes	Hundred rupee notes	Thousand rupee notes
1344 F. ..	20,98,007	8,02,747	17,50,192½	2,46,501½	13
1345 F. ..	..	37,685	3,64,016½	29,148½	5,900
1346 F. ..	..	47,766	1,05,134½	29,176½	500

Of these cancelled notes the value of the number of half and altered notes shown below is credited to Government.

Re. 1.	Rs. 5.	Rs. 10.	Rs. 100.	Rs. 1,000.
..	10	155	150	..

Claims in respect of mutilated and destroyed notes were admitted during the year to the extent of Rs. 1,747-8-0.

The number according to denominations is noted below:—

——	Re. 1	Rs. 5	Rs. 10	Rs. 100	Rs. 1,000
Wholly destroyed notes	..	..	..	..	..
Mutilated notes ..	..	13	33	8	..
Forged notes ..	..	..	2	1	..
Half notes ..	..	2½	7	3½	..
Total ..	..	15½	42	12½	..

The composition of the balance in Currency Chests at the close of the year was as follows:—

Districts	Notes	Coins	Total
1. Warangal ..	10,66,450	1,52,002	12,18,452
2. Aurangabad ..	1,78,675	1,46,000	3,24,675
3. Parbhani	10,24,100	9,30,000	19,54,100
4. Nanded	12,17,000	16,10,000	28,27,000
5. Jalna	7,69,000	6,63,000	14,32,000
6. Raichur	9,57,200	2,54,000	12,11,200
7. Gulbarga	1,90,000	3,10,000	5,00,000
8. Osmanabad ..	3,80,000	6,56,000	10,36,000
9. Karimnagar ..	70,000	2,80,000	3,50,000
10. Bidar	1,48,000	2,42,000	3,90,000
11. Adilabad	80,000	2,20,000	3,00,000
12. Beed	50,000	2,00,000	2,50,000
13. Mahbubnagar ..	1,00,000	2,00,000	3,00,000
14. Nalgonda ..	2,10,000	2,00,000	4,10,000
15. Nizamabad ..	1,00,000	1,00,000	2,00,000
16. Medak	16,000	2,04,000	2,20,000
17. Latur	Nil	5,68,000	5,68,000
Total ..	65,56,425	69,35,002	1,34,91,427

The composition of the Paper Currency Reserve at the close of the year was as follows:— Paper Currency Reserve.

Form	Quantity		Value in O. S. Currency
	B. G.	O. S.	
Osmania rupees in exchange branch	..	5,01,36,010 3 2	5,01,36,010 3 2
In Imperial Bank of India ..	3,29,40,000 0 0	..	3,84,30,000 0 0
In Currency Chests	..	69,35,002 0 0	69,35,002 0 0
In Central Bank of India ..	9,00,000 0 0	27,39,408 12 10	37,89,408 12 10
B. G. Securities in Imperial Bank of India ..	3,78,90,900 0 0	..	4,06,35,633 0 0
H.E.H. the Nizam's Government Promissory Notes ..	..	18,00,000 0 0	18,00,000 0 0
Total ..	..	..	14,17,26,054 0 0

The Securities held are of the following kind and face-value.

		B.G. Rs.	O.S. Rs.
2¾ per cent.	Government of India Stock Certificates.	36,00,000	..
3 per cent.	do ..	12,50,700	..
3½ per cent.	do ..	1,12,76,000	..
4 per cent.	do ..	70,96,200	..
5 per cent.	do ..	1,10,68,000	..
5½ per cent.	do ..	36,00,000	..
5½ per cent.	Nizam's Government Promissory Notes	..	15,10,000
3½ per cent.	do ..	..	2,90,000
	Total ..	3,78,90,900	18,00,000

ent ve. The addition to the Securities in the year was of 5.10 lakhs of $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. and 0.90 of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Nizam's Government Promissory Notes. The interest during the year is expected to be O.S. Rs. 23,33,263 approximately.

iture pts. The expenditure for the year is expected to amount to Rs. 79,768-2-3 approximately.

, orms The stock of note forms at the close of the year was of the value of Rs. 5,38,80,000 of which

Rs. 2,60,00,000	were of	thousand rupee denomination.	
Rs. 2,13,00,000	,,	hundred rupee denomination.	
Rs. 53,25,000	,,	ten	,,
Rs. 12,55,000	,,	five	,,

Notes of one rupee denomination were 1,78,98,892. The addition to the stock in the year was of Rs. 70,00,000 worth of notes of the five and ten rupee denominations. The issue from the stock was of Rs. 2,36,00,000 worth of notes the denominations of which were:—

Thousand rupee denomination	..	1,30,00,000
Hundred do	..	60,00,000
Ten do	..	36,00,000
Five do	..	10,00,000
Total	..	2,36,00,000

CHAPTER IX.

Miscellaneous.

SECTION (A).

Ecclesiastical Department.

An Ecclesiastical Department in some form or another has been an integral part of the administration of this State for centuries. In olden days it was called 'Sadaratul Alia' and its head was known as 'Sadrus-sudur.' The Government records show that so long ago as 1161 Hijri, that is about two hundred years back, one Moulvi Zia-uddin Husain Khan held the office of 'Sadrus-sudur.' At that time, the Department controlled some secular branches of administration also, but they gradually separated from it, so that by the end of the last century, its original importance was considerably reduced. In the year 1294 Fasli, we find Nawab Imadus-saltanat, the then Prime Minister, making the following historic statement:—

"Practically nothing is left of 'Sadaratul Alia' now, except its old name and prestige. The question before me now is to abolish it altogether or revive it. It being an old institution of this country closely connected with religion which the people hold so dear, I have decided to revive it."

Thus it was in 1294 F. that the present name 'Mohakama Omoor Mazhabi' was first given to the Ecclesiastical Department, but even the Prime Minister was reluctant to break away altogether from old traditions. The office of 'Sadaratul Alia' was still retained though as a separate institution devoted mainly towards the ministration of Islamic religious rites and worship, and its head continued to be called 'Sadrus-sudur' who held the privilege of sending his Guzarish and Arzdasht direct to the Ruler of the State independently of the Departmental Minister.

Nawab Sadar Yar Jung Bahadur was the last 'Sadrussudur' who retired in 1339 Fasli, after which the vacancy was not filled up. The next important milestone in the evolution of the Department is found in the year 1345 Fasli, when both the Ecclesiastical and 'Sadaratul Alia' were amalgamated and placed under one head, one Secretariat and one Minister. Thus the gulf between the two branches was bridged over and we get its present constitution.

A description of the main duties and functions of the Department is of interest. The keynote of its policy was sounded about half a century ago in the Premier's statement of 1294 Fasli, quoted above. It amounted to saying that religion—whatever religion it may be—is dear to the people and the fullest possible effort must be made by the Government for spiritual well-being and benefit of those entrusted to its charge. The Ecclesiastical Department may be taken to be a machinery devised to serve the above purpose. Within the Dominions, besides churches scattered all over it, there are 26,358 Hindu religious institutions including 24,000 temples existing side by side with 12,774 Mohammadan religious institutions including 4,000 mosques. If Government gives a grant of Rs. 14,860 annually to churches, it gives a grant of Rs. 1,12,870 annually to Hindu religious institutions. In the shape of land and jagir, large royal grants have been made both to Hindu and Muslim sanctuaries. Rs. 3,10,946 is the annual income of land grants and 'mamul' for Hindu temples and institutions alone. Besides the above grants, we find big jagir grants yielding large incomes, both to Muslim and Hindu institutions. Then there are trusts and waqfs made by private individuals. The Ecclesiastical Department may be considered to be the real custodian of such interests. Their managements may be in charge of private individuals described as 'mutavallis' or 'mahants' or managers, but the Government can never be relieved of its obligation to supervise the proper application of the income of these properties. This is a broad outline of the nature of duties which the Ecclesiastical Department is expected to perform.

One would like to know something of the inner constitution of this machinery. Every patel and patwari of a village, every Tahsildar of a taluq, every Taluqdar of a

district and every Subedar of a division—be he Hindu, Muslim, Parsi or Christian—performs the duties of an Ecclesiastical Officer in his respective village, Tahsil, district or Suba, under powers conferred upon him according to his position. Above 'Subedar,' a bifurcation takes place—one branch shooting towards the administrative side of the work and another towards its judicial side. On the administrative side there is a 'Nazim Omoor Mazhabi' or a Director of the Ecclesiastical Department as its head with his head office at Hyderabad and working under a Secretariat and Minister. On the judicial side, it is clear that valuable vested interests in cash and land of the nature described above cannot exist without disputes between private individuals who serve as 'mutavallis,' 'mahants' or 'managers' at every one of whose death cases of succession generally arise. A special tribunal exists to decide these disputes. There is a 'Nazim Atiyat,' taken generally from the Revenue Department, who exercises exclusive jurisdiction over such cases, and an appeal lies from his judgment to a Committee consisting of two members of the Executive Council, the Chief Justice of the High Court being sometimes called to join the Committee in the absence of a Council Member. Neither in the selection of these judges nor in the administration of laws, there is any distinction on the ground of caste or creed. Judgments in cases above a certain valuation go to His Exalted Highness for confirmation. This is the procedure according to which questions of title affecting Mohammadan and Hindu waqfs, trusts and 'mashrut-ul-khidmat' jagirs valuing lakhs of rupees are decided. The above gives the broad outline of the constitution.

It is the settled policy of the Department not to interfere with the religious beliefs of the people. It takes no part in proselytization of any kind. The Government fully endorses this view and entertains no doubt that the Ecclesiastical Department will continue to act upon this policy.

As to matters affecting the liberty of performance of religious rites by the members of a community, two old Firmans need be quoted, one of which goes on to say, "In a country inhabited by different races professing different religions, no Government would like to stop any religious act unless its public performance inflames the feelings of

the followers of other religions to such an extent as to cause a danger to public peace and safety. It was to remove all apprehension of disturbance to public peace and order that my Government has made a rule that when a person wants to construct a new religious building or enclosure such as mosque, church, or any other place of worship, school or graves, etc., previous sanction of the Government should be obtained." Other Firmans may be quoted to show that similar policy underlies those Government orders and Gashtis which relate to the playing of music, or processions, or preaching of religion in general. In all such matters full liberty exists for all communities without distinction unless that liberty is misused or its exercise is likely to lead to the disturbance of peace and order, to meet which class of cases rules lay down the ways and methods subject to which that liberty is to be exercised. It is needless to say that these commands of His Exalted Highness, based on principles of administration in the public interests, continue to guide the policy of the Government in all such matters.

The future policy of the Department may be defined in the following words:—

"No progressive Department can afford to remain stagnant. It must ever be ready to adapt itself to the changing requirements of the times. All over India there has been a general cry to consolidate waqf laws in such a manner as to ensure the proper application of waqf monies. The future progress of the Ecclesiastical Department from the above point of view affords a very interesting subject of study. If the income of all the royal grants as well as of waqfs created by private individuals be properly applied there is no doubt that the speed of future moral as well as economic progress can be expedited. To achieve this object the Government is contemplating to codify and consolidate all laws relating to waqf and 'mashrutul-khidmat' properties.

Gashtis and Bills are being drafted: (*a*) to demarcate more clearly the line which separates the jurisdiction of the Revenue from the Ecclesiastical Department both of which, as shown above are so closely interwoven that sometimes difficulties arise in everyday administration.

(*b*) to define the limits and the extent to which the Ecclesiastical Department can interfere with the

management of properties that are held by 'mutavallis,' managers and mutassaddis, etc.

(*c*) to empower the Government to divert all those monies which can thus be saved to objects more profitable to humanity but not inconsistent with the original intention of the grantor.

It is clear that any progress in the above directions must be on non-communal lines. If the savings of Panchakke Jagir at Aurangabad can be devoted to the upkeep of a Muslim Hostel where stress may be laid on Islamic culture—a precious heritage—the savings of Sita Ram Bagh temple and of the Hindu endowment at Yadgir should be capable of being devoted to the cause of Hindu culture—an equally precious heritage of the past."

Mr. Aliuddin Ahmad the Director has shown interest in reorganizing the office work of the Department and in making extensive tours to keep himself in touch with the general condition of his Department in the Dominions. There are holders of religious offices scattered all over the State. Great supervision is required over their work. The difficulties to be overcome in the matter of such supervision in the absence of proper staff, are great but there is much margin for improvement. Probably much reform will follow in the wake of those changes which the Department contemplates. The Department has succeeded in entering only 1,187 properties in the Register of Waqfs or endowments by private individuals for public and religious purposes, but its estimate of such properties existing in the State goes up to 39,180. This shows the amount of work that has yet to be done. If the income of these properties is applied to its proper purposes, great social and spiritual advancement of the people might flow from the same.

The 'Sadaratul Alia' is the remnant of that branch of Government administration which has been existing in this State for centuries. It is now devoted mainly to teaching to Muslims their religious tenets so that they may work as peaceful citizens of the State without breaking those principles of law and order which go to the making of an organised society. For instance, there are strict orders that the reading of nikahs or marriages should be done through recognised Qazis, who can always tell people whether a certain marriage is lawful under

Islamic Laws, but it appears that Mussalmans residing in far-off and out-of-the-way villages are yet so ignorant and illiterate that during the last few years 58 cases of nikahs were discovered which were not performed through Qazis and 49 cases were found where the married couple stood within prohibited degrees and could not be married at all under Islamic Laws; 631 cases were registered where 'nikahs' of minors were read under the guardianship of persons who could not so serve under Mohammadan Law. Renewed efforts are being made to remedy these evils. The Qazis within whose jurisdiction such illegalities occur are made responsible for the same.

SECTION (B).

Mint Workshop.

The quantity of work turned out during the year was much below the maximum capacity of the shops. The Electricity Department continued to be the biggest customer, the total value of whose orders being about a third of the total sales of the year. Owing to this shortage of work, it was unfortunately necessary to suspend the workmen from work for long periods by rotation. As the Department had been working at a loss continuously for many years, the Government finally decided to close the Department by stages and H.E.H. the Nizam's Royal Commands were obtained to retrench the entire staff and to pay them gratuity under article No. 315 of the H.C.S.R. As a first step towards this end, about a third of the entire staff were discharged during this year on payment of gratuity to such of them as were eligible.

In spite of the adverse conditions under which the Department continued to work, the result was much better than the previous year in that, the turnover during the year under report increased by about Rs. 19,000 and the nett loss was decreased by about 10,700.

The works executed by the Department during this year were as diverse as in the previous years. The most important of them, however, were as follows:—Gold and

Silver Bangles and Medals for the Veterinary Department and the Education Department; Badges and Seals for the Nazim, Daftar-i-Diwani; Buttons and Collar Badges for the Excise Department; various parts of Machinery and 2 new complete Chimneys for Boilers of the Electricity Department; Machine parts for the Azam Jahi Mills; Steam Road Roller Parts and Rims for the State Mechanical Engineer, etc., etc. Besides these all kinds of first-class furniture were also made for various customers and some of the Government Departments. The Military Decorations for the Army Department for H.E.H. the Nizam's Silver Jubilee Celebrations formed an important item of work. A special feature of interest, also, was that this Department had the privilege of making 3 book covers of pure gold of the total value of Rs. 20,000 for the Political Department in connection with presentation to His Exalted Highness the Nizam during his Silver Jubilee.

SECTION (C).

Electricity—City and Districts.

The year was one of great importance in view of the Silver Jubilee of His Exalted Highness the Nizam. During the celebrations in connection therewith there were very extensive illuminations which put a demand of 5,750 kilowatts on the Power House, a far greater load than had ever been experienced before, and about 90 per cent. higher than the normal daily maximum load. The plant met this demand without any difficulty; and the illuminations, which extended over many days, passed off without a trace of trouble. The Department also made a prominent and popular display at the Departmental Progress Exhibition, where models, graphs, illuminated photographs, and other attractive exhibits were shown. The exhibit which drew most attention from the public was the first generator ever used in Hyderabad (10 kilowatts) which was set into motion alongside a photograph of the present generating plant (10,000 kilowatts), thus showing a thousand-fold increase in plant capacity since the inception of the Department.

Street Lighting.

The year under review also marked the beginning of very great improvements in the Street Lighting of Hyderabad. Drastic improvement had been a long-felt

necessity, but this was only rendered economically possible by the Department's action in offering the Municipality an attractive and scientific rate, whereby the average price per unit is reduced with increased consumption. As soon as the Municipality accepted the new rate it was possible to abolish the old and dangerous practice of turning out the street lights on nights of even partial moonlight, and to undertake extensive conversion from kerosene lighting to electricity. The new street-lighting rate may be described as a triumph for the Department, the Municipality, and the public. The profits have increased; the price per unit has greatly fallen; and the public are given better lighting. Two new substations were erected during the year. The Department is now standardizing substation design in a very simple but distinctive form of architecture, so that the appearance of these buildings may become familiar to the public. All attended substations are surmounted with electric globes illuminated with green bulbs, so that consumers may readily find them if they wish to register any complaints. There were 15 main lines and 96 substations at the end of 1346 F. Four miles and 58⅓ yds. of cable of various sizes costing about O.S. Rs. 52,837, and 7 miles, 5 furlongs, and 67⅓ yds. of overhead mains costing about O.S. Rs. 36,492 were laid giving connection to 703 new consumers during the year. Supply was taken to several entirely new districts such as New Lallaguda, Adigmet, and Sitapalmandi. In the Hussain Sagar Power House two modern stoker-fired boilers were installed, each equipped with fuel economizers. These have effected a great saving in the energy consumed by auxiliaries as compared with the old boilers fired with pulverized fuel. There has also been enormous improvement in the reduction of smoke emission which was formerly such a nuisance to Saifabad residents. This is partly due to the method of firing, and partly to a new design of chimney which combines appropriate architectural features with the fulfilment of technical requirements. The greatest triumph, however, of the stoker-fired boilers is the fact that the coal *cost* per unit generated fell to O.S. As. 0.194 as compared with O.S. As. 0.259 in the previous year, i.e., by 25 per cent. This was a result of the versatility of mechanical stoker as compared with pulverisers in dealing with different classes of fuel, which led the Collieries to make a 50 per cent. reduction in the pitmouth price. The efficient and

economic working of the Power House was severely hampered by shortage of water in Hussain Sagar. The station was designed to work with water levels varying from 25 to 34 feet but the highest and lowest levels recorded during the year under review were 23′-5″ and 18′-4″. This involved the incurring of heavy expenditure in sinking a sump, installing pumps, cutting channels, and constructing retaining dams, etc. The amount of capital expended during the year on this account was O.S. Rs. 25,530-14-6; but the water shortage was also responsible for incurring very heavy revenue expenditure amounting to O.S. Rs. 4,437 on account of pumping, maintenance of civil works, clearing of weeds, etc.

The water shortage was indirectly responsible for reducing the Power House efficiency through pollution of water arising from decaying vegetable matter and concentration of impurities. This meant increasing the amount of "blowdown" very considerably with consequent loss of station efficiency, and ultimately necessitated the purchase of a Water Treatment plant. The same causes led to heavy machine maintenance costs on account of chemical action on the turbine blades and piping through impurities in the steam and water. But for the shortage of water the technical and economic efficiency of the Power House would have been considerably greater.

The average price per unit for street lights was substantially reduced, in fact from O.S. As. 4½ to O.S. As. 3⅓. Owing to the reduction in coal costs substantial reductions were handed on to the four largest consumers, namely—Secunderabad, His Exalted Highness the Nizam's State Railway, Dewan Bahadur Ramgopal Mills, and Hyderabad Spinning and Weaving Mills—as a result of agreements, according to which the price per unit must fluctuate with the price of coal. These reductions amounted to O.S. Rs. 56,409. The average price per unit received during the year, (exclusive of the revenue received on account of Silver Jubilee Celebrations) was O.S. As. 2.029 as compared with O.S. As. 2.061 during the previous year, a reduction of 1.5 per cent. As, however, substantial revenue was received at lighting rates in connection with the Silver Jubilee Celebrations, these large reductions were more than counterbalanced, and the over-all average price per unit was O.S. As. 2.065 as against O.S. As. 2.061 for the previous year.

The financial results of the year were highly satisfactory. Despite the large reductions referred to above the profits increased by O.S. Rs. 1,20,306 or 12.69 per cent. of the profits for the previous year. The nett profits as expressed in terms of the expended capital less the depreciation fund at the end of the year increased from 9.31 per cent. to 10.89 per cent., whilst the nett profits on the loan capital amounted to 9.47 per cent.—a most excellent result.

The increase in revenue from the sale of current over last year amounted to O.S. Rs. 53,261. Of this, a sum of O.S. Rs. 31,064 represents the income from illuminations during His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Silver Jubilee celebrations, the balance of O.S. Rs. 22,000 and odd being the normal increase. This is of course considerably less than the increase, viz., O.S. Rs. 71,017 obtained in 1345 F. over 1344 Fasli on account of the substantial rebates granted to the four biggest consumers. As against O.S. Rs. 28,279-6-8⅝ last year, other receipts during the year amounted to O.S. Rs. 31,168-11-8⅔ derived from profit on sales and other sundry receipts. The total working costs for the year showed considerable reduction on the previous year (8.2 per cent. of actual costs and 10.7 per cent. of cost per unit). They amounted to O.S. Rs. 7,22,468-8-7⅘ or 0.848 anna per unit sold, as against O.S. Rs. 7,86,623 or 0.950 anna per unit for 1345 F.

The gross surplus for the year amounted to O.S. Rs. 10,68,396-5-8 as against O.S. Rs. 9,48,090-5-5 in the previous year or an advance of O.S. Rs. 1,20,306-0-3. This large increase has been made possible due to the reduction in working costs this year.

District Electricity.

The activities of the Department during the year under review were confined to 8 towns in 7 districts, viz., (1) Aurangabad, (2) Warangal, (3) Gulbarga, (4) Raichur, with extension of supply to (5) Yadgir (Gulbarga District) and to (6) Narayanpet (Mahbubnagar District), (7) Nizamabad and (8) Nanded. The Department has power houses and controls both the generation and distribution of electric power to Aurangabad,

Raichur and Nizamabad towns, whereas for Nan
Warangal, energy is obtained in bulk from the
shahi and the Azamjahi Mills and distribute
supply of electricity needed for the town of Gul
being temporarily generated by the Department
able sets. The question of electrification of som
other important towns such as Jalna, Parbhani,
Khammamet, Bidar, etc., is receiving the attentio
Department. But before embarking on further
of expansion, steps are being taken to conduct a
mental enquiry into the scope and possibilities of e
undertakings in the State, having regard to the
achieved so far, and to obtain expert advice with
to formulate the policy and the programme of
partment for the future.

The number of units of energy generated at th
houses or purchased in bulk from the mills and the
of units sold during the year are given below:—

	1346 Fasli		
	Generated	Purchased	Total
Aurangabad ..	498,163	..	498,163
Raichur ..	914,520	..	914,520
Nizamabad ..	194,455	..	194,455
Warangal ..	*2,290	183,370	185,660
Nanded ..	*483	192,380	192,863
Gulbarga ..	57,138 (Generated by portable set)	..	57,138

*Emergency generation by Portable Set Departmentally.

The decrease in the number of units genera
sold in Nizamabad was due to the fact that the
load from pumping and oil mills that arose in the
year did not arise in 1346 F. The following tab
the working of the different District Schemes du
year.

Serial No.	Name of Scheme	Capital outlay	1346 Fasli			Revenue realised in 1346 F.	Expenditure in 1346 F.	Net surplus or deficit in 1346 F.	Return per cent.	
			Light	Power	L.F. Street lights				Payable	Earned
1	Aurangabad ..	5,74,125	703	35	334	86,377	72,707	13,670 (*a*)	5	2.38
2	Raichur	6,47,569	412	2	384	85,798	81,752	4,046 (*a*)	5	0.63
3	Nizamabad ..	3,02,237	278	8	270	31,146	52,492	21,346	5	..
4	Warangal	4,16,250	348	10	387	40,943	33,965	6,978 (*b*)	..	Period of provisional supply.
5	Nanded	3,05,000	208	16	215	26,654	20,084	6,570 (*b*)	..	
6	Gulbarga	4,92,200	334	15	331	17,565	10,352	7,213 (*b*)	..	

(*a*) Exclusive of interest payable to Government which amount will be a contingent liability on the Scheme to be paid after the concern fully develops.

(*b*) The surplus during the period of provisional supply will not be credited to Government but will be treated as a reduction of Capital Expenditure.

SECTION (D).

Statistics and Gazetteer.

During the year the Department maintained its progress and established useful contacts not only with the different departments of His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Government, but with the Government of India and the Provincial Governments as well as public individuals and institutions, local and foreign, interested in the economic and social statistics of the country. Besides the Government departmental statistics of population, public health, crimes, agriculture, live-stock, farm development, industry, trade, prices, education, posts, telephones, rail and road, electricity, etc., the Department tapped other sources for facts and figures for answering enquiries from journalists, reviewers, university students engaged in writing theses for degrees, traders, foreign universities collecting publications of economic interest for their libraries, and Indian States with development schemes and statistical bureaux of their own. Some Government Departments bought many publications of this Department and indented for ever typewritten copies of current statistics. **Scope of Work.**

Among the many subjects dealt with may be mentioned the following:— **Work done.**

1. Weekly Season and Crop Reports with maps.

2. Special Weekly Report on agricultural and economic conditions in scarcity areas during the monsoon with an illustrative map.

3. Special monthly reports on season, agriculture and economic conditions during the period of the south-west monsoon.

4. Annual review of the season and agricultural and economic conditions.

5. Periodical forecasts numbering 37 of 19 principal crops.

6. Annual agricultural statistics and incidence of land revenue.

7. Special monthly report on cotton giving its export, trade and market prices with graphs.

8. Weekly return of cotton bales pressed in factories.

9. Monthly statement of the quantity of yarn spun and cotton goods woven and the value thereof.

10. Monthly statement of the consumption of cotton in mills.

11. Annual textile (cotton) mills statistics.

12. Bi-monthly retail prices.

13. Bi-monthly wholesale prices.

14. Monthly wholesale prices in the city market with their index numbers.

15. Periodical (tri-monthly) railway statistics with graphs.

16. Periodical (tri-monthly) road mechanical transport (Bus) statistics with graph.

17. Monthly return of selected industries, such as matches, cement, glass, distillery produce, tanneries, etc.

18. Monthly statistics of vegetable-oil production.

19. Bi-monthly returns of stock of linseed and ghee in the districts.

20. Annual trade statistics.

21. Monthly imports of food grains, etc., into Hyderabad City.

22. Annual statistics of ginning and pressing factories.

23. Monthly returns of new joint stock Companies registered under the Act.

24. Annual statistics of joint stock Companies.

25. Annual statistics of large industrial establishments.

26. Annual statistics of various Departments in the State.

27. Cotton stock census—annual.

28. Post-mortem examination of cotton crop for the Indian Central Cotton Committee.

29. Annual statement of cattle mortality.

The Department issued 43 publications during the year, important among which being the following:— Publications.

(1) *The Cotton Manual.*—Published during the year. Its ten chapters describe season and climate, cotton varieties and the centres where they are grown, market prices of the different staples of cotton, area and yield, ginning and pressing, exports and imports, mill consumption, textile mill statistics, and other relevant information.

(2) *List of Cultivated Plants.*—The list of cultivated plants now published has two sections. The first gives in English and Urdu the names of 34 main heads scheduled by the Government of India for agricultural statistics, and the second gives the common names of all cultivated plants with their Urdu, Marathi, Telugu and Kanarese equivalents. Their botanical names are also added.

(3) *A crop Atlas of Hyderabad State*—It is a part of the statistical atlas of Hyderabad State, and was completed for publication.

(4) *Silver Jubilee Album.*—The charts and diagrams that were prepared by the Statistics Department for the Silver Jubilee of H.E.H. the Nizam were photographed and formed into an album as a record of the work done of the Department and for future reference.

(5) *Agricultural Statistics.*—On the model of the Government of India's Blue Book, the agricultural statistics of these Dominions till 1935 have been drawn up giving the area and yield of crops, area under irrigation, land assessment, etc. These statistics are in constant demand by different institutions—Government and private. It has been sent to the Press after the approval of the Government.

Rain-gauges.—Ten more gauges were installed in the districts during the year bringing the total number to 42, leaving 17 to be erected. Improvements.

Inspectors.—The four Inspectors of Statistics, who held office all the year, proved very valuable. Although the field in which they are required to operate is very wide—a subah of four districts—the Inspectors helped to

promote contact and co-operation between the different offices and the Department. They worked strenuously in the preparation of statistics for the District Gazetteer, Statistical Abstract and the Statistical Year Book.

ing tistics. The Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, who is also the Director of Commerce and Industries, with whom correspondence had been in progress for amending the existing legislation in order that the Joint Stock Companies registered elsewhere and doing business in these Dominions may furnish statistics, reports no further progress.

cultural tistics. Proposals for crop-cutting experiments on systematic and approved lines and the necessary orders thereon will be issued next year to the district officers. This will improve the statistics of yield per acre. A dependable soil survey of the Dominions should go hand in hand with these crop-cutting experiments.

Fore- ts. No addition was made to the 19 crops for which forecasts are issued. The demand for crop reports increased. Trade enquiries were constantly received about several other crops, but it has been decided to add chillies and onions only to the crops to be forecast. There is a large export of chillies and onions from these Dominions.

(*a*) *Cotton Crop Forecast.*—Endeavours were continued to check the accuracy of cotton yield statistics by the collection of stock and ex-factory consumption figures. The second cotton stock census was held on the 31st August 1937 (end Meher 1346 F.) the last day of the 1345-46 cotton season. Bilingual schedules numbering 381 were distributed and 188 replies from mills, factories and godowns were received. The results analysed showed a stock of 34,755 bales; 15,263,456 lbs. ginned but unpressed cotton and 9,264,404 lbs. of unginned kapas. This analysis was communicated to the Indian Central Cotton Committee on 21st September 1937. The final figures namely 34,810 bales—16,328,156 lbs. of ginned but unpressed cotton and 9,264 lbs. unginned kapas, were forwarded to the same authority on the 4th November 1937.

(*b*) *Ex-Factory Consumption of Cotton.*—The Department of Agriculture gave us the result of an

enquiry which it held for ascertaining the quantity of ex-factory cotton consumption. It was a random sampling method enquiry made between November 1934 and May 1935 in 109 villages representing three principal cotton tracts. The result was an estimated consumption of a little less than half pound of cotton per head of population. Hitherto it was assumed that the per head ex-factory consumption was one lb.

(*c*) *Export of Cotton.*—A third important factor needing examination is the export of cotton across the borders of the Dominions. The subject was officially moved in the Indian Central Cotton Committee at one of the half-yearly meetings and the co-operation of the officers representing Bombay, Madras and Central Provinces and Berar was secured for sending to this Department a statement of Hyderabad cotton carted into their provincial markets every year.

(*d*) *Anna Valuation.*—The adoption of a 12 anna normal in the Office of the Director of Statistics for calculating the quantitative yield of all crops helped to improve the returns to a very great extent. Still there is room for improvement and the District officers will again be addressed on the importance of personally acquainting themselves with crop conditions from time to time and making reasonable anna estimates.

Trade Statistics.

Statistics for 1345 F. were tabulated and reviewed. The manuscript, as approved by the Government, was sent to the Press before the end of the year. The trade statistics not only include the import and export of the State as a whole but also the inter-provincial trade figures and the railway returns. These will throw full light on the conditions and movements of trade.

Prices Statistics.

The second issue of "Retail and Wholesale Prices" for 1330-1340 F. was printed and published at one rupee a copy.

The prices prevailing in the chief cotton markets of the State are collected regularly and incorporated in the monthly cotton report submitted to the Government, and also sent to the Imperial Bank of India at their request.

strial atistics

(*a*) *Matches and Cement.*—The production statistics of Match and Cement industries were collected and regularly supplied to the Government of India and also published in the *Jarida*.

(*b*) *Vegetable Oils.*—The Oil Industry is expanding and the Department endeavoured to collect from the mills (73 in all) monthly returns of oils pressed.

(*c*) *Leather, Hides, and Skins.*—Revenue Officers and Inspectors of Statistics were given a list of tanneries in their area and asked to try to secure the co-operation of the factory owners.

(*d*) *Liquor Statistics.*—The first set of statistics relating to the month of Aban was supplied to the Government of India for publication in their booklet.

n nsus.

There were regular enquiries from Government Departments and private bodies about the census data. The Department endeavoured to supply the information with the least possible delay.

stock nsus.

The report on the 1344 F. Live-stock Census was published and distributed to the various departments. It is illustrated and was favourably reviewed in the local and Indian Press.

ur nsus.

The report on the 1344 F. Rural and Urban Wages Census was approved by Government and sent to the Press before the end of the year.

ict etteers.

The compilation of the statistics for Part II or the table volume of the District Gazetteers was continued not only for the 2nd issue for 1331-40 F. but also for the 3rd issue for 1341-45 F. The Government have approved of the two suggestions made by this Department, *i.e.*, the publication of the table volume of the District Gazetteers every fifth year instead of every 10th year; and the publication of them (as far as the headings go) in bilingual form (English and Urdu) to save time and money. Hence the statements that were completed were also translated simultaneously.

stical stract.

Of the total number of statements originally intended (251), 6 had to be excluded for lack of statistics. The first proofs of a large number of tables were seen before the year closed.

*

(*a*) 1344 *F. Statistical Year Book.*—The Year Book containing statistics of 1344 F., with comparative figures for the preceding 4 years, was compiled and sent to the press early in the year. Statistical Year Book

(*b*) 1345 *and* 1346 *F. Statistical Year Book.*—Compilation of statistics for these years was in full swing. The staff worked at full pressure in order to have this book brought up-to-date.

SECTION (E).

Archaeology.

Several new monuments of considerable archæological and historical importance were surveyed during the year in the Aurangabad, Raichur, Gulbarga, and Nalgonda Districts. The monuments deserving of special notice are described below. Survey of Monuments.

Bhokardan Cave.—The large rock-cut Brahmanical temple at Bhokardan (20° 16′ N and 75° 46′ 56″ E.) in the Aurangabad District referred to in the Report for 1345 F. was further explored and excavated during the year under review. The plan of the temple consists of a double hall with seven cells at the back; the middle one of which originally contained a *Yoni* and a *Linga.* The cave was blocked with earth and rubbish and after excavation it disclosed many a sculpture, the most important of which is Vishnu resting on the Sheshnaga. There are also two Dwarpalas of respectable size carved along the jambs of the door of the middle cell. On the left wall of the outer apartment of the hall are carved a male and a female figure representing Siva and Parvati, the former having his arm round the waist of the latter. As the cave is situated on the left bank of river Kelna, the waters of this stream have done much damage during the rainy season to the pillars and sculptures of the cave. Steps have been duly taken to repair the interior of the cave and to build a strong masonry dam in front of the temple so that the water of the river may not enter the cave even at the periodic risings of the stream during the rainy season. From the character of the inscription and from the style of the sculpture the cave may be assigned to the 8th or 9th century A.D.

Monument of Hazrat Asaf Jah I, Burhanpur.—Another building of considerable historical importance surveyed during the year is the Monument of Hazrat Asaf Jah I at Burhanpur. The monument is associated with the preliminary funebrial rites performed after the demise of Hazrat Asaf Jah I in 1611 H. (C. 1748 A.D.) and is situated at Zainabad—5 miles from Burhanpur—in the Berars, and carries an *inam* of two villages for its upkeep.

The monument is built in a plot of land, 18-4 acres in area of which 4.02 plus 1.93 acres have recently been acquired by the British Government for the construction of Burhanpur-Amraoti and Burhanpur-Bombay roads. In the middle of the plot is an enclosure 315 ft. (approximately) East to West and 360 ft. (approximately) North to South. The land outside the enclosure as well as inside it is under cultivation and the tenant possesses hereditary rights. In the middle of the enclosure is a platform 84 ft. square and 3 ft. high, on which the monument proper is built. It consists of a *Jali* screen, 28 ft. 6 ins. square externally and 24 ft. internally and 9 ft. 3 ins. high. The design of the screen is typical Asaf Jahi and the monument was apparently built immediately after the death of Asaf Jah I (1748 A.D.). As the entire structure is of brick and lime and during the last two centuries it has not been properly maintained it shows signs of decay.

ments he City Hyder- ıd.

To the north-east of Golconda Tombs is a small village that goes by the name of Shaikhpet. It consists of about fifty small houses which have sprung up during the last hundred years. To the east of this colony is a magnificent mosque which stands upon a rectangular platform about three feet in height and measuring 121 feet East to West and 78 feet North to South. The main building of the mosque is at a distance of about eight feet from the western side of the platform and consists of one single hall measuring 37 ft. 6 ins. plus 23 ft. 6 ins. At a distance of thirty feet from the mosque towards the East is a cistern 35 ft. × 24 ft.

The *facade* has three arched openings each of them being 15 feet in height and ten feet in breadth. The roof contains three flat domes and is supported by two

arches each measuring twenty-one feet in breadth and twenty-four feet in height. The *mihrab* contains six inscriptional tablets of black basalt arranged in one line, five of them are of uniform size, each measuring two feet nine inches by one foot six inches. The sixth measures only 1 ft. six inches by one foot two inches. One tablet of the size of the last one is missing and has been detached from a cavity of that size. The inscription is being edited by the Director of Archæology in the *Epigraphica Indo Moslemica* for 1935-36. It records the construction of this mosque by Abdulla Qutb Shah in 1043 A.H. There are traces of enamelled work in the interior of the mosque. But the *facade* including the minarets which are flanked one on each side was profusely covered with enamelled tiles. Just below the *chajja* and round the minarets, there was a band (about three feet in breadth) of inscribed tiles running throughout the length of the *facade*. The pieces of the tiles generally measure $3\frac{1}{2} \times 2$ inches and show a variety of colours consisting of blue, green, yellow, etc. They were arranged with great taste. But the letters are usually in white arranged in blue background.

To the east of Mir ka Daira is a Qutb Shahi mosque. It is situated quite close to the Ghasal Wadi and is locally called Ghassalan-ki-Masjid. The mosque is in the ordinary Qutb Shahi style. It consists of a prayer-hall measuring 34 feet by 24 feet and six inches. The roof consists of three flat domes and rests upon two arches each measuring 16 ft. $\times$ 17 ft. Towards the east it has three arched openings each measuring 9 ft. $\times$ 15 ft. The *mihrab* has an inscriptional tablet of black basalt. It records that the mosque was constructed in 1034 A.H. (1624 A.D.) in order to secure divine favours for Bibi Khadija, daughter of Mir Sayyied Ali of Astarabad, the Shaikh of Awand, who died in 1301 H.

Between the Fath Darwaza and Musa Burj, there is a big bastion called Sapola Burj. Architecturally it is a two storeyed construction having striking resemblance with the Musa Burj, but is practically devoid of any ornamental decoration. Its importance lies in the fact that it is situated quite close to the West of the Bomni Darwaza, one of the old gateways of the Fort, which has been now totally blocked up. On the top of the

bastion lies a huge piece of ordnance, measuring 15 feet 9 inches in length. The diameter, at the breech is 2 feet 4½ inches, and at the muzzle, 1 foot 8 inches, while the bore is 9 inches wide. There are beautiful arabesque designs in low relief on some parts of the gun. But these designs and the upper surface of the gun have suffered from cannon shots and also from scratches during its transport from Asir to Golconda. The gun according to the inscription upon it was manufactured during the reign of Aurangzeb in 1084 A.H. (1673 A.D.) by Mathara Das son of Ramji at Asir. According to Ma'athiri 'Alamgiri it was used by Aurangzeb in besieging Golconda.

akes- r ple at tal

Kautal is about forty miles from Raichur on the road to Lingsugur. In 1345 Fasli prehistoric implements were collected from this place. This year besides collecting prehistoric implements an interesting mediæval temple has also been surveyed. It is not in use and is in an extremely neglected condition. The plan of the temple is star-shaped and two out of the three shrines contain a *Linga* and a *Yoni*. The third also must have contained the same effigy but unfortunately it is now missing. The name 'Trimbakeshwar' by which the temple is called means three gods. It is obvious that name must have been derived from the three representations of the *Linga* which were installed one each in the three shrines.

nents barga.

The Director of Archæology visited Gulbarga to inspect the conservation work done in 1345 F. He also surveyed a tomb in the South-east of Hazrat Syed Muhammad Gesudaraz Sahib's tomb which showed traces of old enamelled tiles. Unfortunately the tiles were all covered with thick coats of *chunam* which were applied during the course of annual 'whitewash. Arrangements are being made to carefully remove the lime from the tiles. He further surveyed Langer Ki Masjid which is situated to the North of the present Water Works, at a distance of about two furlongs. The mosque is of great importance architecturally. It is unique at least in one respect, as it has got a vaulted arch shaped roof with representations of wooden ribs resembling those which are usually found in rock-cut Chaityas of Buddhist period.

During the year under report several new prehistoric sites have been discovered in the Raichur district. Prehistoric Sites.

At Ajanta the campaign of the conservation of the frescoes continued as usual. The most important measures carried out during the year relate to the preservation of the frescoes on the ceiling of Cave XVII as well as those on the northern, western and eastern walls of this cave, including the frescoes on the pillars, doorway and windows. Some of the frescoes on the walls of the galleries of Caves IX, X and XVI were also conserved. Many necessary maintenance works were also carried out. Conservation.

At Ellora, in addition to the general clearance and repairs of the Caves, several important works were carried out during the year for the convenience of visitors and the improvement of the site.

At Khuldabad, the work of the restoration of the Garden and Tomb of Bani Begum was continued. Besides the general clearance of the entire area, the conservation of the Main Entrance gateway and the laying out of the causeways and lawns inside the garden are among the major works executed to this monument.

The side-road to Bani Begum's Garden, which branches out from the Khuldabad main road, has been repaired. Another monument which received similar treatment is Mun'im Bagh.

Repairs were also carried out to the tomb of Malik 'Amber, where in addition to the general clearance of the surroundings necessary repairs were executed to the masonry of the walls and the dome of the building.

The work of the clearance and conservation of the Daulatabad Fort also made considerable progress during the year. The ground round the Chini Mahall and the Nizam Shahi Palaces was cleared of rank vegetation and the southern portion of the moat and the area adjoining it was also cleared. In the course of the general clearance of the Fort a set of half finished rock-cut caves was discovered under the great rock of the citadel. The caves appear from their workmanship to correspond to the later Brahmanical caves of Ellora.

At Aurangabad, besides the maintenance and petty repairs of the various gateways and other monuments, the work of the conservation of Bibi-ka-Maqbara was taken up during the year and a sum of Rs. 2,000 was allotted for the year's programme of work, which includes such items as the restoration of decayed masonry and plaster, conservation of the entrance gateway, minor repairs to the *chajjas* of the minarets of the Maqbara, etc.

At Bidar, a vast programme of excavation and conservation has been carried out. In the Fort the area of the Takut Mahall was further excavated and cleared of the huge mass of debris. As a result of these operations the large courtyard in the rear (west) of the Mahall was completely cleared up. This affords a nice background to the building. A 14 feet high staircase was provided for the apartments in the upper storey of the Mahall, and the ruined octagonal cistern in the western apartment of the Mahall was restored with a *shahabad* stone margin provided around it.

In addition to the above works the network of roads inside the Fort which was damaged on account of the seasonal rains was thoroughly repaired and a new road was constructed to afford access to the Sukla Tirath.

The monuments at Gulbarga have been considerably conserved by the Department through the P.W.D. in previous years. But during the year under report the Department has launched a systematic campaign of conserving and preserving the relics of the early Bahmanis and 'Adil Shahis.

ıtions. kal Maski During the year under report excavations were carried at Maski on a large scale and many new sites have been tapped. The work at the old sites had been extended and the caves in the hills were searched to a greater extent.

At a site situated on the left bank of the river Maski about one furlong to the West of the Dak Bungalow, foundations of a massive character were discovered under the ground and while sifting the earth three gold coins of an unpublished variety have been discovered. The finds at Maski are of exciting interest. They consist of stone implements, pygmy flakes of chert and chalcedony and represent great varieties from the point of view of type, technique and material. The beads, as

those of the last year, consist of carnelian, lopis lazuli, amethyst, crystal, onyx, rubies and garnets. One snake head of a reddish semi-precious stone is of great interest. It has got a small hole at the base which shows that it was used as a pendent in a necklace or as some other ornament. The most important part of the finds was the material which illustrates that at some remote time shell industry and bead making industry flourished at Maski itself.

Excavations of an experimental nature were carried out near the village Kadkal, which is situated to the north-west of Lingsugur at a distance of about three miles. It was at this place that some bronze images representing the Jaina Tirthankaras were accidentally discovered by a cultivator while ploughing his field. The matter was reported to the Archæological Department and upon an examination of the site which was under cultivation, brickbats of unusual size were discovered in great abundance lying scattered in the field, which suggested the presence of structural remains under the ground.

As Jaina images were discovered at this place it was presumed that a Jaina temple must have existed there and the view was confirmed by the nature of finds that were discovered during the course of the excavations. It appears that the temple must have been of a gigantic size because each of the side of the main building measured ninety feet. The superstructure had totally disappeared and only the brick pavement and the foundations remained. The pavement was found at a depth of six inches from the ground level. The foundations were only about three feet deep and they were laid over decomposed gneissic work. The bricks that were used in the construction of this temple measure about 17″ × 10″ × 2.5″. One side of the flat surface is plain but the other side has wavy grooves about ¾th of an inch in breadth and ½ of an inch deep. They were evidently made like this so that they may stick better in the cementing mortar.

As this site is about a mile to the east of Bellamrayan Guda which is a Stone Age Site some specimens of stone implements were also discovered either lying on the surface or in sifting the earth.

Excavations of an important nature were also carried out during the year at Paithan in the Aurangabad District. The town of Paithan has a halo of antiquity and romance about it, as even in the remotest period of India's history it was well known to the ancient Greeks, Egyptians and Romans for its textiles, embroidery work, bead industry and particularly for its export through Barugaza (modern Bharaich) of onyx stone. From contemporary epigraphical records it is apparent that towards the dawn of the Christian Era Paithan (ancient Pratistana) was a town of considerable importance, having enjoyed the position of the sub-capital of the Andhrabhrityas. The huge array of the mounds and old ruins that flank the northern bank of river Godavari attest to this day to the prestine glory of ancient Paithan. It was in view of these facts, therefore, that the Director of Archæology had invited the attention of the authorities as far back as the year 1915 towards a systematic excavation campaign of this site and had expressed the hope that if excavations are conducted at Paithan they would " throw ample light on the history of the Andhra kings, of which at present only the barest outline is known " (*vide* Annual Reports of the Archæological Department, H.E.H. the Nizam's Government, for the year 1914-15 and the year 1919-20).

After a preliminary survey of the site the actual excavations were started in May, 1937. The operations, although of an experimental nature, augured very hopeful results, as in addition to the discovery of several architectural remains—houses, drains, wells, etc., constructed in some cases of bricks of an exceptionally large size ($20\frac{1}{2}'' \times 8'' \times 3\frac{1}{2}''$)—copper coins of the Andhra Dynasty and in some places, where the trenches were taken to greater depths, finds of terra-cotta figures, beads of lapis lazuli, carnelian, agate, crystal, etc., all pointing to a still earlier culture, rewarded the labour of the excavator. From the discovery of the copper coins, particularly those with the Bodhi Tree and the Swastika emblems the period of the relative *stratum* may be assigned to the Andhra Dynasty. In due appreciation of the fruitful results of the operations the Government have been pleased to allow the excavations to be continued in future years.

During the year under report five Canarese inscriptions which were lying in an extremely neglected condition have been removed to the Dak Bungalow at Maski (Raichur District). Among the Moslem inscriptions the majority is of the Nizam Shahis—one mentioning the name of Malik 'Ambar. Some of the inscriptions belong to the Mughal Dynasty, one giving the name of Aurangzeb. Epigraphy.

The Director of Archæology has secured rubbings of twenty more Muslim inscriptions at Hyderabad and Golconda. These inscriptions mostly belong to the Qutb Shahi and Mughal periods.

During the year under report 2,494 coins were added to the cabinet of the Department. Of these 52 are of gold, 571 of silver, 1,838 of copper and 33 of alloy. Of the gold coins one has been presented by the Nagpur Museum and two have been purchased from the Provincial Museum, Lucknow. The Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society has presented one silver, 6 copper and 14 alloy coins. Mr. Muhammad Ahmad-ud-din has presented a copper coin of Tippu issued from Zuhranagar Mint. Numismatics.

The most important acquisitions for the cabinet were the coins discovered at Paithan, Kadkal and Maski. During the course of excavations at Paithan four punch marked coins and about twenty-five Andhra coins were discovered. The Andhra coins are of exciting interest as they have got the Bodhi tree and Swastika represented upon them which resemble with similar symbols to be found upon Taxila coins. Museum.

At Kadkal, an old site which was excavated during the year, turned out to be a mint and yielded terra-cotta moulds which were used in the manufacture of the coins. The coins which were also discovered along with the broken pieces of moulds numbered about one hundred and fifty. The gold coins found at Maski are also of equal interest. One of them a tiny piece bears an elephant on one side and a lion on the other. The other two bear a lion on one side resembling with that found on the Kadamba coins but considerably different from them. All these three gold coins are also of an unpublished type and they have not been as yet definitely assigned.

On the auspicious occasion of the Silver Jubilee of H.E.H. the Nizam's reign the Department had arranged its charts, statements, publications and picture postcards on the first floor of the Town Hall for display. In addition to that, the Director of Archæology arranged a representative exhibition of the art of Indian Painting from the earliest times down to the beginning of the modern era, on the first floor of the Museum. The paintings consisted of actual size copies of Ajanta Paintings by Lady Herringham and by Departmental Artists. Besides, a hundred and sixty typical original paintings representing Indo-Persian, Mughal, Rajput, Kangra, Gujarat and the Deccan School were displayed in classified order. An instructive note briefly describing the history and salient features of those schools was compiled by the Director and placed at the approach to the exhibition. The question of housing this collection of paintings has met the favourable disposal of the Government and the work of erecting a Picture Gallery close to the Museum is making a speedy progress.

SECTION (F).

Government Central Press.

There was no change in the permanent staff of the Press which remained at 181. There was a reduction of 25 in the number of temporary workers, whilst there was an increase of 12 in the number of convicts employed in the Press.

The total working expenses came to Rs. 4,59,454-12-8 as compared with Rs. 4,50,785-14-0 for the previous year. The increase in the working expenses was due to the fact that urgent demands necessitated a good deal of overtime in several of the branches. The value of the work done in terms of wages was Rs. 1,20,498-5-10, *i.e.*, approximately, Rs. 14,000 more than the corresponding figure for the previous year.

The receipts amounted to Rs. 5,26,243-2-6, the corresponding figure for the previous year being Rs. 4,17,537-10-0. The figure for the year under report includes work done for Government offices (Rs. 4,09,414-7-0), subsidy (Rs. 93,600) and cash receipts (Rs. 23,228-11-6).

The book-value of the Press plant at the beginning of the year was Rs. 6,76,699-0-5. The depreciation fund now amounts to Rs. 3,93,849-14-3, and the Press is allowed to purchase new plant against this fund.

There has been no change in the location of the Press and it is still situated in the Central Jail. A sum of Rs. 1,25,000 was provided by Government for Press expansion some years ago and out of this amount was spent Rs. 19,600 during the year. There is a balance of Rs. 1,05,400 in hand towards the construction of new Jail buildings occupied by the Press in Rs. 2,340, but the Press does not pay any rent to the Jail for the buildings it occupies.

The strength of the establishment during the year under report was 628 as against 641 in the previous year, permanent establishment numbered 181, temporary workers 326 and convicts 121.

The revenue derived from the sale of registers, Jaridas and from work done for private bodies amounted to Rs. 63,691-0-0 against Rs. 44,952-1-0 or an increase of Rs. 18,738-15-0 over last year. The increase is largely due to the work done in connection with H.E.H. the Nizam's Silver Jubilee celebrations.

Analysis of Press Cos

Wages on productive work cost the Department Rs. 1,32,063-15-11 which combined with the overhead cost of Rs. 3,27,390-12-9 brought the total expenditure to Rs. 4,59,454-12-8 as against Rs. 4,50,785-14-0 in 1345 Fasli. The net outturn value of the Press during the year amounted to Rs. 1,20,498-5-10 as against Rs. 1,06,307-0-7 in the preceding year.

The earnings of the Press in the year under report were Rs. 4,09,414-7-0 as against Rs. 3,03,399-6-10 in 1345 Fasli or an increase of Rs. 1,06,015-0-2. The net closing book-value of the entire plant was Rs. 6,76,699-0-5.

GENERAL.

There were 74 subscribers at the end of the year against 71 in the previous year and 695 Jaridas were issued to Government offices against 696 in 1345 Fasli.

The Process section which was sanctioned by Government last year has made steady progress. The plant received from England was erected and the work of preparing the blocks was taken up. Work to the value of Rs. 6,289-5-2 was carried out during the year while the expenditure on this section stood at Rs. 6,154-7-7, leaving a small profit of Rs. 134-13-7.

During the year under report 8 punches and 8 matrices of 25pt. Nastaliq, 4 punches and 4 matrices of 36pt. Suls, 6 punches and 145 matrices of 16pt. Naskh and 158 matrices of 18pt. and 24pt. English Recherche type were completed. In addition, 17 blocks and 12 dies were also prepared at the Foundry. The total value of work turned out including the value of types cast came to Rs. 41,866-2-0.

During the year considerable progress was made with the work of the Bilingual Edition of the Holy Quran and the publication is nearing completion. This edition will remain as a monumental work to the credit of the Press.

SECTION (G).

Stationery Department.

nency. he ot. The Depot was created on 1st Khurdad 1334 Fasli by a direct Firman of His Exalted Highness and since, it had abundantly justified its creation as a measure of economy and as a department unifying the stationery requirements of Government offices it was made a permanent institution by the Firman-i-Mubarak dated 19th Shaban 1355 H.

ıtion irec- Board. An outstanding feature of the year was the creation by Finance Department of the Stationery Directing Board to deal speedily and effectively with the administrative matters of the Depot for which certain rules were drawn up.

The first Board Meeting took place on 13th Thir 1346 Fasli and during the year eleven meetings were held.

ınery mittee. The Stationery Committee met under the new constitution on 4th Mehir 1346 Fasli for the consideration of Annual Tenders.

The Stationery Committee confirmed the proceedings of the Directing Board and the Note prepared by the Director, Stationery Department, was read with interest of which the following is an extract:—

> "In selecting the kind of articles required particular care was given to products manufactured within the State in order that sufficient impetus was given to local-made articles as far as possible."

Purchases, Issues and Balances.

The value of new stock purchased during the year aggregated to Rs. 3,71,490 against Rs. 6,64,194 in the previous year.

The value of paper and stationery articles issued to Government offices during the year, including packing and overhead charges, aggregated to Rs. 6,29,563 against Rs. 5,89,961 in the previous year or an increase of 6.7 per cent.

The stock that remained on hand at the close of the year was valued at Rs. 1,93,232 against Rs. 3,96,685 in the previous year.

Working Capital.

The working capital of the Depot as in the previous year remained at Rs. 1,50,000 bearing interest at 5 per cent.

The receipts of the Depot together with miscellaneous proceeds amounted to Rs. 47,180 against which the expenditure during the year stood at Rs. 45,928. A net profit of Rs. 1,252 has thus resulted.

No-stock Certificates.

The number of no-stock certificates issued by the Depot during the year for standardized and unstandardized articles is as follows:—

	Number.	Value.
		Rs.
Standardized	545	15,732
Unstandardized ..	442	23,961
Total ..	987	39,693

987 no-stock certificates aggregating to the value of Rs. 39,693 for standardized and unstandardized articles were issued to the offices during the year as against 1,082 for Rs. 27,444 in 1345 Fasli.

SECTION (H).

Nizamiah Observatory.

gs ıent. The usual maintenance work for the preservation of the buildings and outhouses was carried out satisfactorily and some improvements were effected.

A number of publications have been received in the Library from various observatories. The usual astronomical periodicals continued to be subscribed for, and 12 books have been added by purchase.

Both the equatorial telescopes are in good order and have been in fairly continuous use during the year except during the monsoon.

An observing ladder of suitable height was designed for use with the Grubb Equatorial and made in the Observatory workshop. This provides convenient access to the eye and in all positions of the telescope.

The 4″ Crooke photovisual lens which was sent to the makers last year, has been received refigured and polished. A 12″ object glass lent to Mr. Evershed some years ago, is still held on loan at the Kodaikanal Observatory. ....

The sidereal and meantime clocks were performing satisfactorily.

The two seismographs (Milne Shaw horizontal pendulums) have been operating without interruption.

The self registering meteorological instruments are in good order. The barometer and thermometers were compared with the meteorological office standards by an officer of the India Meteorological Department.

ımi- bser- ns Re- ons. *Astrographic Equatorial.*—The work with this telescope consisted mainly of taking repetition plates in the Hyderabad Astrographic Zones; 122 plates were exposed during the year.

The reduction of plates in Zone + 36° has been completed thus bringing the work on the zones + 36° to +39° to a conclusion. The reference stars for these zones have been taken from the Lund A.G. Catalogue, bringing the positions to 1,900.0, but during the progress

of the work, it was found that Prager's "Katalog Von 8803 sternen" contains more recent positions of the stars required for reference and it was considered advisable to revise the plate constants using the positions from Prager's catalogue.

The blink comparator was in continuous use during the year and pairs of plates in 55 areas of the Hyderabad Zones have been compared during the year.

The measurement of the photographs of Eros taken during the opposition of 1931 is nearly complete and about 25 per cent of the plates have been reduced using the provisional places of the reference stars in Kopff's list.

Grubb Equatorial.—Work with this telescope was continued on the same lines as in previous years. Observations of long period variables form the main item in the programme and 1,051 estimates of visual brightness were obtained mostly of stars with faint minima. The observations have been as usual communicated to the variable star section of the B.A.A. and the Harvard College Observatory.

The weather conditions were below the average during the year under report.

Occultations.—Forty occultations of stars by the Moon have been observed:

Disappearances	..	..	32
Reappearances	..	..	8

All the occultations observed in 1936 have been reduced.

Seismological and Meteorological Observations.

Seismology.—The total number of earthquakes recorded by one or both of the Milne-Shaw seismographs was 110.

The readings of the principal phases of the seismograms have been forwarded as usual to the University Observatory, Oxford, for incorporation in the International Seismological Summary.

A few original records or photographic copies have been supplied to certain seismologists on request for the study of particular earthquakes.

Meteorology.—Daily observations of surface weather at 8 a.m. local Mean Time and 17^h Indian Standard Time have been continued. Records from self-registering instruments have been regularly obtained for the following elements:—

Wind velocity and direction, pressure, temperature and rainfall.

The heaviest rainfall recorded in a single day was 2.7 inches on 1936 November 21. The highest shade temperature during the period was 109°.0 on 1937 June 2, while the lowest minimum was 44°.6 on 1937 January 8.

The movement of wind for 24 hours was 389 miles on 1937 July 23, the highest recorded for the year and the maximum gust registered by the Dines Pressure Tube Anemograph was one of 72 miles per hour at 0^h 58^m on 25th March 1937. Since 1937 March 1, the surface weather at 17.00 hours I.S.T. has been telegraphed to Poona every day for use in preparation of the evening synoptic chart.

Upper Air.—Daily observations of the velocity and direction of the upper winds by means of pilot balloons were continued, in co-operation with the India Meteorological Department, and the preliminary results have been regularly telegraphed in code every morning to the forecasting centres, Poona, Calcutta and Karachi. Additional balloons were released on Mondays and Fridays for supplying information to the pilots of Messrs. Tata's air mail service passing through Hyderabad on the Karachi-Madras route. Some extra flights were also observed on the international days and on a few other occasions by special requisition from the forecasting centre. The greatest height reached was 17.4 kms on the 19th November 1936. Weekly and monthly statements summarising the results of the pilot balloon observations have been forwarded as usual to the Upper Air Observatory, Agra for incorporation in the publication of the Meteorological Department of the Government of India. Now that the programme of air service is being expanded, it will be ultimately necessary to have two sets of observations every day as a regular measure in order to provide timely information for the use of aircraft flying over Hyderabad.

Copies of the following two publications have been distributed during the year. Reports and Publications.

Vol. VIII Part I—Comparison of the places of stars in the "Catalogue de 9997 Etoiles" Algiers with the photographic measures on the plates of the Hyderabad section of the Astrographic Catalogue.

Vol. X—Measures of star images on plates in Zone+38°.

Among minor contributions from the Observatory may be mentioned the following:—

61. On a new variable star in Lepus (A.N.)

62. Occultations of stars by the moon observed at the Nizamiah Observatory, Hyderabad during the year 1936

(Monthly Notices R.A.S.)

63. Stars with Large Proper Motion in Astrographic Zones+36° to +39°—III. (A.N.)

A brief summary of the work of the Observatory during 1936 was forwarded to the Royal Astronomical Society, London, and published in the Annual Report of the Council (M.N. Feb. 1937).

SECTION (I).

Geological Survey.

General.

During the year, parts of Nalgonda, Mahbubnagar and Gulbarga Districts comprising a total area of 1308 square miles were geologically surveyed, special attention being paid to economic possibilities indicated by the different rock groups.

Nalgonda District.

Parts of Myrialgudda and Huzurnagar taluqs of the Nalgonda District were covered during the survey and the geological formations met with here are (*a*) The Dharwar series, (*b*) Peninsular Crystalline Complex, (*c*) Dolerite dykes, and (*d*) Sedimentary rocks of the Purana Group. The Dharwar series which occur as

shredded minor patches in the area are represented by the hornblende schists, hæmatite quartzites diabasic dykes and granodiorites. They have not disclosed any great economic potentialities. The Peninsular Crystalline Complex which covers the major part of the area consists of a heterogeneous assemblage of gneisses and granites. An attempt has been made to study their relative sequence, and their relation to the dynamic geology of the area. The dolerite dykes which are later in age than the gneisses form a network of low ridges but impart no conspicuous character to the general topography. The sedimentary formations occur to the south and fringe the northern bank and valley of the Kistna. They consist of quartzitic sandstones, shales, slates and limestones.

b- r rict. The survey of Amarchinta Samasthan was continued to its southern limits, the geological formations met with being Dharwar series and Peninsular Complex. The Dharwars which consist mainly of hornblende schists are the northern extension of the Gadwal band. Diorite and amphibolite dykes of Dharwarian affinity have been fairly common in the area. The Peninsular Gneisses are cut by pegmatites, quartz veins, and dolerite dykes.

'ga rict. The area covered in Gulbarga District comprises of the northern part of Shahpur taluq and the whole of Andola taluq. Gneisses of the Peninsular Complex outcrop along the southern limits of the country surveyed. These are succeeded to the north by shales and limestones of the Purana group which are locally named "The Bhima Series." The western part of the Andola taluq is covered by the Deccan Traps which overlie the sedimentary series. An important aspect of the survey of this part consists in the reclassification of the Bhima group into three distinct stages of deposition and the location of a fault over 50 miles in length.

mic sibili- In the three districts covered during the survey, several economic minerals and materials have been noticed the more important of which are briefly mentioned here.

tones. The limestones of the southern parts of Nalgonda district and the eastern parts of Andola taluq break into flags of large dimensions and can be exploited with the development of cheap and quick transport. They are all suitable for cement industry and those in Myrialgudda

and Huzurnagar in Nalgonda District are particularly worthy of attention as being capable of meeting the requirements for a cement industry in the southern parts of the State.

Ocherous shales which occur as an extensive deposit below the Deccan Traps in Andola taluq and yellow siliceous shales in parts of Shahpur taluq are suitable for paint and metal polish industry, respectively. The mud shales of Nalgonda and Gulbarga are of the required quality to be mixed with limestones for the manufacture of cement. **Shales.**

Deposits of slaty shales at the Junction of the Musi with the Kistna in Myrialgudda taluq and in several localities in Andola taluq, can be exploited for the manufacture of writing slates. Materials for slate pencils are also available in both these areas. **Slates**

Cherts of variegated colours occur in profusion in association with limestones in the northern parts of Shahpur taluq of the Gulbarga District which can find use as decorative stones on account of their pleasing hues. **Jasparoid cherts.**

Some altered dioritic dykes in parts of Myrialgudda taluq give rise to steatite which is used for making stoneware for household purposes. **Serpentine.**

The numerous pegmatite and quartz reefs in Mahbubnagar and Nalgonda Districts can afford abundant raw material for ceramic and glass industries. **Materials for glass and Ceramic Industries.**

In all the three areas, there is scope to resuscitate the salt and nitre industry. Several localities in Andola taluq produce nitre from old village earth by lixiviation. **Salt works.**

In all the three districts, several interesting archæological finds such as stone alignments, stone circled graves, stone bruised graffitti, rock paintings and protohistoric sites with finds of beads of semi-precious stones have been noted and reported. **Archæology.**

The laboratory was kept fully active during the period and specimens collected in the field were studied in the chemical and petrological laboratories. **Laboratory.**

The field maps were transferred to office sheets and several transverse sections and tracings prepared in the drawing branch. **Drawing Office.**

to Sink- epart- t.

Geological advice was given from time to time to the Well Sinking Department on the sites and depths of wells in Shorapur, Shahpur and Andola taluqs of the Gulbarga District. A note on the possibilities of bored tube wells for the development of minor irrigation was given at the request of the Well Sinking Department.

d Vol- c Phe- ena at nna-

An officer of the department was deputed to investigate and report on the heating noticed on the Akhada street in Humnabad towns, which was feared by the local people as a manifestation of some volcanic phenomena. After an inspection of the area and a study of the rainfall and other meteorological data, it was found that the effect was due purely to superficial causes and was not deep seated.

-Talks.

The officers of the department gave popular talks on geological subjects of popular interests from the Hyderabad Broadcasting Station.

ations.

During the year, the following publications were issued by the department:—

1. Hyderabad Geological Series Bulletin No. 2, containing a brief outline of the Geological History of Hyderabad State with a reference to its mineral resources.

2. The Journal, Hyderabad Geological Survey, Vol. III, part 1.

ry.

21 new books on various subjects of Geology were added to the Departmental Library bringing up the total of books to 190. 33 copies of various Journals were obtained from outside in exchange of Departmental Journals.

H. the am's ver Ju- ee Exhi- ion.

Specimens of type rock formations occurring in the State such as the Dharwars, the Peninsular Gneisses, the Dyke rocks, the Cuddappahs, the Vindhyanas and Bhimas, the Gondwanas, the Deccan Traps and building stones mostly from Raichur, Mahbubnagar, Gulbarga and Asifabad Districts and of the economic minerals of the State, an up-to-date geological map of the Hyderabad State, a polished granite core and marble slabs and the Journals of the Hyderabad Geological Survey Vol. I to Vol. II parts

1 and 2, and Vol. III part 1, Hyderabad Geological Survey Bulletins No. 1 and 2 were the chief exhibits housed at the Geological Section of the Exhibition. These evoked great interest among the visitors.

The Indian Science Congress Association held its session this year at Hyderabad. The officers of the department took part in the geological excursions to Bhongir, Bidar and other places along with the Science Congress Delegates of the Geology Section. All of them read papers on geological subjects relating to the localities surveyed by them within the State. The Director of Mines delivered the inaugural address at the opening of the Geology Section of the Congress Session giving a brief outline of the geological history of the Hyderabad State with reference to its mineral resources. **Indian Science Congress.**

The cost of the department amounted to O.S. Rs. 54,385 out of the allotment of O.S. Rs. 66,062 as against O.S. Rs. 43,050 for the last year. **Expenditure.**

SECTION (J.)

Life Insurance Fund.

The year 1346 Fasli (corresponding to October 1936 to September 1937) started with Rs. 95,62,463-3-0¾ as the commencing Fund. The Receipts during the year and the interest on Investments from Government amounted to Rs. 7,13,561-0-9 and Rs. 3,53,918 respectively. Claims amounting to Rs. 3,79,246-13-1 were paid during the year, thus the year closed with a balance of Rs. 1,02,50,695-6-8¾.

2,184 proposals were received during the year and out of them 2,029 have resulted into policies aggregating to the face value of Rs. 12,71,321 yielding a premium income of Rs. 31,667 per annum.

The valuation of Assets and Liabilities of the Fund from 1322 F. to 1344 F; as taken up during the early part of 1345 F. was completed during the year. The Actuary has found the Fund in a very strong and sound position and that in his experience no other Fund

has disclosed a mortality so light as this Fund. Providing a Reserve for liabilities of the Family Pension Fund and other claims amounting in all to Rs. 6,74,000 the net balance to the credit of the Life Insurance Fund stands at Rs. 82,68,984-5-6. The Actuary has shown the net liabilities for Life Assurance contracts as Rs. 41,80,901. Out of the resulting surplus of Rs. 40,88,083 the Actuary has recommended the Government for a sanction of Rs. 25,67,160 for distribution of a simple reversionary bonus at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum, leaving a balance of Rs. 15,20,923 to be carried forward to the succeeding years. The rate recommended was sanctioned by the Government and it compares very favourably with the rates of bonuses of Insurance concerns of reputed and longer standing. It has been welcomed universally by the Government servants and is a remarkable achievement in the history of the Fund. The State Fund has grown to its full stature and as recommended by the Actuary, and sanctioned by the Government no longer needs the financial support of the Government.

SECTION (K.)

Information Bureau.

During the year 1346 Faslj, the activities of the Bureau connected with the Press and Publicity, as also with those relating to the purchase and distribution of Newspapers to offices and educational institutions, were further expanded and the Bureau continued to take an increasing part in the exposition of the work done by the various Government Departments by way of issuing communiques, Press Notes, etc. and by the distribution of publicity literature including Departmental Reports. The Bureau compiled and published English and Urdu versions of the State Administration Report for the years 1344 and 1345 F.; the Monthly Summary of Press-cuttings was prepared as usual, the system of purchase and distribution of newspapers was further improved upon and the work of compiling the Silver Jubilee Souvenir in the four vernaculars of the State and in English was completed.

Each of the three sections into which the Bureau was divided, *viz.*, the Administration, Publicity and Press continued to work satisfactorily under the direct and personal supervision of the Director.

The aggregate number of statements of all kinds issued during the year showed an increase of 17 as 456 statements were issued as compared with 439 during the preceding year. Of these, 39 were Communiques, 45 Press Notes, 306 Notifications and 66 Departmental Reports, Reviews, etc. As many as 185 individuals were supplied with material and photographs for articles and special Silver Jubilee Numbers as compared with 113 in the preceding year. 48 unauthentic and misleading Press reports were contradicted and further elucidated as compared with 52 in the previous year.

39 Communiques as compared with 35 of the preceding year were issued during the year for public information. Of these 8 related to political, 10 to administrative, 3 to economic, 14 to social matters and to the Silver Jubilee, 1 to educational and 3 to miscellaneous subjects. The year under review was eventful in many respects. The Silver Jubilee of His Exalted Highness' beneficent rule was celebrated during the month of February 1937 and Addresses presented on behalf of various institutions, subjects of His Exalted Highness, and others were translated and issued to the Press. Other important events on which the Information Bureau issued Communiques and Press Notes were:—

(1) The enforcement of the rules under the Motor Vehicles Act of 1329 Fasli, requiring the owners of Motor Vehicles to register them ;

(2) The Berar Agreement of the 24th October 1936 and the Gazette Extraordinary published containing His Exalted Highness' Firman-e-Mubarak, the text of the Agreement and of the collateral letter from His Excellency the Viceroy and the Governor-General of India ;

(3) The Kharita Durbar held at Chowmahalla Palace on 13th November 1936, wherein the announcement was made regarding the further recognition by His Majesty of the Sovereignty of His Exalted Highness over Berar and the further attestation of its association with

Hyderabad by the addition in the dynastic title of His Exalted Highness and the grant of the title of His Highness the Prince of Berar to the Heir-Apparent of His Exalted Highness and his successors ;

(4) The visit of Mr. A. C. Lothian and certain other Reforms and Revenue Officers of the Government of India to Hyderabad for the purpose of a clarification of points of doubt or detail incidental to any consideration of the Government of India Act of 1935 and the Instrument of Accession;

(5) The threatening famine conditions on the western border of the State which occasioned the sanction of an expenditure of Rs. 9,22,800 by the Famine Board for providing labour, fodder and relief according to the programme sanctioned by Government ;

(6) The report of the sub-committee for the reorganisation of Education in the State, as approved by the General Committee, together with the recommendations of the Hon'ble the Executive Council submitted to His Exalted Highness and the Firman-e-Mubarak issued on 21st Rajab 1355 Hijri ;

(7) The petition submitted by certain public men in the State to the Hon'ble the Finance Member, his reply to the Deputation and the reply of the leader of the Deputation on the subject of Hyderabad's entry into Federation ;

(8) His Exalted Highness' Firman granting a remission of two annas in a rupee in the Abi crop, in view of the prevailing economic depression ;

(9) The introduction of the system of the Record of Rights in the Osmanabad and Aurangabad districts;

(10) The contradiction of the Press Report that His Exalted Highness' Government had donated a large sum to the Indian Muslim League ;

(11) The Conference of the Engineers held in connection with the Tungabhadra Project;

(12) Elucidation by Hon'ble the Finance Member of the sovereignty of the State High Court *vis-a-vis* the establishment of the Federal Court at the evening party given in his honour by the Chief Justice and the Members of the Judiciary ; and

(13) The announcement by His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the President through his speech to the State Legislative Council of the Firman-e-Mubarak in regard to the appointment of Committee having a non-official majority to submit recommendations for the closer association of the subjects with the administration of the State.

The number of Press Notes issued during the year was 45, whereas 191 had been issued during the preceding year. The apparent heavy decrease is due to the fact that Press Notes relating to statistics of commercial intelligence were classified during the year as Notifications. Of the Press Notes issued, 4 related to economic and agricultural subjects, 17 related to administrative matters, 6 related to the Silver Jubilee and 18 were on miscellaneous subjects.

306 Notifications were issued during the year and this number exceeded the previous year's total number by 200. The apparent increase has already been explained in the preceding paragraph. Of these, 105 related to commercial intelligence, 33 to administrative, 4 to religious, 1 to educational, 9 to agricultural and 153 to miscellaneous subjects. Notifications relating to commercial intelligence consisted of Memorandums on the forecasts of various agricultural crops in the Dominions, Monthly Cotton Reports, Periodical Statistics relating to the number of cotton bales pressed in factories in the State; production of cement, matches and cotton goods and the import of various food grains in the City of Hyderabad and Secunderabad.

The total number of local newspapers, periodicals, etc., published in the State during the year in Urdu, Marathi and Telugu was 47, of which 6 were dailies and 5 weeklies.

Government was constantly kept informed of the views expressed in their columns and the various Government Departments were supplied with cuttings which related to them. Cases arising out of the Press statements were sent up for elucidation to the Departments concerned and after ascertaining the true facts, were communicated for public information either by a letter to the paper in question or through a Communique or a Press Note. 48 such Press statements, most of which were connected with administrative matters, were either contradicted or elucidated as compared with 52 during the preceding

year. Greater contact was established with other Government Departments resulting in greater co-operation on their part which in turn served to establish a better understanding between the Public, the Press and the Government.

A still greater demand was recorded for publicity literature and photographs than in the two preceding years. The Silver Jubilee Celebrations evoked great interest amongst the loyal subjects as well as amongst others who utilised the opportunity for the expression of their love and loyalty to the person of His Exalted Highness and the family of Asaf Jah. Tourists were attracted from all parts of India and abroad. The total number of enquiries that were referred to the Bureau, including requests for supply of literature, numbered 185, as against 134 during the preceding year. Of these 8 enquiries were received from foreign countries and 94 from British India. 36 of the total number of enquiries related to the Silver Jubilee celebrations. Most of the local papers published special Silver Jubilee Numbers and two authors compiled Silver Jubilee Souvenirs material for which was supplied by the Bureau. Amongst the British Indian papers, the Hindu and Madras Mail of Madras, the Indian States Gazette of Srirangam, the Eastern Times and Naresh of Lahore, the Mashriq of Gorakpur, the United India and Indian States of Delhi, the Pilot of Amritsar, the Star of Allahabad and the Jaya Bheri of Rajmundry, issued Special Silver Jubilee Numbers, copies of which were liberally distributed to Government Departments, Schools, Colleges and Libraries. The Times Weekly, London, also published a Special Silver Jubilee Number copies of which were likewise distributed.

The Silver Jubilee Souvenir, containing an account of the administration during the gracious rule of His Exalted Highness was translated in Telugu, Marathi and Kanarese, and the English and Urdu versions were completed. The Moral and Material Progress Report of the State for 1936 was compiled and forwarded to the Residency for transmission to the Government of India. 66 Departmental Reports, Reviews, etc., were distributed to the Press. Of these, 42 were Administration Reports and Government Reviews on the activities of various departments and the remaining 24 were Plague and

CHAPTER X.

1. *Constitutional Affairs.*

The composition of the Constitutional Affairs Committee remained unaltered during the year under review, the Right Hon'ble Sir Akbar Hydari continuing to be its President and Member-in-Charge in the Executive Council and Nawab Mahdi Yar Jung Bahadur and Sir Theodore Tasker remaining its Members.

Mirza Ali Yar Khan (now Nawab Ali Yavar Jung Bahadur) remained Secretary of the Constitutional Affairs Committee and Department, except for the period from 18th Khurdad to 25th Shehrewar 1346 F. (22nd April to 31st July 1937) when he accompanied the President to London on the occasion of His Majesty's Coronation, the Under Secretary, Mir Turab Ali, remaining in charge of the Department.

The year opened with an important stage in the Federal discussions. The Special Representative of His Excellency the Viceroy, Mr. A. C. Lothian, C.I.E., visited Hyderabad in Dai (November) for the purpose of elucidating points of difficulty and doubt arising from the Government of India Act, 1935, and the Draft Instrument of Accession, circulated prior to his visit. The Department had in the meantime prepared, in consultation with Counsel in London, a Memorandum designed to serve as a basis for discussions. These were held from the 10th to the 15th Dai 1346 F. (14th to 19th November) between Mr. A. C. Lothian, Mr. A. J. Raisman and Mr. E. Conran Smith on the one part and the Constitutional Affairs Committee, assisted by its Secretary, on the other part, in the presence of the Hon'ble the Resident, Sir Duncan Mackenzie. The discussions centred chiefly round the Draft Instrument of Accession, the entries in the Federal Legislative List and the financial implications of Federation; they also included the main principles underlying the scheme. Some subjects were left over on account of shortness of time while some

others were not discussed as they were still under consideration by the Government of India. On the conclusion of the discussions it was emphasised by the Committee that nothing in the conversations that had taken place or in the material provided as a basis for the discussions should be regarded as binding on the State or considered as a commitment while the Special Representative also made it clear that the object of the discussions was only to elucidate points on which doubts and difficulties had been felt and nothing said by him should be regarded as binding the Government of India or the Federation when it came to be established.

Soon after this visit, and the conclusion of similar visits to other States, His Highness the Maharajadhiraj of Patiala, as Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes, decided to convene a Constitutional Committee to take account of the position as emerging from the discussions with the Special Representatives. In expressing willingness to participate in this Committee, His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Government expressed the view that the proposed Committee would perhaps be much assisted in its labours if it had before it the opinion of the Informal Committee of Ministers as well. The suggestion having been accepted, the Informal Committee of Ministers was convened at Bombay under the Chairmanship of Sir Akbar Hydari, and sat from the 15th to the 17th January 1937. The Committee was assisted in its examination by a Memorandum representing the views of Hyderabad and the comments of the State's Counsel on the discussions with the Special Representative; it came unanimously to the conclusion that, generally and in substance, that Memorandum represented its views. This conclusion was communicated to the authorities concerned and was, together with the Hyderabad Memorandum, made available to the Constitutional Committee which was appointed to meet in Delhi from the 25th January to the 6th February 1937. Illness prevented the President, the Right Hon'ble Sir Akbar Hydari, from participating in the deliberations of that Committee and, as a result, Mirza Ali Yar Khan was deputed to represent the State. It was felt that a close approximation between the views of all the States would be a decided gain and, in spite

of the divergence of the interests represented, the Committee, under the able Chairmanship of His Highness the (late) Maharajadhiraj of Patiala, succeeded in establishing unanimity and in coming substantially to the same conclusions as those stated in the Hyderabad Memorandum and supported by the Informal Committee under Sir Akbar's Chairmanship. In this task of effecting a close approximation of views the State's representative played an effective and decisive part.

On the 15th Ardibehisht 1346 F. (19th March 1937), the Constitutional Affairs Committee (with Sir Akbar as President) attended a Conference in Delhi with representatives of the Government of India to discuss the question of retrocession of jurisdiction over Railway areas in the State. Another Conference followed shortly afterwards with Mr. A. C. Lothian, Mr. Rau, Mr. Conran Smith and Mr. Narhari Rao in which Sir Theodore Tasker and Secretary, Constitutional Affairs, participated. This Conference was purely informal and the discussions were in connection with some of the entries in the Federal Legislative List and the general clauses of the draft Instrument of Accession.

The commencement of the year under review was also marked by the successful conclusion of the protracted negotiations in regard to Berar. The Agreement between His Majesty the King-Emperor and His Exalted Highness, signed on the 24th October 1936 (19th Azur 1347 F. has already seen the light of day as a Gazette Extraordinary has already announced its contents and the satisfaction of His Exalted Highness with its terms. The salient features of the Agreement, which was designed to ensure a more effective recognition of His Exalted Highness' sovereignty over Berar, are the right to be consulted about the appointment of the Governor of Central Provinces and Berar and whose legislative action will, so far as Berar is concerned, be specified to be by virtue of the Agreement, the right to appoint an Agent in Nagpur, the protection of the commercial and economic interests of Hyderabad in Berar, the continuance of the payment of 25 lakhs to the State and of the specific military guarantees, and, above all, the termination of the perpetual lease contracted in 1902. The

Agreement was followed by a letter from His Majesty associating the Berar with the dynastic title of His Exalted Highness and conferring the title of "His Highness the Prince of Berar" on the Heir-Apparent of His Exalted Highness and of his successors.

The visit of His Exalted Highness to Calcutta in December 1936, following so closely on the visit of the Special Representative, raised apprehensions in certain sections of the public that it would result in commitments regarding the accession of the State to Federation. A public deputation waited on the Constitutional Affairs Committee to voice this apprehension and to remind the Government of its promise to issue a Yellow Book before the ultimate decision was reached. The reply given by Sir Akbar as the President of the Committee was subsequently published, by authority of His Exalted Highness, as a Communique and has been annexed as Appendix No. (1) to the present report.

Sir Akbar's visit to London, shortly following his appointment as President of the Executive Council, was employed in further examining, in personal consultation with Counsel, certain subjects of vital importance to the State in connection with Federation and in renewing and creating contacts with public and official personalities in London. During his stay there the President of the Council had the signal honour of receiving from the University of Oxford the honorary degree of Doctor of Civil Law, an honour conferred on but a select few, and it may be mentioned that the only Indian to have preceded him in this honour was Sir Salar Jung I, another Prime Minister of Hyderabad. The visit to Europe was also employed for creating social and cultural contacts in France and Sir Akbar and Lady Hydari and Mirza Ali Yar Khan were guests at the banquet given by the Franco-British Association in Paris at which the President of the French Republic, M. Lebrun, presided and the guest of honour was the British Ambassador. There were references in M. Lebrun's speech to the importance and cultural greatness of His Exalted Highness' State and the distinction with which it was ruled by His Exalted Highness and served by Sir Akbar.

Mention may be made of the fact that under the terms of creation of the Constitutional Affairs Department questions of internal constitutional reform have also to be referred to it in their penultimate stage. Even before its creation, the question of the reform of the Legislative Council had been referred for consideration to the External Relations Committee but had been kept pending on account of the more pressing work in connection with Federation. Despite, however, the various activities which crowded the year under review, the Department undertook an examination of the question soon after its creation and recommended the immediate establishment of a Special Committee consisting of two official and two non-official members presided over by a non-official for the purpose of giving consideration to the question. The recommendation was accepted by Government and embodied in a Message from His Exalted Highness to the Legislative Council delivered by the President of the Council on the 17th Aban 1346 (22nd September 1937). The speech delivered on the occasion by the President of the Council is annexed as Appendix No. (2) to this report as it is of considerable public importance. The terms of reference and the personnel of the Special Committee are contained in the speech to which reference is invited.

The Constitutional Affairs Committee met six times during the year under review.

Messrs. Coward Chance & Company of London continued to be the State's Solicitors during the year while Sir Walter Monckton, K.C., and Messrs. A.P. Fachiri and John Brunyate were retained as Counsel.

II.—PRESS.

On the formation of the Constitutional Affairs Secretariat on the 26th Khurdad, 1345 Fasli, corresponding to the 30th April 1936, the Information Bureau was removed from the control of the Political Department and placed under the Constitutional Affairs Secretariat. The Hon'ble the Political Member, however, continued to be the Member-in-Charge. The Secretary held the combined posts of Secretary, Constitutional

Affairs and Director, Information Bureau, till the 4th Ardibehisht 1346 Fasli (8th March 1937), when a whole-time Director was appointed for the Information Bureau.

In the period under review a total number of 47 newspapers, journals and magazines was published in the State. Of this number there were: one annual in English, two half-yearly (one in Urdu and one in English six quarterly (Five in Urdu and one in bilingual) twenty-three monthly (four in English, fourteen in Urdu and five in Telugu), two fortnightly (one in Urdu and one in Telugu), four weekly (three in Urdu and one in Marathi), one bi-weekly in Telugu and six daily papers in Urdu. Permission was given to the publication of four journals—three monthly and one quarterly—in the course of the year 1346 Fasli.

In pursuance of the policy of gradual elimination of the system of subsidy to newspapers sanction of Government was obtained to the better regulation of the distribution of newspapers to Government departments.

III.—WIRELESS.

The Wireless Department was transferred from the control of the Judicial Secretary to that of the Constitutional Affairs Secretary by Firman-e-Mubarak dated 16th Jamadi-us-Sani 1355 H. (14th Azur 1346 Fasli). The Firman also stated that the portfolio of Wireless would continue to be held by Nawab (now Sir) Akeel Jung Bahadur and that the Wireless Board would consist of him and the Finance Member. Soon after the above transfer, a Committee was appointed by Command of His Exalted Highness consisting of the Constitutional Affairs Secretary, the Chief Engineer and the Secretary to Government, P.W.D., the Director of Public Instruction and the Director, Electricity Department to submit through the Executive Council a detailed report on the Reorganization of the Wireless Department, with proposals for running the Department on quite up-to-date lines and on a larger scale. To help the Committee in its deliberations a detailed and comprehensive report on Broadcasting in Hyderabad and the lines on which reorganization could be effected was drawn up by the Constitutional Affairs Secretary and placed before the Committee which was

further assisted by the valuable advice of certain Experts who happened to be on a visit to the State and Marconi's Engineer. The Committee's labours had not been completed when the year under review closed.

During the year, the Department took part in the Departmental Exhibition arranged on the occasion of the Silver Jubilee of His Exalted Highness. For purposes of broadcasting subjects of public interest connected with the activities of Government a large measure of co-ordination was effected in the different Departments which contributed to the talks. The new Transmitting Station at Saroonagar which was built at a total cost of O.S. Rs. 1,33,550, was completed and taken over by the Department, while tests of the transmitter at that station, purchased at a total cost of O.S. Rs. 2,05,021, were completed by an Expert invited from the Government of India and the results found to be satisfactory. The construction of a Transmitting Station at Aurangabad, at an estimated cost of O.S. Rs. 71,422, was also started during the year.

APPENDIX No. 1.

Communique.

A deputation consisting of certain prominent public men in the State and led by Mr. Akbar Ali Khan, B.A., LL.B., Barrister-at-Law waited on the Right Hon'ble Sir Akbar Hydari, P.C., Finance Member, and the Hon'ble Members of the Constitutional Affairs Committee on the 16th December, 1936. The deputation submitted to the Hon'ble the Finance Member a petition which read as follows:—

To,

The Hon'ble the Constitutional Affairs Member.

Sir,

In these days when the problem of Federation is under the consideration of the Government of Hyderabad and the Ruling Princes of Indian States it is generally believed that His Exalted Highness' visit to Calcutta is for the purpose of deciding this problem. For that reason the loyal subjects of this State respectfully request that you and your able Colleagues may kindly submit to His Exalted Highness with your own valuable support our petition that no decision in regard to the problem of Federation may be taken until Government have, according to the promise already made, provided detailed information to their subjects so that they may have the opportunity of submitting their views before His Exalted Highness.

Signed: Mir Akbar Ali Khan, Abul Hasan Syed Ali, Abdullah Pasha, Syed Ahmed Mohiuddin, Bahadur Yar Jung, M. Narsinga Rao, Mir Hasnuddin, Vinayak Rao, Ramachari Vakil, Sri Kishen.

The following is the text of the reply given by the Hon'ble the Finance Member:—

"I have heard your request and will have it duly conveyed to our august Sovereign.

The object of your deputation concerns a sphere of work in which the Constitutional Affairs Committee have for years been engaged and the statement that I have been authorised to make on behalf of the Committee is as follows:—

The Committee have been made aware from time to time of the criticisms made in certain sections of the local press against the Federal scheme as such and against the attitude of the State in different matters connected with accession to it. While in general these criticisms were largely based upon misapprehension, the Committee were in particular much concerned to find that the attitude of His Exalted Highness' Government was being misrepresented.

It was in order to dispel such misapprehensions and to correct such misrepresentation that the then Director of Information, under the general authority of Government, issued a series of communications to certain local newspapers which should have served to remove many doubts as they answered point by point many of the misgivings expressed.

For example, those communications denied categorically the suggestion that the State was sacrificing such insignia of sovereignty as Postage, Currency and Customs or such great assets as Railways. As a matter of fact, the Committee were surprised that such suggestions could be put forward in the face of the public declarations made at the time of the Round Table Conference by the Leader of the Hyderabad Delegation and quoted in the publications dealing with those Conferences. Further, the Finance Member made in his Budget Note of 1345 *Fasli in authoritative statement which could not have been overlooked and which read as follows:—*

"*In the course of the discussions that have led to the Government of India Act in its final form, Hyderabad has insisted upon provisions that will enable it, in the event of its joining the Federation, to maintain intact, in matters affecting its Finance, such insignia of the Nizam's Sovereignty as its own Post Offices, Stamps and Currency; such sources of revenue as its internal Customs revenue; and such fields of administration, even in subjects in which it may agree to federate,*

as the management and control of its own Railways. And it is needless to say that, if Hyderabad does ultimately decide to enter into the larger life of an All-India Federation, its entry will not be obtained at the expense of that stability of its finance which has been such a proud feature of His Exalted Highness' reign."

That statement still stands. The Committee do not therefore understand how in view of the above categorical statements, there could remain room for misgivings that accession to a Federation involving the sacrifice of the insignia, rights and economic stability of the State would ever be contemplated by His Exalted Highness' Government. The Committee also desire to state in the most unequivocal manner that no commitment whatsoever in regard to accession has so far been made by His Exalted Highness' Government.

The Committee are aware of the far-reaching effects of Federation and have all along themselves contemplated invitation at the proper stage of well-informed opinion. It was for that reason that the Director of Information was authorised to make the statement that His Exalted Highness' Government contemplated placing before the public, prior to any final decision regarding accession, a comprehensive Yellow Book which would be helpful to the public in forming a judgment. That statement was made in June 1935 and the Committee desire to confirm it. They regret that the established canons of inter-Governmental discussion debar them from making matters public at this stage when conferences in which the Committee took part fully equipped with the views of the Heads of Departments and Secretaries concerned have not gone so far as to warrant disclosure. *In the meantime, lest misunderstandings should have risen on that score, the Committee desire to explain that the recent visit of His Excellency the Viceroy's Special Representative to Hyderabad was, as then publicly announced of a purely exploratory nature, calculated to explain points of doubt or detail which might have arisen. At the conclusion of the discussions, it was made clear by both sides and recorded that neither the material provided as the basis for discussions nor the discussions themselves should be regarded as committing either side in any sense. This should serve*

to reassure every one that no commitments have so far been made and that even the stage of negotiation has not yet been reached. Further, as rumours to that effect have been circulated, the Committee desire to state that His Exalted Highness' impending visit to Calcutta fixed six months ago has nothing whatsoever to do with the Federal discussions.

The Committee feel that it should be realised that participation of this Committee or the representatives of the State in Constitutional discussions whether with the Government of India or with the Indian States is of the greatest value to the State. Non-participation may result in measures being adopted which the State may find it too late subsequently to influence or amend and which, in a form unwelcome to the State, may directly or indirectly affect its interests. An illustration of the advantage of participation in such deliberations is now provided by the part played by Hyderabad and the Informal Committee of Ministers under the leadership of Hyderabad in inducing His Majesty's Government to amend for example such vital clauses of the Bill as Clause 6.

In conclusion, the Committee desire to emphasise that they appreciate the concern of the people of our State regarding a matter of such vital importance and such far-reaching consequence. They particularly appreciate the method resorted to today of this deputation being sent to the proper quarters with a very legitimate request. It was once before urged that in the absence of sufficient relevant material public criticisms would serve no useful purpose and would unnecessarily prejudice a grave public issue of great importance. The Committee continue to feel that nothing should be done either by public men or by the press which might serve to create bias either in favour of or against a matter which His Exalted Highness' Government themselves are not yet in a position to weigh and balance with sufficient precision. The Committee are confident that when the ultimate stage is reached there will be no vital difference between the views of His Exalted Highness' Government and the views of the large majority of the well-wishers of this State."

Mr. Akbar Ali Khan on behalf of the deputation then addressed the following remarks:—

" Sir Akbar Hydari,
The President of the C.A.C.

We are grateful to you for giving us the opportunity of submitting a note to you. We thank you for the assurances given to us that information regarding federation will be imparted and well-informed public taken into confidence before the final decision is taken. We have not been able to express our opinion because the whole picture of this affair was not before us. I may assure you and your able Colleagues that in all those matters which you are doing to safeguard the best interests of the State, we will do every effort to strengthen your hands."

Upon the matter having been submitted to His Exalted Highness, His Exalted Highness has been pleased to approve of the statement and commanded its immediate release so that the public may become aware of the real facts and no more misunderstandings may arise.

APPENDIX No. 2.

Speech to the Legislative Council by the President, H.E.H. the Nizam's Executive Council.

Gentlemen of the Legislative Council,

This is the first occasion when I have the honour to address you as your President and, following as I do a great servant of the State in the person of Maharaja Sir Kishen Pershad who for so many years worthily upheld the traditions of the great office which I have the honour now to hold, it is not unnatural that I should feel conscious of the great responsibility which has now been placed on my shoulders. I hope, however, that in so far as it relates to you, I shall through your co-operation find the strength to fulfil it worthily. I hope also that there will be many future occasions on which I shall be able to participate in your deliberations.

I consider your task, namely, legislation, to be a most important one. Good laws are the foundations of good Government and, in so far as it falls to your share of business as an organ of the constitution of the State to examine or frame legislation, I am sure that you will always, in the light of your knowledge of the different needs of the people of the State, bear in mind the principles which go to the making of stable, equitable and progressive laws. Absence of laws from any particular sphere of life of an organised society is a great defect which needs constant rectification, particularly as it lays on the executive an excessive burden of discretion and responsibility. The increasing complexities of modern life and the problems that they create cause a degree of strain on administrators and legislatures unknown to previous generations and the task of law-maker, just as that of the administrator, is becoming day by day more difficult and complex. A system of organised administration, based on an identity of interests between the Ruler and the ruled, has given to the State a variety of legislation derived from the laws of its different communities, from its own calculation of the needs of its people and from other laws, in force in British India, which have with

judicious care been adapted to the requirements and circumstances of the State. Progress in different directions, however, constantly creates fresh fields for legislation and I am confident that in covering those fields, while you will not fail to take advantage of the experience of other countries, you will at the same time not allow the sense of blind imitation to mar your own insight into the particular requirements of our people to whom such legislation will be applied.

Another and an equally important task is yours, namely, to assist the Government in adapting existing legislation to the needs of an ever-growing and progressive society such as ours. Change is the essence of life and a society which is static must be held to be dead. And if laws are to have constant relation to the realities of the life of the people—they are bad laws which have no longer such relation—they must undergo periodic though careful revision. Your functions also include the examination of draft Bills prepared and sent to you by the Government for opinion. It will now be my increasing endeavour as far as possible to avoid forms of legislation which do not bear the impress of your opinion and, whenever such forms are found in cases of urgency to be necessary, to define the occasions or confine their application to a definite period within which your opinion in regard to them should be sought. While recognising, however, that legislatures all over the world have to undergo considerable and patient drudgery in the critical examination of laws that are placed before them, I would urge upon you the necessity for simplifying procedure in such a way as to avoid unnecessary delay. Remember that the longest Bill in the history of the British Parliament, I refer to the Government of India Bill as it then was, consisting of over 600 clauses, was fully discussed clause by clause, criticised, explained and amended, passed through three successive readings in the House of Commons and the House of Lords, with amendments introduced practically in each reading in each House, and received the signification of His Majesty's assent within 7 months of its first introduction in the House of Commons. Remember also that each of the two Houses of Parliament is about 30 times as large as your present Council and that the Bill contained perhaps the most complicated piece of legislation which it has ever fallen to the lot of any single legislature to enact.

I must congratulate you here on some of your achievements in the last session, particularly in so far as social legislation is concerned, for example, your Bill dealing with the re-marriage of Hindu widows. Social legislation of a kind affecting the religious laws of a particular community is difficult for any Government to introduce and the difficulty can only be solved if a community desirous of such legislation initiates it by agreement among itself and then suggests its adoption to Government. Whenever such legislation is introduced, it would be a wise and fair convention if other communities not affected by it were to refrain from voting on its issue. I must, further, express my satisfaction at the interest you have taken in subjects like Compulsory Primary Education. Government are in the fullest sympathy with the principles underlying the Bills which you requested leave to introduce in this House and if that leave is being withheld it is because, firstly, it was felt that the financial implications of compulsion had not been fully dealt with in the Bills proposed and, secondly, because Government have themselves been contemplating the introduction of a measure on the subject. My Hon'ble Colleague, the Education Member, has assured me that his Bill will be ready in due course and I hope it will not be long before it is placed before you for opinion. Among legislation which will similarly be placed before you will be the Draft of a Press Regulation which, I hope, will embody a considerable measure of advance on the present position.

The remarks I have so far made are only introductory to the main object of my visit to you today. I have the honour to be the bearer of a Message from our august Sovereign to you and I am sure that the present occasion will, on account of that Message, long be remembered in the annals of this House. (I request you to pay it the respect that is its due and to receive the Message standing).

His Exalted Highness has commanded me to convey to you the following:—

"To my beloved people my earnest prayers to Providence for their happiness and welfare!

"I had in my Firman, dated the 14th Jamadi-ul-Awwal 1338 Hijri, directed the then President of my Council to collect data which would enable me to devise

a scheme of reform and expansion of the Legislature consistent with the educational and moral progress of my people. I have since then given constant and anxious thought to the problem of increasing the association between my people and my Government by the creation of a body or bodies representing the main interest in my State from which my Government could derive adequate and constant knowledge of the needs and desires of my people. Upon seeking the views of my Executive Council in this regard, I have received encouragement by the opinion tendered by them and have resolved that preparatory steps may be taken in this direction before the close of my Jubilee Year. I have entrusted the task of formulating proposals on the subject to the Constitutional Affairs Committee of my Council but I and my Ministers feel that in formulating proposals that Committee would be considerably assisted, in a matter which so closely concerns the public, if it has before it also the views of an independent and experienced body, consisting of officials and non-officials alike. I have communicated my detailed instructions regarding the composition and the terms of reference of this Committee to my President of the Executive Council who is also your President and the bearer of this, my Message to you today. It is my wish that the work entrusted to the Committee should be completed within the shortest possible time and that the results should be submitted to my Government within a period not exceeding six months. I am confident that the Committee will realise the responsibility of the task entrusted to it and will discharge it in a manner worthy of its importance. 'I can only endeavour, but it is with God to dispose.' "

The Committee thus appointed by His Exalted Highness consists of the following members:—

1. Dewan Bahadur Aravamudu Aiyangar whom His Exalted Highness has been pleased to nominate as Chairman and who will have a casting vote.
2. Mr. Ghulam Mahmood Qureishi, H.C.S.,
3. Professor Qadir Husain Khan,
4. Mr. Kashinath Rao Vaidya,
5. Mr. Mir Akbar Ali Khan,

Mr. Syed Yusuf Ali, H.C.S., is being specially detailed to act as Secretary to the Committee.

As you will see, there are three non-officials on the Committee, including the Chairman himself, and only two officials. The terms of reference of the Committee have been defined as follows:—"Keeping in view the conditions in and the requirements and circumstances of the State, to investigate and report on all suitable alternatives for the more effective association of the different interests in the State with the Government whereby the latter may be placed in continuous possession of their needs and desires." These terms have been kept wide deliberately so that the Committee might be unhampered in a comprehensive study of the problem. Its report will be confidential and, while Government cannot obviously bind themselves in advance to accepting its recommendations, they can give the fullest assurance that they will be given the most careful and sympathetic consideration.

Gentlemen of the Legislative Council, we are meeting at a time of unprecedented changes all over the world. Dictatorships on the one hand and liberal systems on the other are engaged in a conflict of ideologies the outcome of which remains yet to be seen. Economic distress, too, has had its share in upheavals which have rent the world asunder. The sky is also heavy with the clouds of war and conflict. Yet, while we have not isolated ourselves from the rest of the world at a time when the barriers of space and the difficulties of communication are breaking, we have been fortunate in being spared the troubles and the distress, both political and economic, which have in recent years been the lot of less favoured nations. I claim that the reason for it lies in the unbroken peace and prosperity which we the subjects of this State have enjoyed under His Exalted Highness. This contrast with the conflicts and distress in other parts only teaches us that in covering the stages of progress we should jealously guard the great heritage which we here enjoy in common. The achievement itself would not have been possible but for the existence of an absolute identity of interests between the Ruler and the ruled and the inspiration of one State and one Sovereign which has been at the root of the accord existing between the different sections of the people of this State. It is the same identity of interests and the supreme desire to maintain, indeed, to enhance it, that has resulted in the gracious Message which I have conveyed to you today and I am sure that all sections in

this Council, in this great City and throughout the Dominions, will welcome with gratitude the lead given by His Exalted Highness in the direction of creating methods of consultation between his Government and the public. Let me take on behalf of all of us assembled here the following reply to the Message which I have had the honour to convey to you:—

> "The Legislative Council has heard with profound respect and satisfaction the gracious Message of the Sovereign conveyed through the President. It wishes respectfully to express its gratitude to the Sovereign for this signal act of statesmanship which will throughout be remembered as marking the Jubilee Year of a most benevolent rule. The Council begs respectfully to assure the Sovereign of its whole-hearted co-operation in the task undertaken by him and hopes that the method of work laid down and its results will open a new era of progress and prosperity in the State. It is confident that in submitting this reply it is interpreting the sincere wishes and feelings of all sections of the subjects of the State."